

EDITED BY

WILLIAM SMITH

F. S. A. S.



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OLD YORKSHIRE.



Then faithfull ten siple

OLD YORKSHIRE

Edited by

WILLIAM SMITH, F.S.A.S.,

WITH AN INTRODUCTION

BY WILLIAM WHEATER, OF LEEDS,

AUTHOR OF "THE HISTORY OF SHERBURN AND CAWOOD."



"All these things here collected are not mine,
But divers grapes make but one kind of wine,
So I from many learned authors took
The various matters written in this book.

* * * * * * * * * * *

Some things are very good, pick out the best, Good wits compiled them, and I wrote the rest, If thou dost buy it, it will quit the cost, Read it, and all thy labour is not lost."

TAYLOR (The Water Poet).

Landon

LONGMANS, GREEN & CO., PATERNOSTER ROW. 1882.

[ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.]



LEEDS:
PRINTED BY CHARLES GOODALL, COOKRIDGE STREET.

SIR FREDERICK LEIGHTON, KNT., D.C.L.,
PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY, OFFICER OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR,
ETC., ETC., ETC.,

WHOSE BRILLIANT TALENTS AND INNATE ARTISTIC GENIUS HAVE RAISED HIM TO THE VERY HIGHEST POSITION IN ART,

AND CAST A LUSTRE,

NOT ONLY ON THE COUNTY OF YORK WHICH IS PROUD TO OWN
HIM AS ONE OF HER MOST GIFTED SONS
AND TO ENROL HIS NAME AMONG THOSE OF THE MOST

WORTHY OF HER "WORTHIES,"
BUT ON THE NATION AT LARGE,

WHICH LOOKS UPON HIM AS ONE OF THE MOST EFFICIENT
AND MERITORIOUS UPHOLDERS OF THE

BRITISH SCHOOL OF ART,

THIS VOLUME OF "OLD YORKSHIRE" IS, BY HIS EXPRESS PERMISSION, AND WITH THE WARMEST

FEELINGS OF RESPECT,

DEDICATED.

WILLIAM SMITH.

OSBORNE HOUSE, MORLEY, Sept., 1882.



Whitby Abbey.



PREFACE.

The completion of the third volume of *Old Yorkshire* again gives me pleasant occasion to express my earnest thanks to both contributors and subscribers for the generous help they have given me. With this help I trust that I have been enabled to produce a volume containing much valuable matter, which will, I hope, find permanence through its pages. Many of the original papers are on subjects of interest to antiquaries generally, to Yorkshiremen especially, and of historical value and importance. These have been contributed by writers of known ability, whose researches are evidenced by the array of facts to be found in their contributions.

The pages of *Old Yorkshire* are not intended to supply a history of any particular place, but only to present some solid and valuable information; some leading facts and incidents relating to interesting localities in the county, and to place these before the reader in a readable and attractive form.

Old Yorkshire was started with one leading idea, namely, that of rendering service to the antiquarian, literary, and historical worlds; by presenting new and valuable information upon every branch of historical, antiquarian, topographical, and other kindred subjects, and thus become

viii. PREFACE.

a work of permanent utility and value. It does not aim to supplant or take the place of any local history; on the other hand it was hoped that it might be a stimulus to any zealous antiquary in each of the historic towns and villages of Yorkshire, who could write the history of his own district. I have reason to believe that this desire has been realized, and I trust that the good example may be speedily followed by others.

Oll Yorkshire is sent into the world in the spirit with which Miss Mitford, the gifted authoress of "Our Village," wrote when she said that, "she cared less for any reputation she might have gained as a writer of romance than she did for the credit to be derived from the less ambitious, but more useful office of faithfully uniting and preserving those fragments of tradition, experience, and biography, which give to history its living interest."

In first projecting the issue of *Old Yorkshire* I laid down the lines which I proposed to follow, and which I hoped would secure for the work a certain measure of success. That hope has, so far, been fully realized, and should the contributors and subscribers accord me their further support, I assure them, that year by year, my best efforts shall be given to make *Old Yorkshire* even more worthy of public acceptance.

Osborne House, Morley, near Leeds, September, 1882.

W. S.





INTRODUCTION.

Seven hundred years in the history of the world is but a little space of time; it is as yesterday amongst nations; it does not by far even reach to the period of the greatest mental, municipal, and military feats of the human race. As including the whole notable career of a people it is but an evidence of newness, immaturity, and the possibility of something yet to come. Three or four times that number of years ago Europe contained people whose mental attainments have produced results that are deathless, and to-day are among the guiding principles of our knowledge and civilization. Greece had then fixed the laws of liberty, had sung the Iliad and fought at Thermopylæ. Two thousand years ago the chain of Roman sentinels stretching from the bleak shores of the Atlantic, to the sun-parched conquests in the east, was the medium by which the mind-work of a once greatest but then decaying people was slowly imparted to other people just rising from the mindsleep of barbarism. Two thousand years ago Rome was young, in the full pride of her manhood and the lust of her matchless prowess, crowned with the bays of universal conquest, and elated with the power of universal Empire. Greece, her instructor, and then her victim, was sinking into senile obscurity; her once invincible sword had become less potent than the pastoral crook of the shepherds of her plains. As this power of mind and sword once belonging to the east had passed to her, so was it passing from her, and slowly following the course of the sun, transmitting itself through Roman channels to the far west. And in the midst of all these Empirial changes the time of the Old England, for which we have so fond a love, so just a pride, and for which we can boast so proud a fame, was coming, though it was coming slowly. For centuries yet our land, known then only as a region of barbarism, was destined to wait before it became an item in the world's history. If this then be all that can be said for Old England, what can be said for Old Yorkshire? Little, yea very little!

Seven hundred years ago, Yorkshire had scarcely begun to exist as a distinct province and a geographical expression. It was not a county until 1177, when Henry II. created the County of Lancaster, and arranged the present assize districts. But it was a land where men had lived who had made their name famous, among their compatriots at least, in arms and in song. To the successive waves of invaders, who had planted their foot upon our soil, it was a land of dread; a land of toil and trouble, severed from the accessible and controlled portion of the island by the waters of the Humber and Ouse on the east, and the rugged mountains on the west. To the Roman, it was the home of the Brigantes, highlanders as the word implies, who for a hundred years defied the Roman arms; an unsafe spot for the intruder and the unwelcome; one to be strongly garrisoned in York, to be cloven by many roads, and held by many castra, notwithstanding which the brigand Celt maintained his liberty on the hills for more than three hundred years yet to come. So to the Teuton who named the whole island Angle-land, and changed the ancient name of Eboracum into Eoforwic, it was also nameless; though he could conquer it by slow degrees and with much toil, yet he could but describe it as Northumbria, not as the land of one of his tribes, of the East-Saxon, the West-Saxon, or the South-Saxon, but as the land north of the Humber, belonging to whom he could not say, for in the hills the Celt was still unsubdued. And when the Anglican kingdom ended in 867, with the storming of York and the death of Osbert and Ella, it still continued to be Northumbria. It gave us the earliest recorded native poet in Cædmon, the sweet singer of Whitby, it also gave us the first and not the least valuable of historians in Bede, of Wearmouth, whose venerable name is still as a bright light shining in outer darkness. Its fame in arms remained fresh down to the times of the Norman, who could not penetrate to its furthest bounds, and who has left us a most eloquent if despairing account of his appreciation of the danger of dealing with it, in the bloody, heart-rending devastation that he perpetrated as the annihilation of a people who would not be

subdued. Its political and military history, then, lies in a few words; whether as Eboracum, Eoforwic, or York, the capital of Northumbria, and Old Yorkshire has always been the centre of steadfast valour and unyielding freedom. The epitome of its social history is neither so brief nor so pleasant.

To those who know modern Yorkshire only, a picture of Old Yorkshire will almost appear incredible. The county of "broad acres" and millions of inhabitants of to-day is as exactly different from the county of our ancestors, even of the times later than the Norman era, as it is from the backwoods of America or the wilds of Zululand. Then in Yorkshire as now in those places, wild beasts roamed in the unbroken woods, and birds of prey soared above the hills. The now uninterrupted acres of corn crops and root crops covering valleys and hills, that our fathers only knew as shady forest or woodland waste, are the results of comparatively recent industry. The miles of streets teeming with population and wealth, that our great towns now exhibit, had not one prototype on the birthday of Old Yorkshire. The present railways are not more superior as a means of locomotion and transit, to the highways of half a century ago, than were those highways to the ancient roads. So difficult and costly was transit, even in the times of the Plantagenets, that even in places ten miles apart, famine has prevailed at the one while superabundance has been found at the other.

It is a fact that in the ten largest towns of the West Riding the number of Volunteers is to-day greater than the whole male population of Yorkshire in the time of the Domesday survey. According to Sir Henry Ellis, the total population of the county as registered in the survey did not exceed 40,000; perhaps half the number of the inhabitants of the modern Hunslet. The Domesday census may, however, be abnormally low, the population being then very largely diminished by the Norman desolation, but if we make the most liberal allowance and doubling the calculations, assume that Yorkshire contained 80,000 people in the days of Edward the Confessor, its sterile condition may be measured by the fact that at the time of the survey the adjoining county of Lincoln, swampy, and not the most fruitful at the best, contained 126,500 souls.

The development of the trade, population, and wealth of the county is a story of great interest and curiosity, an interest not lessened by the fact that it was co-existent with the development of freedom. It occurs at the era of the initial decay of chivalry and the uncontrolled

power of the church, but whether by consequence or coincidence we need not stop to enquire. For two centuries after the Conquest the lot of the Saxon had been hard as that of a slave, the rule of the Norman grinding and arbitrary as that of a conqueror. The third century saw a great amelioration, yet still the lot of the native was intolerable. His food, chosen for him by Act of Parliament, was stinted in quantity and ungenerous in quality. His raiment was coarse in material, and of a cut that fixed him as a member of a subordinate class. His chances of rising in the world were extinguished, as he was born, so must be die, and so must his children die also. His sons were not allowed to enter into trade, they were the serfs of the glebe, from which they must not depart. His wife and his daughters must not indulge in the common vanities of dress so dear to the sex; the golden hair of the peasant girl, be it ever so ample and fair, was not to be adorned as was the hair of the tradesman's wife; nor was the head-dress of the tradesman's wife to emulate that of the squire's wife, who in turn was to show a marked inferiority of ornament to that of the knight's dame. Class distinction ruled everywhere. Its relics did not die with "Old Yorkshire." I know a large estate where, three generations ago, the landlady was frequently wont to visit the farmers' houses about dinner time to ascertain the kind of food her tenants indulged in, and among them there was scarcely one who dared to let her see that they could afford to eat the chickens or ducks they reared, for her sense of ownership was dangerous to opposition to her will, and her oft-expressed maxim was that "bacon and buttermilk were food good enough for farmers." And these are the yiands that Edward III.'s Act of Parliament prescribed for them. A few years ago, a refractory farm-servant on the Wolds was punished (I believe sent to prison) ostensibly for not attending church according to one of the fusty Acts of Parliament that regulated Old Yorkshire in common with the other counties.

How little of home, too, in the wider sense, was there in Old Yorkshire for the lowly born! It was almost as a residence in a foreign land. The church ministered in a foreign tongue; the few prayers that the peasantry could gather, were of the lips, not of the heart; but as in the case of food and raiment, soul-welfare was regulated by authority, and it must be admitted that in Old Yorkshire especially the Ecclesiastical Parliament had provided a numerically ample machinery for the purpose. How little of intercourse there was between the different grades! The peasant spoke the

Anglian dialect of his forefathers, his lord spoke the Norman dialect of his forefathers, and the speech-severance was most fatal to concord. How little of justice there was done to the peasant of Old Yorkshire may be easily inferred from the fact that in the law-courts the charge against him, and the evidence for him had to be interpreted; for it was not until 1362, that law-proceedings were transacted in his own tongue, and an opportunity given him of understanding that which was raised against him.

The exact condition of Old Yorkshire six or seven centuries ago, can be ascertained. The doings of the aristocracy, and the mighty ones of the church, come before us in the Placita de Quo Waranto, which King Edward I. tried in 1290, with a view to check or abolish the abuses that had crept in during his father's reign; an extraordinary series of documents showing the grasping injustice of a feudal aristocracy. Of the hundreds of cases cited, almost every one included some encroachment on the rights or personal liberty of the peasant. His slender territorial rights were invaded; gallows were erected almost at will for his punishment; arbitrary legal authority over his freedom was usurped; the taxes which he must pay, the lord shirked; the game he reared was ferociously denied him; and the lands he claimed in his township as a common possession were filched from him. Bishops, Abbots, Barons, Priors and Prioresses, Knights and Squires, nay, even down to the country parson, were all arraigned. Their offences were manifold, but the great and oft-repeated crime was the monopoly of free warren and its concomitant sin, the emparking of lands. In this matter the temporal barons were exacting to the last degree; the spiritual barons down to Knights Templars and parish priests fairly kept abreast of them. They had to be pulled up for "crenellating" their manor-houses, turning them into castles, whence they could defy the law, the sheriff, and his posse comitatus. Thomas de Furnival was one of these offenders. The Prior of Bolton had free chase at Bolton and Hath, and free warren at Emmeshay and Esteby; the Master of the Temple and Francis le Tyeys were of the many who claimed free warren and their lands quit from toll; William de Stopham came into court claiming free warren in Weston, by reason of the charter given to his father, Robert de Stopham. The ground of the claim was almost in every case the possession of a charter obtained from the weak and worthless Henry III., and it was difficult to set aside.

Perhaps, nowhere was the influence of aristocracy more visible and more potent than in the condition of the towns they frequented

and patronised; it is very visible and very potent even yet; it exists as a reality in York; the desire to show its existence in Wakefield, has once or twice nearly brought that worthy old town to the fate of the frog that wanted to imitate the ox. But in the fourteenth century it was a fact of astounding proportions. The Subsidy Roll taken in 1379, and lately published by the Yorkshire Archæological Society, is the veracious document that has thrown the clearest light upon that subject. It seems almost past belief that the present great manufacturing towns of the West Riding were then not worthy even of being called villages, and that the towns of Doncaster, Pontefract, Selby, Bawtry, &c., now of so little influence notwithstanding the halo of "county" associations, were then of paramount importance. Yet such is the fact. The touchstone of comparison, cash, be it in the shape of taxes or rents, shows some strange results. The town having the highest tax in the Riding was Pontefract, it paid £14 8s. 10d., as against £11 13s. 4d. at Doncaster; £6 11s. 2d. at Sheffield; £6 6s. Od. at Selby; £6 3s. 4d. at Tickhill; £5 18s. Od. at Rotherham; £4 15s. 8d. at Wakefield; £4 7s. 0d. at Snaith, which no doubt had its connection with the Abbey of Selby to thank for two of its inhabitants, Thomas de Snayth "Sarjaunt," and Richard de Snayth, attorney, who each paid 6s. 8d.; £4 9s. 2d. at Ripon; £3 0s. 4d. at Leeds; £2 1s. 6d. at Tadcaster; £2 1s. 2d. at Knaresborough; £2 0s. 10d. at Bawtry; £2 0s. 2d. at Rothwell; £1 16s. 2d. at Wetherby; £1 13s. 8d. at Barnsley; £1 6s. 4d. at Otley; 19s. 4d. at Huddersfield, of which John de Mirfield, merchant, paid 2s.; there were only other four tradesmen, a wright, a smith, a cobbler, and a tailor in the place, and not one man specified as being in the cloth trade, but there is one man named as residing there, John, surnamed "By-the-broke," for want of a better, or even another, who paid 4d., the lowest tax, but whose descendants have left a name inseparable from the trade of Huddersfield; 23s. at Bradford, whose tradesmen were three hostilers, two tailors, one fuller, two sheemakers, and a mason; and 12s. 8d. at Halifax, in the whole of which township there was not a single person of a specified trade. The rate of population has almost exactly followed the rate of taxes. Pontefract is the most populous with 306 families of married persons besides single persons; Doncaster follows with 303, Selby 200, Sheffield 171, Rotherham 119, Leeds 50, Bawtry 45, Bradford 26. Pontefract and Doncaster were towns of commercial eminence; Huddersfield. Halifax, Bradford, and Dewsbury, were of neither social nor commercial importance. In Pontefract, society is represented by Thomas Elys, "Sarjaunt" at the law, and Anna, his wife; the church by two obsolete tradesmen, John Catelyn, and John Queldryk, pardoners, who must have been substantial men, as they paid 12d. each; in Doncaster by Richard de Asshe, another "Sarjaunt," and Elinora, his wife; in Pontefract there are fifteen merchants, of whom two pay 6s. 8d. tax, and three 3s. 4d.; six in Doncaster, but the most wealthy only pay 3s. 4d., of whom there are two; Rotherham has two merchants one paying 10s., the other 5s., they were therefore men of great means; Sheffield and Leeds had each one who paid 12d.; Bawtry one, Selby six, of 3s, 4d.; in drapers, the representatives of elegance in dress, Pontefract had great eminence, she had six, of whom two paid 3s. 4d. each; Doncaster had four, of whom two paid 2s.; Rotherham had two and Selby one, paying 12d, each; Sheffield and the other towns none. The great feature in all the towns is "mine host;" but for splendour and dignity in tapsters, Pontefract is again pre-eminent with William Boteler (in whom we very probably find an ex-servant from the Castle), and William de Karleyll, who each pay 3s. 4d., and whose hostelries are evidently fit accommodation for the travelling "quality" whom the castle will not take; other three pay 12d., and two 6d.; Doncaster has five "hostelries," one paying 3s. 4d.; Sheffield, to its credit be it spoken, had none; Rotherham one at 3s. 4d., and two at 12d.; Selby had two at 2s., and three at 12d., it was a town with a Lord-Abbot, and stately visitors; Leeds had two at 12d., one of them being John Passelew, most probably uncle of the future vicar and kinsman of Robert Passelew. "Esquier" of Potternewton, a man of rank, paying 20s. tax, the same as a knight. The mental condition of the mass of the population was deplorable; except the christian name that the church gave them, they were nameless: a fact that points plainly to the unsociability of semi-civilization. And when they came to coin names for themselves, of what type were they? Mostly the simple designation of their occupation or of the place where they resided. One is called "del Hoyle," another "in the loan"; a third, Ralph "by the yate"; and where humour is allowed a little play we find such names as "Adam yat Godmade," Robert "Slambihynd," William "Smalbyhind," and Avice "Hardwerd,"—a scold no doubt. It would be an agreeable task to carry the comparison further, but this introduction can scarcely afford the necessary room.

Leeds.



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ROYAL COAT OF ARMS

AS SET UP IN 1664. IN THE CHURCH OF ST MARY'S -IN -THE - WOOD, MORLEY.



OLD YORKSHIRE.

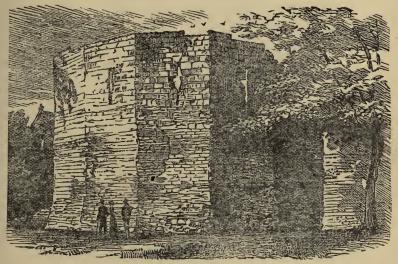
YORKSHIRE ANTIQUITIES.

YORK IN THE PAST.

English city can claim a greater antiquity than York, and few places possess so many relics of historic times. The memorials of bygone days are not simply numerous and important, but they are also conspicuous. probably a groundless legend which attributes the foundation of York to one Ebraucus, a great grandson of Æneas and contemporary of David! The Brigantes, that powerful British tribe whose territories appear to have included Yorkshire, Lancashire, and parts of other counties, are the first inhabitants of whom any traces have come to light. Cartismunda, who delivered up the heroic Caractacus to the Romans, was Queen of these people, who from this and other circumstances stand out somewhat prominently in the stories of the early Britons. The old city dates back to the very dawn of English history, and on that account, if on no other, must always possess a great charm for Englishmen. It was, however, under the Romans that York began to rise in importance. Julius Agricola is said to have made it one of his stations, and it certainly became the capital of their far-west province. the Roman Emperors visited it, including Hadrian, Severus, Caracalla, who first assumed the imperial purple within its walls, and Constantius Chlorus, who thence, though only for a short time, administered the provinces of Spain, Gaul, and Britain. The subject peoples were more fortunate in him than in most of their Roman masters. The spirit of

his rule is reflected in his declaration that his "most valued treasure was in the hearts of his people," and that whenever the dignity of the throne or the danger of the State required any extraordinary supply, he could depend with confidence on their gratitude and liberality. He died at York in 306, fifteen months after he had received the title of Augustus, and fourteen years and a half after he had been promoted to the rank His son and successor, Constantine the Great, was at York at the time of his death, and assisted at his deification. Constantine, churches were erected in the city, and, according to Gough, there was a Bishop of York at the Council of Arles in 314. After the withdrawal of the Romans, the town saw many vicissitudes; now at the hands of the British Saxons, now of the Danes, and finally of the Normans, after William the Conqueror had taken a terrible revenge upon the inhabitants of the district for the murder of a Norman But this transference to Norman rule was only after many struggles, for nowhere, perhaps, did the Saxons make a more determined stand against the Norman conquerors than here. When the fusion of Normans and Saxons was complete, the town still held the position of the metropolis of the north; and as such was a place of great importance, from its comparative nearness to the Scottish borders, the scene of almost constant warfare. The city, for this reason, was frequently visited by royalty; and its streets were often gay with the military parade of the northern chivalry. To York belongs the honour of being the scene of some of the earliest English Parliaments. For several centuries Parliaments were held here under various sovereigns, and the city took a leading part in many of the greater public transactions of Here Edward III. was married to the beautiful Philippa; and it was from York that the heroic Queen, in her husband's absence, marched against the Scots, and gained the victory of Nevill's Cross. It was here that, in the reign of Henry IV., Archbishop Scrope-so greatly loved by the people—and other conspirators raised an insurrection, with a view to the removal of abuses; which ended in the Archbishop being seized and executed. When Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, fell at the battle of Wakefield, the insolent Margaret gave the order, "Off with his head, and set it on York gates; so York may overlook the town of York." The battle of Towton, however, quickly followed, and Richard's son Edward was, it is affirmed, crowned in the The dissolution of the religious houses occasioned some discontent in the place, and an insurrection occurred, which, in connection with other disturbances, led to the institution by Henry VIII. of the Council of the North, which met in the city and exercised its extensive powers until it was abolished by the Long Parliament. The Stuarts knew York well. James I. visited it on his way to receive the crown of England, and Charles I. held his court here when his troubles with the Parliament were deepening. The fatal field of Marston Moor is but seven miles from the city walls. York held out for the King for a good many weeks but was ultimately obliged to capitulate; and at the

revolution the city declared for the Prince of Orange. It would be singular, if a city with such a history had not many relics of the past. One of the most remarkable of these is the multangular tower, so called from its having ten sides, forming nine obtuse angles. It is built of regular courses of small squared blocks of stone, with five rows of bricks as a bond. There is no doubt that it is a Roman work, the point having been settled by the discovery of Roman legionary inscriptions in the lower part of the interior. It formed an angle tower in the Roman wall, a portion of which is to be seen running off from the tower in a north-easterly direction.



Multangular Tower.

Other memorials of the Roman inhabitants have come to light, in the discovery from time to time of tombs, statues, altars, tiles, pipes, amphoræ, urns, bronze instruments, and ornaments of gold and other metals. York Castle, the scene of so many stirring events, stands on the site of a British fortress, and includes some parts of a structure built by William I. The city walls are of various dates, but they existed before the time of Henry III., and suffered much in the siege of 1644. The most complete part remaining is that which is south of the Ouse, and forms a good promenade. Micklegate Bar, with its embattled angle turrets, is a Decorated work. It consists of a square tower, built over a single arch, with embattled turrets at the angles, each turret mounted with a stone figure of a warder. There are shields in the front of the Bar bearing the arms of England and France, the arms of the city, each with a canopy above them; also those of Sir John Lister Kaye, Bart., Lord Mayor of York in 1737, during whose

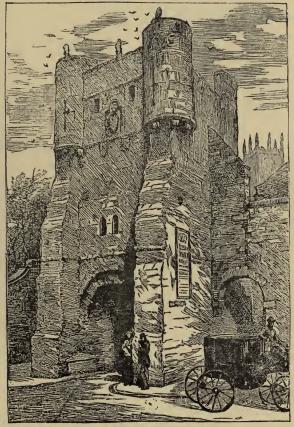
year of office this Bar was renovated. On the inside the arms of England and France are again sculptured. The side arches are modern. It was on this Bar that the heads of traitors were exposed; the last occasion on which York saw this ghastly sight being in 1746, after the Jacobite rebellion. The date of the building of the Bar is about 1300. The Barbican was, unfortunately, removed in 1826.



Micklegate Bar.

Monk Bar, so called from a monastery of Crouched Friars, which stood opposite the church of St. Maurice, in Monk-gate, leading to the Minster, with which, however, no monks were ever connected, is the loftiest of the four. It is Decorated in style, and is said to be the most perfect specimen of this sort of architecture in the kingdom. It consists of a massive square tower over an archway, having a groined roof of stone, with boldly corbelled and embattled turrets, at the angles of which are gigantic and grotesque figures in the act of hurling stones

at an imaginary foe. The front of the Bar is ornamented with the arms of England and France quarterly, with a knight's helmet or crest, under a canopy, and the arms of the city on each side. The iron spikes at the bottom of the old portcullis still hang in threatening attitude above the ancient gateway. The interior is of two storeys, with vaulted chambers, and was formerly a prison.



Bootham Bar.

Bootham Bar is the corresponding entrance on the Great North Road to that in Micklegate on the South Road. It is a square tower similar in form to the others, but not nearly so lofty. It is built on a Norman if not Roman arch, and has turrets at the corners, on which are figures of stone. It is supposed to have been erected about the fourteenth century. The front is surmounted by two shields bearing

the city arms, and one within a garter in a decayed condition. The

portcullis may still be seen in its ancient position.

Walmgate Bar is altogether unique, being the only one in England with Barbican complete. At the siege of York during the Civil War it received great injury from the Roundheads, who fixed their battery on Laurel Hill in the neighbourhood. This Bar was erected in the reign of Edward I., and the Barbican in that of Edward III., and was rebuilt in 1648. Above the entrance on the inside, and partly supported on stone pillars, is a domestic building of timber and plaster, of the time of Elizabeth. The old doors, wickets, and portcullis still exist, in a state of good preservation. The arms of Henry V., England and France quarterly, ornament the front of the Bar, and those of the city the front of the Barbican, with the date of its restoration. Fishergate Bar, which is a much smaller structure, is of the fourteenth century. was walled up from the time of Henry VII. until 1827, when it was opened for the convenience of access to the cattle market. It is plain in appearance, and in the centre is an ancient stone, bearing the city arms and an inscription in memory of Sir William Tod, Knight, Lord Mayor in 1487.

But the pride and glory of York is undoubtedly the Minster, with its thrilling history of 1,200 years. One of the finest Gothic structures in the world, it fully deserves the care which is now bestowed upon it, and the expenditure from time to time upon restorations. Much has been done during the last few years to preserve and maintain the interior and exterior; and by the construction of a new bridge across the Ouse and the removal of a number of old houses, the access to and

the exterior view of the edifice have been greatly improved.

On Easter Sunday, the 12th of April, 627, in a little wooden Oratory, erected on the spot where now stands the Minster, Edwin, King of Northumbria, was publicly baptised by Paulinus. Shortly after Edwin commenced to build a larger church of stone, dedicated to St. Peter. The country was, however, some years after overrun with pagans, and the church of Edwin destroyed. In 636 Oswald succeeded in expelling the invaders, resuscitated and firmly established Christianity, and restored the Minster, but was himself soon after killed in battle with the invaders under Penda, a monarch who proceeded to demolish the Cathedral and churches. He was, however, slain in battle in 655, and the Minster was completely restored by Oswy, brother of Oswald Shortly after this Ulphus, a Prince of Deira, the southern part of Northumbria (now the East Riding of Yorkshire), gave all his lands, together with his hunting horn (which is still preserved in the vestry), to the Cathedral Church of York. In 669 Archbishop Wilfrid repaired the Minster, covered the roof with lead, and put glass in the windows. In 741 the Minster was burnt nearly to the ground. In 767 Albert, Archbishop of York (a native of the city), assisted by the learned Alcuin, rebuilt the Cathedral in the finest style of Saxon architecture. It was consecrated on the 8th of November, 781.

1069, the Cathedral was again burnt to the ground; it was rebuilt about 1080 on a larger scale, in the Norman style, by Archbishop Thomas,



West Front, York Minster.

 Stephen, 1137, it was again seriously damaged by fire, and for forty years little was done towards its restoration; but in 1181 Archbishop Roger rebuilt the choir in the Norman style to correspond with the rest of the building.

The present structure dates from 1215, when being dissatisfied with the Cathedral as it then stood, Archbishop Walter-de-Grey determined to build one on a grander and more extensive scale. Accordingly he commenced, about 1227, the present south transept, which he lived to see completed. The north transept was built by John le Romayne, Treasurer to the Cathedral, about 1260; he also built a Bell Tower, now replaced by the Great Lantern Tower. Archbishop le Romayne, son of the treasurer, pulled down the old Norman nave, and laid the foundation stone of the present nave on the 6th April, 1291, which, with the magnificent west front, was completed by Archbishop Thoresby, who also filled the great west window with glass in 1338. The stone-work was completed by Archbishop Zouch in 1345; and the roof in 1355. The Chapter House was erected during the building of the nave, but the name of the founder is not known. The Norman choir was removed in 1351 Archbishop Thoresby, who laid the foundation-stone of the present choir, beginning with the Lady Chapel. It was completed in 1400. The present central Lantern Tower was commenced about 1405. The bells were taken down and lay silent for thirty years. As it was necessary to find another place for them, it was decided to build two towers at the west end. The south-west tower, which now contains the bells, was commenced about 1432 by John de Bermynham, treasurer. The north-west tower, in which "Great Peter" is hung, was completed about 1470. In 1472, the edifice as it now stands, being finished, was reconsecrated on the 3rd of February, by Archbishop Neville,—the whole time occupied in the erection of the present Cathedral being 244 years.

From this period to the Reformation, little alteration took place; but at the change in the form of worship in the time of Henry VIII., most of the chantries and altars, with the shrine of St. William, were removed. Some of these were restored in the reign of Queen Mary. During the Commonwealth it suffered comparatively little, thanks to the protection of Thomas Lord Fairfax, the eminent Parliamentarian General. In 1736 the present payement was laid down under the

direction of the Earl of Burlington.

On the 2nd February, 1829, the choir was set on fire by Jonathan Martin, who had concealed himself after evening service on the previous day behind Archbishop Grenefield's tomb in the eastern aisle of the north transept. The choir was completely gutted; the beautiful carved woodwork, stalls, pulpit, organ, Archbishop's throne, roof, and a great quantity of the stonework being destroyed. Martin was tried at the York Assizes, but the plea of insanity was admitted, and he was sent to New Bethlehem Hospital, London, where he died in 1838.

The building was restored by national subscription at a cost of £65,000. The timber and lead were given by the Government, and the stone by Sir Edward Vavasour from quarries on his estate near Tadcaster. A new organ was presented by the Earl of Scarborough, and the communion plate by the Archbishop. On the 6th of May, 1832, the Cathedral was again opened for public worship. On the 20th of May, 1840, through the carelessness of a workman, the Minster again suffered from fire. The south-west bell tower, together with the roof of the nave, were entirely destroyed. A second subscription was set on foot, and the damage repaired at a cost of £23,000. In 1843, through the liberal bequest of Dr. Beckwith, a new peal of bells, costing £2,000, was placed in the south-west tower. In 1845 a monster bell, then the largest in England, was purchased by public subscription and placed in the north-west tower, which it is said is not sufficiently strong to allow the bell to be rung in the usual way. In 1860 the organ was remodelled. In 1874 the south transept, the oldest part of the building, was completely restored internally by public subscription, and its exterior has also lately been restored, the combined cost being £15,000.

The Royal Palace, or King's Manor, stands where stood the house of the Abbot of St. Mary's Abbey. Of this palace, in which he dispensed his princely hospitality centuries ago, the only vestiges remaining are the wide stone staircase and vaulted cellar. After the dissolution of religious houses, the site was retained by the Crown, and a splendid palace for King Henry VIII., called the King's Manor, was erected, chiefly out of materials taken from St. Mary's Abbey.

Here James VI. of Scotland and his consort were received by Thomas, second Lord Burleigh, on his accession to the Crown of England in 1603. It was used by the Earl Strafford, the last Lord President of the North, and his arms still remain over one of the doors. It even formed one of the charges against him at his trial that he had placed them on one of the Royal palaces. It was here that Charles I. resided when he left London before the outbreak of the Civil War, and hence he issued the Commission of Array before his departure to raise his standard at Nottingham. This was a garrison for the Royalist soldiers during the siege of 1644, and in the time of the Commonwealth was tenanted by Colonel Lilburne, one of the judges at the trial of the King. In the reign of James II. it had nearly become a Roman Catholic College, his Majesty having granted the use of it for thirty years to Father Lawson, who was prevented from carrying out his design by the enraged citizens. It became a Royal Mint in 1696-7, gold and silver coin being struck there. The building is of quaint Jacobean architecture, in the form of a quadrangle; above the entrance are the arms and cypher of James I. In 1723 it was leased to the Robinson family, but reverted back to the Crown. It is now used as a School for the Blind, which was established

in 1833 as a memorial to William Wilberforce, who represented the county in Parliament for thirty years, for his successful efforts in the abolition of the slave trade.

Amongst other ancient buildings in the city of York, we may name Clifford's Tower, which is inside the Castle walls, and is built on the site of the Old Castle; St. William's College, founded by the Nevilles in 1460 "for the parsons and chantry priests of the cathedral to reside in; the Merchants' Hall situate in Fossgate, a very ancient building; and the twenty-five Churches, most of them of great antiquity and interest. In the limits of this sketch we cannot, however, notice all, and have only been enabled to refer to some of those objects which are of more than ordinary interest.

SANCTON AND ITS RELICS.

Sancton, a small village in the East Riding of Yorkshire, situated on the edge of the Wolds, about two miles from Market Weighton, will scarcely attract the notice of the traveller who may chance to pass through it. The long, low-thatched cottages which formerly constituted the homes of past generations have all disappeared in the march of improvement, the last relic of the grateless hearth and open chimney, the thatch and houseleek, having succumbed about two years ago. Even the old church, a relic of the early part of the twelfth century, has given place to a new erection. So that with respect to the village it is comparatively modern. And yet the ancient Briton, Roman, Saxon, and Anglo-Saxon have wandered over, lived, died, and left their remains and relics in and about the place.

The intrenchments which cross the Wolds in various directions. and generally ascribed to the ancient Britons, are very extensive in the vicinity of Sancton, but are fast disappearing by the cultivation of the land. The long and round barrows, or tumuli, are also very numerous; but most of them appear to have been opened or despoiled, and little or no record has been made of their contents. In the year 1873 a long barrow was opened. At the east end a pit, about four feet square and the same in depth, had been sunk in the chalk. At the bottom some charred bones, burnt wood, and ashes were found. The body had evidently been burnt in the pit, one side of which was much blackened, showing the direction of the wind. The contents of the remainder of the barrow had been deposited on or near the surface, and covered over These consisted of broken and charred bones, fragments of pottery, charcoal, and an ox horn. The latter had evidently been used as a pick. The absence of bronze or iron proved this to be a British barrow.

It is recorded in history that the Romans invaded Britain B.C. 55, and remained (more or less) 400 years. Allowing fifty years for the subjugation of the eastern part, there would be at least 300 years of

what may be termed domestic life, or peace. During this time, doubtless, glowing accounts of the beauty and fertility of Britain would be sent to Rome, tempting many of the nobility, civil and military, to come over. Hence arose those splendid buildings, the foundations of which have been and are being discovered in various parts of the country. That the domestic life of the Roman nobility was one of great luxury and refinement may be inferred from such portions of their dwellings as are now found; and yet, accustomed to war, their recreations and amusements were often scenes of blood and carnage. The amphitheatre was with them a national institution, and it is reasonable to suppose such like amusements would be adopted by them in this country. What is the pit on the chalk hills at Hessleskew but an amphitheatre? It is about 200 yards in circumference, and appears to have been about ten or twelve feet in uniform depth. now a plantation of trees of about sixty years' growth, and when these trees were planted numerous animal boues were found in the floor of the pit. Near the pit, in the middle of a field, is an ancient well, now partly filled up, which fifty years ago was sounded to a depth of 300 feet. Near the well are some old foundations, which can be traced continuously for about fifty yards. Taking the pit as a centre in a radius of about one mile, more antiquities have been found at different times, and which mark a longer period of time than perhaps any other uninhabited part of the country—over 200 tumuli, stone, bronze, and iron weapons and ornaments, remains of harness, chariot wheels, swords, spears, and coins, the earliest of the latter which I have hitherto seen being of the time of Constantine; the latest that of Elizabeth.

From the above facts I draw the following:—That the pit was excavated by the Romans for the purpose of bullbaiting and other similar sports; that an annual carnival has been held, when horse, chariot, and other races and games have been practised; the well had most probably been dug for a supply of water for the visitors, biped and quadruped; the foundations near the well suggest a series of sheds, one section of which, from the cinders, &c., found, had been a smith's shop; that the immense mass of chalk excavated from the pit and well had been used in levelling the ground for a considerable distance round the pit, which now forms one of the most extensive plateaus to be found on the Yorkshire Wolds. It may be suggested that if such a carnival had been held from the time of Constantine to Elizabeth, some tradition or relic of it would be extant at the present day. And such, I believe, is the case.

Fifty years ago many thousands of people from the surrounding towns and villages were wont to assemble annually on the 21st of March, for the purpose of horse racing, football, cudgel playing, &c., which often ended in much fighting and bloodshed, each party contesting for the honour of taking the ball home. This carnival was supposed to be of such ancient date that the law had no power to stop

it, even if a person was killed, which I have been informed had been the case. This carnival is now commemorated simply as a horse race.

Take another case. Fifty years ago a miniature imitation of the Amphitheatre might have been seen in the village of Sancton, where armed gladiators from the neighbouring farm-yards contested for life or death. This carnival—on the origin of which both history and tradition are silent-may, like the former, be a continuation or revival of the Roman Carnival at Hessleskew, as both are in the immediate locality. Setting aside these suppositions as to the origin of the pit, the question arises, For what purpose was it made? Some ascribe it to war; but as a place of ambush, attack, or defence, the idea is Besides, war could not (at least in one locality) account for antiquities belonging to so many different eras of time. As a chalk pit, i.e., chalk extracted for the improvement of the land, the question is disposed of at once, as the pit was there when the lordship of Hessleskew, and in fact the whole of the Yorkshire Wolds, was primæval wilderness. The Roman road from Brough (Burgh, a station) to Londesborough (Landburg) would pass through Sancton, and that from Aldborough (Oldburg) to Londesborough would pass within about half-a-mile from the pit, Londesborough forming the junction from which the road would proceed direct to York.

Respecting the mode of interment adopted by the Romans, although I have given much attention to the subject, I have hitherto failed to detect any which could with any degree of accuracy be described as such in this locality. The stone and lead coffins found in other localities, such as York, are evidently Roman interments in Christian times. It is highly probable that during the pre-Christian times cremation was the prevailing mode of disposing of the dead, as in this form they could easily be moved from place to place, or even The nearest approach to a Roman sent home to their own country. interment was a little north of the village (Sancton), where are some large flat stones placed edgewise for about five feet in length, and covered over with other flat stones. Inside was a skeleton, very much decayed, also some fragments of a Roman urn and charcoal. another place, eastward, I saw a skeleton taken out of an excavation, beside which was a complete Roman urn, broken in pieces by the workmen. I consider these to have been Romano-British, as I have frequently found fragments of Roman urns in the graves of Anglo-Saxons.

The Saxon and Anglo-Saxon relics now claim attention, and these have been very numerous in the vicinity of Sancton. With the Saxons cremation appears to have been extensively if not exclusively adopted. About a mile north of the village a portion of ground, about 150 yards in length by about fifty yards in breadth, has been nearly filled with urns, but being near the surface most of them have been destroyed by cultivation. In a space of three yards I counted eleven urns, all broken to fragments. In a bank by the side of a hedge several were found entire; some very plain, hand-made, and rudely marked; others

lathe-turned and elaborately finished. In one place I found one broken in pieces, and in searching the bottom of the hole I found the upper rim of another. Further excavation revealed a complete urn, which I succeeded in taking out entire. This was full of burnt bones, amongst which were two bone needles about four inches long. In others several

articles of bronze, flint, and bones were found.

In another place nearer the village, in walking over a piece of newly-ploughed land, I found a fragment of an urn. On digging down about nine or ten inches I found numerous fragments of urns and burnt bones, extending over a considerable portion of ground. On removing a flat stone I found a hole had been scooped out in the hard sand and filled with burnt bones. On extending my investigations à little further southward, I came upon an urn bottom upwards. This was found to be resting on the head of a skeleton, laid on its side, doubled up, the knees forming an acute angle towards the head. On removing the urn it crumbled to pieces. Inside were the following articles:—A bronze pin, about four inches long, with a circular loop at the end, three bronze fibulæ, a clay spindle whorle, several beads of very hard stone, and a small flint knife. A little southward of this I found another skeleton, extended to its full length, the head to the north-west. Amongst the bones were several fragments of urns and charcoal. The leg bones presented a series of indentations, as if they had been bound together by a cord for a considerable length of time. They are now in the museum at Oxford. Not far from this was another, laid face downward, doubled up. With this I found an iron spear about eighteen inches in length, also the remains of an iron knife, a socket, some fragments of urns, and charcoal. Near this was another skeleton, also much contracted. With this I found two bronze arm-clasps, one beltclasp, three circular fibulæ, one long ditto, twenty-three amber beads, one curious inlaid ditto, also fragments of urns and charcoal. had evidently been a lady of rank, resplendent with jewellery. bronze articles were all perfect, highly ornamented, and in good preservation. Shortly after I found another skeleton, more extended, lying on its side. The left temple of the skull presented a deep indentation, as if from a blow. I sent this to Oxford, where it was examined by the late Professor Rolleston. He supposed the injury had been inflicted early in life and recovered from, but the person had been a great sufferer. Nothing was found with this, except portions of urns On making a trench across a portion of ground, three more skeletons were found, all more or less contracted. Over the head of one was a very fine Saxon urn, full of the fibres of the roots of a neighbouring tree. The urn was profusely marked, and in good preservation. With another were several beads of glass and amber, a fine leaf-shaped flint arrow-head, fragments of urns, and charcoal. may here remark that I never found a decayed tooth. Some had been much worn, notwithstanding they fitted even and close all round.

M. Foster.

MARMION TOWER AND CHAPEL.

Who that has read Sir Walter Scott's "Marmion" but must take an interest in anything which bears that poetical and historical name? Rising from the northern bank of the clear Ure or Yore, stands Marmion Tower, which was once the gateway of Tanfield Castle, justly celebrated for its heroic defence in the civil war of the seventeenth century. The castle itself was ordered to be demolished by Parliament in Cromwell's time, but the gateway in its rich carving and solid structure gives one some idea of the magnificence and imposing proportions of the castle in

its time of power and pride.

Marmion Tower is a rectangular building, with a battlemented turret, containing winding stairs, at the north-west angle. To the left of the gateway, as you enter, is the kitchen, with groined roof. To the right, and nearly at the end of the gateway, are the circular stairs, ascending which admits you into a handsome apartment with a lovely oriel window in the Perpendicular style, projecting two and a half feet from the east wall. From a beautiful Decorated window of two lights, with quatrefoil in its head, in the chamber above, we must judge that the oriel window was built out at least one hundred years after the tower was erected. From the top of the angle turret there is a fine view of the surrounding country.

The Marmion "chapel," or rather aisle, in Tanfield Church, within a few paces of the tower, is well worthy of a visit. Here may be seen the sculptured tombs of various members of the Marmion family. One of Sir Robert Marmion, in alabaster, especially reminds us of the well-

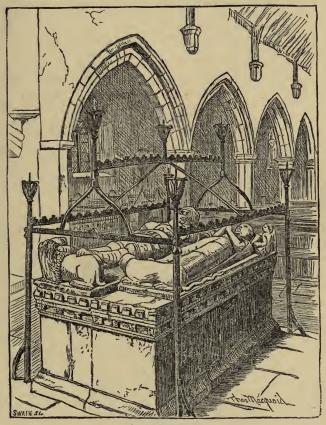
known lines of Sir Walter Scott-

And there, beneath the northern aisle, A tomb with Gothic sculpture fair, Does still Sir Marmion's image bear.

There erst upon a couchant hound, His hands to heaven upraised, And all around in scutcheon rich, And tablet carved, and fretted niche His arms and feats were blazed.

Sir Robert, or, as some think, Sir John, Marmion lies with his head upon a massive helmet, and his feet, not upon "a couchant hound," but upon a young lion. His chain armour, double S collar, and elaborately carved sword belt, are greatly admired. The fictitious Marmion had no lady by his side, but Sir Robert, who married a St. Quintain, does not lie in single loneliness; for his lady, with her head upon a pillow, supported by two cherubs, and her feet upon a lioness, sleeps by his side. Above the tomb is an iron "herse," said to be unique. It is not solid, like many of the gloomy canopies which cover the tombs of the kings at St. Denis, near Paris, and casts no shadow upon the recumbent statues. Portions of it are engraved with the zigzag and

ball ornament, and at the angle are places where the lamps were fixed during the celebration of Mass. Close by are the effigies of two Crusaders, an abbess, and two other ladies, names unknown. A rich canopy, with crockets and elaborate carving, reminding one a little of the Percy shrine at Beverley Minster, may be seen against the northern wall. In the stained-glass Marmion window are noticed the arms of



Tomb of Marmion.

the family, three lions or leopards, griffin, and butterfly. Antiquaries have differed upon the use or purpose of a small chamber formed in the chancel arch. It is said there is nothing like it in any church in the kingdom. It has several openings into the church. Over three feet from the ground are two Gothic lancet openings, and above is a single one. Some have called it the invalid's pew; others believe it contained the seat for the head of the Marmion family; but we believe it was the

place where the sacristan tolled the bell at the elevation of the host. People still living remember the belfry overhead, which at the restoration was removed. Our brief description of Marmion Tower and Chapel would be incomplete if we did not mention an inscription in the church, a brass, in memory of Thomas Sutton, a prelate whose features, and figure clothed in a grand cloak, are admirably preserved. Also the fact that in digging nearly opposite the tower archway, within the castle grounds, was discovered a well of beautiful water, which no doubt in time of siege would be a great boon to the garrison. At this place the Ure divides the North from the West Riding, and you have only to cross the bridge, and the visitor in the West Riding, walking by the side of the river, sees on the opposite bank views of Marmion Tower and Tanfield Church, amidst their surrounding foliage—such as a Turner would have loved to paint.

J. A. CLAPHAM.

ANCIENT CLOTH TRADE OF YORKSHIRE.

THE 6th vol. of the "Yorkshire Archæological Journal" contains a long list of West Riding persons who paid "poll-tax;" to the names in which list are appended, in many instances, the occupations of their This is a fruitful sort of knowledge on the subject of mediæval industry, so far as the West Riding is concerned.

There is another valuable list of trades* extant, for York, of the

origin of which it may be useful to give some explanation.

From the middle of the thirteenth century, away down to the period of the Reformation, the inhabitants of York, like those of other cities, on certain feast-days, were wont to turn out in holiday gear, to see the exhibition of pageants in their streets. "Mysteries" or "Miracle-Plays" need not be described here. These were chiefly performed on temporary, ornamented scaffolds, erected in the churchyard, but the Corpus Christi plays, with which we are concerned, were exhibited on moveable stages, which were drawn on wheels to the principal parts of the city. They derived their name from being exhibited during the octave of the festival of Corpus Christi (the Thursday after Trinity Sunday.) The trading companies or guilds in

"1698. July 25. Borough of Kirby Kendal, Westmoreland.

the severall Companyes.

1 Mercers. Shearmen.

3 Tanners.

4 Cordwainers.

Taylors.

Weavers.

Joiners. Butchers.

Pewterers and Ironmongers.

10 Glovers.

^{*}The Rev. C. B. Norcliffe, M.A., has kindly given me the following lists of trades in Kendal.

[&]quot;1581. Kendal Freemen. Shearmen, card-makers, felt-makers and haberdashers, mercers, taylors, tanners, glovers, smiths, armourers, weavers, petty chapmen, drapers 'lynnen and wollen,' wrights and wallers, labourers, smiths, butchers, sadlers, cordyners, shomakers."

the city contributed to the expenses of these pageants, and the subjects for representation were distributed among them, each company being compelled to furnish actors, stage, and "properties," for the performance of one of them. The order of the pageant for the year 1415 has been preserved to us, and it is of importance in this matter of trades, inasmuch as it is doubtless a complete list of those then represented in the northern metropolis.

These two lists, then, shall be the foundation for this sketch. The first is dated 1378-9, and the second, as is said above, 1415. To help in making out the meaning of some of these trade names, we will make bold to use the Rev. C. W. Bardsley's learned though pleasantly-written

work on "English Surnames."

One of the first wants of a civilised human being is clothing, and if, as Mr. Carlyle says in "Sartor Resartus," most people think of man as a "clothed animal," perhaps the trades concerned in covering his nakedness are the most important. There is also another and a better reason for our giving them prominence, and that is, that very many West Riding folks are now chiefly engaged in this same laudable occupation.

It is now somewhat over 500 years since Edward III. brought over some few Flemings to teach our English clothmakers greater perfection in their art. They were for a time looked upon with much



Ancient Flemish Loom.

iealousy by the natives, but it is to them we Yorkshiremen owe great part of our present prosperity. Wool was at that time a very important article of English "The ribs of commerce. all nations throughout the world are kept warm by the fleeces of English Matthew wool." wrote Paris. Much of it was exported unmanufactured. In 1340, 30,000 sacks of wool were granted to Edward III. to carry on the French war. Anglia was then the chief seat of the woollen manufacture; but cloth was made at Kendal and at Lincoln also. In the West Riding there was a fairly large proportion of people employed in the trades connected therewith.

To King Edward is justly due the honour of giving a great impetus to the woollen manufacture in England. In the tenth year of his reign he summoned his faithful Commons to consider his noble design of reviving the almost extinct art of making cloth, and thereby insuring to the wool-growers the full value of their fleeces. The Flemings at that time were most celebrated for the making of cloths, and in 1331 Edward gave letters of protection to one John Kemp, a Flemish master-manufacturer, to establish himself at York with weavers, fullers, and dyers, to carry on his trade.

One of the first men through whose hands the fleece had to pass was the *wool-packer*, and we accordingly meet with several of them busy enough at the York festival in company with the *wadmen*, of whom presently. When unpacked and sorted, the wool had to be



Distaff and Spindle.

This work was done by combed. pynners, a corruption of the Norman word for "comber," or "kempster." The corruption came by degrees through "peignur," and "peinnur." After the combing came the spinning; but we meet with no spinner in either of the lists. This is not difficult to explain. The spinning was anciently done by the females of the community, hence our modern word "spinster." During the long winter days and "eenins" the mother and daughters spent their time drawing the warp and weft near the warmth of the great kitchen fire; but by degrees the occupation became more a public craft than a home occupation. In "Cocke Lorelle's Bote" we read of "spynsters, carders, and cappe-knitters."

Then for the weaving-

My wyfe was a webbe, And woolen cloth made,

says Piers Plowman, in his "Vision." Webbe became webber, and then took the originally feminine form webster. Chaucer classes together the haberdasher, carpenter, webbe, dyer, and tapiser, or tapeter, a dealer in carpets, and we gather from his description of them that they are well-to-do citizens. They

Were all yclothéd in one livery, Of a solemn and great fraternity. Full fresh and new their gear ypickéd was, Their knives were ychapéd, not with brass, But all with silver, wrought full clean and well.

The "solemn and great fraternity" to which each belonged was his guild or company. These guilds aided and preserved whatsoever freedom and prosperity might have been acquired by the inhabitants of our towns, and enabled them to go on steadily advancing both, till what is now the mightiest power in the State was established—the power of the middle classes. In London, the oldest of these companies was that of the weavers, and an admirable foundation they began upon, if, according to their motto, they sought to "weave truth with trust." The trade has got to weaving shoddy with trust now. In a case brought before the Judges Itinerant at the Tower of London, in the



reign of Edward II., "the weavers were required to show by what authority they claimed to have their guild in the city, and by virtue of the same guild to have yearly the right of electing from among themselves bailiffs and ministers. By what right they claimed to hold their courts from week to week of all that pertained to their guild; and that persons of the same guild should not be impleaded of others concerning the mystery, except in the court of the guild. Why none might have working implements in their possession, unless the same were testified to be good and honest; and that all of the mystery should be forced to contribute to the king's ferme. Why no stranger was admitted as a manufacturer among them without letters. . . . And, lastly, why none were allowed to work between Christmas and the Purification, or at night by candle-light; or at other times proscribed." A remnant of the custom last alluded to has only just died out. It was customary in the West Riding, until very lately, to smash the windows of any handloom weaver who presumed to work after seven o'clock. The weavers, in answer to the above questions, pleaded charters of Henry I. and II., and Edward I.; but the jury decided in a great measure against them in regard to the privileges claimed, as unfair to the people at large.

The cloth, when woven, had to go to the fulling mill, to the walker (fullor). The walker got his name originally from the custom of thickening the cloth by treading it, before the introduction of fulling machinery. A complaint was made to Edward IV. that hats, caps, and bonnets had hitherto been made, wrought, fulled, and thicked in the wonted manner, that is to say, with hands and feet, and then proceeds to urge that the use of mills brought inferior articles into the market.

The teazles, it is quite unnecessary to say, are still used for raising the nap on the cloth. The occupation is referred to in an old statute of



Teazle.

Edward IV.—" Item, that every fuller, from the said feast of St. Peter, in his craft and occupation of fuller, rower, or tayseler of cloth, shall exercise and use taysels and no cards, deceitfully impairing the same cloth."—(4 Ed. IV., c. 1.) The tayseler here mentioned, the tail our of Langland above, and the taillyour of both our lists, may all refer to the same trade.

The dyer had a rare variety of names. Lister, lyster, litterer, littester, dyer, dyster, dister, are all varieties of his designation. "Tinctor," "teinturer," "teynterer," or "tentier," was the more or less corrupted French

title, "teinturier," which some of those of the craft got hold of, thinking thereby, maybe, to draw the more readily the custom of the "quality." John Lyster, of Baildon, used this form. His surname shows that the trade had been in the family for some generations. Now-a-days, we are not without relics of the "teinturier. There are still standing in many fields in the clothing district those curious-looking long oaken "tenters" which puzzle strangers so much. Doubtless curiosity is often excited to know why the old "tenters" were set up in such public places. Various deceits had become notorious in the craft, among others that of overstretching the material. In consequence, a law was passed (1 Ric. III.) that "tentering" or "teyntering," should only be done in an open

place, and for this purpose public tenters were to be set up. Hence the entries in many old town's books, of money paid for wood for tenters. "Tenter close" is a field name which occurs more than once in probably

every township in the district.

The dyes used are not passed by without notice in these trade lists. It has been said that the "woolpackers" were in close proximity to the "wadmen" in the York procession. These latter took their name from the "wood," which they imported from Holland and sold to the dyers. The old "Libel on English Policy" speaks of

The marchaundy of Braban and Selande, The madre (madder) and wood (woad) that dyers take on hand.

The "sherman" or shearman, who took part in the York pageant, was the cropper who sheared the nap of the manufactured article to the desired length, and not the shearer of the sheep, who would then be styled a clipper.

In connection with the cloth trade we must not forget the cardmakers and slaymakers, or slaywrights, who even then found

occupation.

The cloth had now to pass into the hands of the draper, to be sold to those who made up their own family's clothes, or to the tailor (tayllour, taillyour), or "cissour," with whom we may associate the semstere (sempster)—one who "seamed" or sewed. Another name which the tailor then affected was parminter, parmentar, or parmitar, a relic of the old Norman-French "parmentier." A few dubbors, or fripperers,* found occupation in York, furbishing up the old clothes of their customers.

Other textile industries then represented were linen-weaving carried on at York; and coverlet-weaving (Adam Chaloner—couerlid wefer) at Pontefract. Linen is still called "lin" and "line" in Yorkshire. The surname of the coverlid maker is a reminder of another name for the same trade, noticed in both lists. A chaloner was an importer or manufacturer (in this case the latter) of a peculiar kind of coverlet of woollen or worsted called a "chalon," because it was originally made at Chalons-sur-Marne, at this time one of the most flourishing towns on the continent. In the "Reve's Tale" we are told of the miller that

In his owen chambre he made a bedde With shetes, and with chalons fair yspredde."

William Askame, in 1390, left by will to John Dagh, among other things, a *chalen*. ("Test. Ebor." i., 130.) "And that no chalon of ray, or other chalon, shall be made, if it be not of the ancient lawful assize, ordained by the good folks of the trade." ("Ordinances of the Tapicers." Riley's London, p. 179.) "Also none of the citee ne shall don werche qwyltes ne chalouns withoute the walles of the citte."

("English Guilds," 351.") Tapisers (tapestry makers) figured in the York pageant along with the couchers (couch-coverers). Ere the strong oaken wainscot came into use, the tapiser's trade was a thriving one. The ordinary wall decorations of a baronial apartment were the hangings they made, and these generally covered the whole length of the bare, hewn stone walls. In the "Boke of Curtasye" we are told of one office—

Tapetes of Spayne on flore by side, That sprad shall be for pompe and pride; The chambur-sydes, right to the dore, He hangs with tapetits that ben fulle store.

The mercer or marser did not confine his attention to selling what our modern mercers do: he dealt in ironmongery, haberdashery, drugs, and almost everything but eatables; in fact, he acted the part of the storekeeper in our colonies. The haberdashers were at one time a branch of the mercers, and, like them, dealt in small wares. Another branch were the milliners, called so from their importing Milan goods for sale, such as brooches, aiglets, spurs, glasses, &c. Pins formed an article of the haberdashery trade at this period, having not long superseded the points or skewers made of thorn, by which ladies were previously obliged to fasten their garments. On the 8th of May, 1403, it was "agreed before the Mayor, between the folks of drapercraft in York, and the folks of hosyercraft, that all hosyers who shall sell hose (chaunces,) or make hose to sell, together with the uphaldres, who before have sold woollen cloths, shall have charge of the pageant of Moses and Pharaoh at the holiday of Corpus Christi, as well as the dubbors."

The hosier (Hosyer) had been once called a chaueer. The "father of English poetry" derived his surname from this trade. Chausses were a kind of leather breeches worn over mail armour; so that originally the hosier was of a similar craft with the shoemaker, cord-ovaner, cordwainer,* souter, or suter. This latter personage would have no lack of occupation in a day when "Shank's mare" was so much ridden, so we find many references to him. The name "cordwainer" is said by some to be derived from the circumstance that the goatskin leather which he used was supposed to come from Cordova, in Spain. The coser or cosier, clouter or cobbler, has lost all but the last name. A cobbler was also called "a translator," till about 1790.

. The pattenmakers or patteners still find occupation in Yorkshire. Pattens are said, in the "Promptorium Parvulorum," to have been much worn by ecclesiastics to protect their feet from chill when treading the cold pavements of the churches. The pattenmaker was evidently of some importance at this time.

From French "condre," to sew, "cousu," sewn, or Spanish "cordoban," goat leather.

The *capmaker* made his wares of cloth, felt, or beaver, imported from Flanders, and manufactured on a "block," hence he was sometimes called a "blocker."

A furrier was entered in official documents occasionally as a pelliparius. The wearing of furs is said to have been the great distinction between the upper and lower classes of society. In 1337 it was enacted by Edward III. that no one of the operative classes, as we should now term them, was to wear any fur on his or her dress.

The bucklemaker, girdeller, and pouchmaker were closely connected. The first made the fastenings which the girdlemaker (called a seynturer* or ceinter occasionally) attached to his manufactures. The girdle was the useful article which carried at the housewife's side her leathern pouch or purse,

"Tassid with silke, and parled with latoun,"

as Chaucer says, speaking of the carpenter's wife.

The "Aulnager," literally a carrier of the ell (aulna, from ulna, L., an ell, a cubit; ger from gero, L., one who carries, a derivative of gerere, to bear, carry, &c.), was a measurer of cloth, and a person under the King, whose office was established about the year 1350 (temp. Edw. III.) His business was to measure all woollen cloths brought into the market, and then to fix an impression of his seal. This measure was to be the government of the buyer and the seller, and to prevent all disputes about short measure. statute made for it is the 25th Edward III., wherein it is enacted that all cloths shall be measured by the King's aulnager, and that every buyer of cloth, after the price is agreed in the halls or markets, shall have it measured by the King's aulnager, who shall put his stamp thereon, and the price of cloth shall stand for that length. And to prevent the aulnager's tumbling or defoiling them, when he measured them he was to provide himself with a string of the length of seven yards, and the piece was to measure four times the length of that string, and he was to measure it at the creased edge. The aulnager was entitled to the following fees: -For every piece of cloth of ray or white cloth, 28 yards long and 6 qrs. wide, one halfpenny, and every half piece a farthing, to be paid by the seller. In the 27th Edward III., beside the aulnage, Parliament granted a subsidy of one penny per annum in general, sixpence if a scarlet in grain, and fivepence if bastard or half-scarlet.

Calverley.

SAML. MARGERISON.

THE ANTIQUITIES OF BIRSTAL.

Several interesting particulars of the antiquities pertaining to Birstal are met with in memoranda made by "Justice Walker," of the Rydings. He was the first of four members of the family who

^{*} French "ceinturier."

have been medical attendants on the royal family. He died in 1817, having retired from practice some years previously.

Of the church at Birstal he gives a minute account, both of its dimensions and interior, and of its decorations of scissors, cropping shears, compasses, squares, teazle brushes, pickaxes, hunting horns, carved on the wooden stalls both of the nave and choir-emblems of trade which have long disappeared, except in a few instances. seems to have been mistaken in representing the family of Copley to have been sole owners of the glebe and great tithe, both which were given at the dissolution of monasteries to Trinity College, Cambridge, producing to that establishment not less than £1,000 a year. That one of the Copleys has long been a lessee of the College appears by the moiety still held by their representative, the Earl of Wilton, who is likewise lord of the manor of Batley, purchased from Mr. Richardson, between forty and fifty years ago, for £100, by the late lord, then Mr. Thomas Egerton, who asserted that after the enclosure it had then produced to him more than £10,000 worth of coal. had likewise the alternate presentation to the Vicarage of Batley with the Earl of Cardigan, worth about £160 a year, which he probably inherited from the Copleys of Batley.

That Birstal was a village of some consequence may be collected from the remaining records which have survived the gross neglect of antipatriotic feelings, under cover of the church, and, by means of the cemetery, enclosed from daily rapine. In the deeds of the Rydings, extending so far back as Edward IV., the names of such owners as Beaumonts, Popeleys, Batts, Greens, Hopkinson, and others, prove the existence of people then of considerable importance. Nor do the funeral memorials in the church afford a scanty proof of lands in Birstal appertaining to the Nevilles, Wentworths, and families of the first distinction in England.

The church was of plain Gothic architecture, with two galleries and handsome ceilings both in the nave and choir. The latter had a chapel on each side—that on the south belonging to the ancient manor of Oakwell, which was originally possessed by the Batts. The north chapel, called that of Liversedge, Sir John Neville in the reign of Elizabeth being the owner thereof. After him, it became the property of the Greens, a wealthy commercial tribe, eminent for extending, if not introducing, the woollen manufacture through the neighbourhood. From them it descended to the Thompsons, of Staincliffe; and now belongs to Mr. Wormald, banker, of London.

"The tombstone which has the most ancient inscription of any now visible is on the north-west side of the church. Upon it is engraved H.R., xxviii. July, A.D. 1602. This, which is the most ancient flat gravestone which I ever remember to have seen in a burial-ground, was found lately (1830) with some other old slabs on the west of the belfry or tower, covered with earth and rubbish. As the Reyners and





BIRSTAL CHURCH, A.D. 1850.

Hopkinsons were the chief families in the 17th century at Birstal, I take it that this stone was for one of the Reyners."*

On the north of the church, let me not forget the memorial of honest

William Walker, with eight of his children.

The yawning grave and letter'd tomb,
Memorials of a kindred doom;
Vain mortals view with careless eye,
Nor scarcely think themselves must die.
Sed velete parentes a liberis optime merentes!

Nor that of his grandchildren, sons and daughters of the Rev. John Walker, rector of Little Stafford, in Berkshire, and Elizabeth, his wife, niece of the eminent philosopher, David Hartley, eminent for his "History of Man" and "The Theory of Nervous Vibration as the

medium of Communication between Matter and Spirit."

The church was built about the time of Henry VIII., and its fine embattled tower is of the same date. The chancel was pretty good, although it was lately nearly filled with pews. On the north side of the altar or communion table was the burial place of the Nevilles, of Liversedge; and on the south side is that which anciently belonged to the Batts, of Oakwell Hall. The church has an excellent peal of eight bells, which have been re-cast, and a capital organ.

The view we give of the Church and Lich-gate represent them as they appeared previous to the restoration of the church, which took

place in 1870.

Birstal Church was anciently a rectory belonging to the patronage of the Tilleys, and a vicarage was ordained therein in February, 1280. The advowson was afterwards purchased by William de Wartre, fourteenth Prior of Nostel, and on the 25th September, 1301, it was appropriated to the prior and convent, and a vicarage ordained therein in October, 1301. The late patron was the Archbishop of York, but the patronage has been transferred by Order of Council to the Bishop of Ripon. Impropriators:—Trin. Coll., Camb. In Pope Nicholas's Taxation the Church of Birstal is valued at £40, and the vicarage at £10 In the Parliamentary Survey, vol. xviii., p. 308, the vicarage is valued at £30 per annum, and the great tithes at £300 per annum. Synodals, 6s. 8d. Procurations, 7s. 6d. The glebe house is Inclosure Acts:—(Scholes), 42nd George III.; fit for residence. There were two chantries in the church, (Wike), 53rd George III. viz., Tilleys and Davye. Three chantries are named in the Valor Ecclesiasticus. There are seven chapels in the parish, three of which On the 15th July, 1754, a faculty was are in the gift of the vicar. granted to erect a gallery and organ. Several faculties were also granted in 1756-7. On the 30th June, 1781, additional burial-ground August 31st, 1801, a faculty was granted to take down three cottages, and apply the materials towards the repairs of the vicarage house. The Register Books (including Whitechapel) commence in 1558; defective in 1643 and 1678, with some subsequent chasms.

^{*} Scatcherd's History of Morley, p. 285.

There is one curiosity connected with Birstal Church which we cannot pass over in silence, though other antiquaries have done so, being probably unacquainted with its former uses, and the design with which it was built: we mean that singular ancient shed which is at the south-west entrance of the churchyard, surmounted with balls and stands. This, we would inform the reader, is an ancient Lich or Corpsegate, of which there are specimens in Westmoreland and Cumberland, &c.; but, generally speaking, they are unfortunately very great rarities The word Lich is the Saxon word for corpus or body, hence Lichfield, which signified the field of corpses or dead bodies. these sheds or corpse gates, in Roman Catholic times, the corpses were set down and the mourners rested under a covering which was designed, no doubt, to protect them against rain or heat, for which latter purpose too there were anciently trees near the place. Here the minister, who was so directed by the rubric, met the corpse at the "entrance of the churchyard." The private or footpath entrances into the churchyards in ancient times was generally by a turnstile, and we question whether the Lich-gate was ever without one. In the accounts of the churchwardens of St. Mary's, Leicester, given by Mr. Nicholls, we have this entry:—" Paid for a board (or plank) for a turnstile, 4d."

In the reign of Philip and Mary, Sir William Emistead (their chaplain, and Vicar of Birstal) devised lands of considerable extent for the foundation and endowment of a Grammar School in Birstal, for which purpose he likewise gave eighteen acres of ground, with various buildings thereon, at Gallow Hill, in the town of Leeds, for the sole use of a master to teach grammar. How speedily and totally his good intentions were frustrated appears from the Commission to inquire into Pious Uses in the 43rd year of Elizabeth, held at Elland, where the jury presented to the Lord Chancellor a long detail of the most gross and flagrant abuses on the part of trustees; one of these, Mr. Batt, of Oakwell, who, besides converting the money to his own use, was charged with various extravagant abuses, such as taking away and selling the great bell of the church, pulling down the priest's house and using the material for his own premises. Lord Ellesmere imposed on him a fine of £100, in addition to an injunction to satisfy the churchwardens and make good damages, with an order to build a free school at his own expense, and endow it with £5 a year out of his estates in Gomersal.

What became of the forty acres in Birstal and the valuable estate in Leeds, no information can be had, the decree having been either mutilated or wholly disregarded by the more powerful trustees, among whom was one of the Neville family. It may be worth remembering that about seventy years ago the Rev. Mr. Ismay, Curate of Birstal, and afterwards Vicar of Mirfield, began to write memoranda of the county and its antiquities, which he communicated to that zealous antiquary, the Rev. Richard Frank, of Campsall.

Birstal.

ANTIQUITIES AT PONTEFRACT.

Interesting both to the historian and the antiquary are the results of certain explorations which have been made in the grounds of Pontefract Castle. The ancient and famous fortress, once the residence and also the prison-house of kings, and the scene of many a ghastly deed, was dismantled in 1649, and for the last 150 years its courtyard has served the purpose—useful, though out of keeping with its former history—of a market garden. On the termination of the lease, in 1881, the Corporation obtained possession of it at a nominal rental, and as a feeling obtained in the town that it might be turned to account as a place of public resort and recreation, it was resolved to gratify that desire.

It was in the course of the necessary work which that project involved that certain discoveries were made which have led to explorations on a rather extensive scale, and which have yielded fruits of such an interesting character that a great portion of the ground plan of the castle has been laid bare. In looking upon the masonry composing the foundations of barbican, donjon, chapel, and domestic departments, one cannot but admire the splendid manner in which our Saxon and Norman forefathers did their work, and in this poem of the times in which it was reared—a poem in massive stonework and mortar—and in the completeness and perfection of the workmanship, one sees emblems of

the qualities which have built up the empire.

Beginning at the entrance, we will endeavour to describe briefly the chief features of the foundations which after a long burial have been exposed to view. The main entrance to the castle faced Baghill, and the excavations show that the approach was upon solid masonry about nine feet broad. On each side of the approach was a round tower, and the front was also protected by a couple of octagonal towers. Passing the portcullis—the position of which can be plainly traced—and which in character was evidently similar to that at Skipton Castle—a boulder paved yard is entered. Near to the entrance on the left are the remains of one of the towers of the porter's lodge, built, it is supposed, in the reign of King Stephen. Passing around by the outer edge of the courtyard to the right are seen the foundations of the guardroom; a little further on are the remains of the Constable's Tower, with hard by a spot which, during one of the three sieges which the castle underwent in the Civil Wars between 1645 and 1648, was evidently used as a burial ground, for here in the course of the explorations have been found about a dozen Those human remains were again reverently buried in the same spot, and a large flower bed in the form of a Latin cross now marks the place, which is further distinguished by a small tablet stating that here are buried many of those who fell during the sieges of the castle when access to the parish church burying ground was refused by the besieging forces. Near to is the foundation of one corner of the Queen's Tower, disclosing a wall no less than nine feet in thickness of

the most solid and durable masonry. The portion of a window is here seen which was evidently furnished with a window seat on each side, and the stone at the base is quite worn by persons stepping up to the seat. In front of the Queen's Tower the bases of four columns supporting arches forming a colonnade have been exposed, and these exhibit some fine workmanship. At the front of the eastern portion of the Queen's Tower is seen a portion of the foundations of the chapel (dedicated to St. Clement). The apsidal form of the east end of the chapel is seen, the exact position of the chancel arch, and besides the substantial foundations, have been found remains of Norman columns and capitals, one of which shows what is known as the cable pattern running around the base of a column. On the outer wall of the chapel on the north side have been exposed a quantity of glazed tiles—black, yellow, and green. On the north side is seen a continuation of the foundation of the Queen's Tower, and the workmen have also here come upon a flight of stone steps, leading down, it is presumed, into what was one of the principal kitchens. Further to the northward, on the steep sloping banks of the castle hill, underneath what is now grown over with trees, the foundations of the King's Tower have been laid bare. The masonry is of the most substantial kind. Next in order comes Swillington Tower, where Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, is said to have been confined on the night previous to his execution on St. Thomas's At the south-west corner the excavations have discovered what is supposed to be the foundations of the Treasurer's Tower, which has beneath it, in perfect preservation, a strong room, in which no doubt treasure and valuables were secreted. As there are no traces of a staircase to the tower, admission to it was probably obtained by means of a trapdoor through the floor above.

Close by, excavations have revealed the most extensive portion of the foundations yet cleared of superincumbent earth. are presumed to be the foundations of the bakehouse, brewhouse, and a little further on the stables. The remains of the bakehouse show two circular ovens, one about three feet in diameter, and the other two feet. Two descending steps lead to the bakehouse from the courtyard. interesting object found here was half of the capital of a chimney, castellated, in good preservation, and showing excellent workmanship. The paved entrance to the stables and the paved floor of the stables have been bared; the position of one of the recessed windows can be traced, with three steps leading up to it, rendered necessary by the great thickness of the wall. On the south-west the excavations have disclosed the foundations of a tower which probably fell when the castle was bombarded. and near to it the workmen came upon the postern. The wall here is no less than seventeen feet thick. The postern arch is formed of concrete, the durability of which is shown by the excellent state of preservation in which it is. Just inside the postern is the well from which the castle was supplied with water. The well is seventy-five feet deep, is lined with substantial masonry, and has at the top a very beautiful arch.

Such, roughly and briefly sketched, are some of the results of the excavations which have been carried out, partly at the expense of the trustees, but partly also by voluntary labour on the part of a number of the young men of Pontefract who have become interested in the work. In regard to the laying out of the grounds for recreative purposes, great progress has been made. The courtyard, the whilom market garden, is now a beautiful lawn, on which croquet and lawn tennis may be played; every other foot of space around it has been utilised for flowers and plants, and where practicable pretty and secluded walks have been made around the wooded slopes of the Castle hill. A new entrance has also been constructed, with porter's lodge, and refreshment bar and shed. With such facilities for enjoyment, and above all with the added attractions which the excavations have brought to light, the grounds of the old Norman fortress ought to become a place of resort popular not only for the inhabitants of Pontefract and the immediate neighbourhood, but having claims on the attention of all Englishmen, and especially of all Yorkshiremen.

The castle of Pontefract was built about 1080 by Ilbert de Lacy, and was long one of the most celebrated fortresses in England. It passed to Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, in 1310, and was the scene of that nobleman's execution for his rising against Edward II. It witnessed also the tragic death of Richard II. in 1399; the capture and condemnation of Archbishop Scrope, afterwards beheaded near Bishopthorpe; and it was the prison-house of the Duke of Orleans, taken captive at Agincourt. It was also the scene of the summary execution of Earl Rivers, Lord Grey, and Sir Thomas Vaughan by order of the Duke of Gloucester in 1483. The castle was taken in 1536 by Robert Aske, Captain-General of the "Pilgrimage of Grace;" was garrisoned in 1644 by Colonel Lowther for Charles II.; was thrice besieged between that time and 1648, and in 1649 was finally taken and dis-

mantled.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL DISCOVERY AT ROTHWELL.

The old landmarks of the ancient village of Rothwell are disappearing. One by one the old buildings are being pulled down to give place to those of more modern adaptation, though we would not say of better construction. So it happens that some time ago there was levelled to the ground an old plaster and colour-washed house belonging to the Hon. Mrs. Meynell Ingram, of Templenewsam, situated about the middle of the main street. Though it was by outward appearance comparatively old, yet it turned out to be (as it became more opened out) much more ancient than most people anticipated. The foundation of the original structure was a crosswise post and panel framework, filled in with stones and rubble, &c, and upon that laths and plaster. Some of the interior beams were of great length and massiveness, being of old oak, very sound, and as hard and firm almost as iron.

Several of them had old mortise-holes, indicating previous use. When a front course of bricks was taken down, the most interesting features of the building were disclosed, namely, a somewhat decorated frontage, and over the doorway a beautifully moulded ornament confined within a small half-pointed moulding; but the whole is enclosed within a diamond or lozenge-shaped ribbed moulding, 31 inches in length and 26 inches across from angle to angle. At each of the corners is placed an acorn, in the lower part a fleur de lis, and in the middle the Tudor rose (probably) and leaves, and a bunch of grapes finishes the upper corner. The whole grouping and arrangement is floriated and artistic, after the Italian or Renaissance style. This is another treatment of a moulder's favourite pattern of the period—no doubt Tudor or Elizabethan in this instance; but surviving later, as we find several examples of the use of such floral and fruit representations in the ceiling of the house occupied by a Mr. Kirkby, in the same street, being of early Stuart date; also over the mantelpiece of the Old Hall at East Ardsley, temp. James I., and on the lower part of a gravestone in its churchyard, 1658. plaster of the demolished house at Rothwell, under consideration, was not thick, but very hard and tenacious in quality. Other simple markings, such as scallop and scroll work, &c., filled up the groundwork of the plaster at intervals. This ancient mansion has been one of no mean order in its palmy days; and standing back from the street, it had garden land at front (lately built upon). We can imagine its quaint appearance and well-ordered and laid out garden, with its fantastically cut shrubs and flowering plants. It seems probable that a family of gentry named Sayvel or Savile once occupied it, for a croft in connection with the house was called "Sayvel Croft." On reference to the church registers, we find that "John Savyle, gentleman, was buried at Rothwell on the 28th day of May, 1584." This house about 100 years afterwards was enlarged at the west end and at the back by stone additions, probably done in Charles II.'s or James II.'s days, judging from the style of window mouldings—mostly blocked up—in more modern times it had still further been altered. The covering up of the front of the ornamental plaster, we judge, was on account of the difficulty of renewing afterwards its decayed parts, or it may have been to make the house more warm and comfortable. Anyhow, this said house of bygone days is one more proof of the antiquity of Rothwell.

East Ardsley.

J. BATTY, F.R.H.S.



YORKSHIRE ARTISTS.

WILLIAM ETTY, R.A.

HERE is an indefinable charm about true greatness that associates itself even with the inanimate objects by which it was surrounded in life. Hence we make pilgrimages to the homes and haunts and tombs of those who have gone before us, and have left enduring monuments of their undying mental powers for our behoof, gratification, or improvement. Many weary miles have been travelled for this gratification; and that it is a great one few can doubt, who have visited in a loving spirit the birth-place or grave of a



William Etty, R.A.

Shakspere or a Raffaelle. But minor men share in a minor degree this artworship, and few Englishmen will fail to take an interest in the memorials that the time - honoured city of York afford of our English Titian - William Etty. Etty published some years ago in the Art-Journal a charming piece of autobiography, having all the simplicity and freshness that such biography only retains. He notes there his great regard for his native city. He says"Like my favourite hero, Robinson Crusoe, I was born in the city of York—so he says, so say I; only he was born in 1632, I in 1787, March 10, of an honest and industrious family. Like Rembrandt and Constable, my father also was a miller, and his mill was standing, till this year, on the old York Road to London, about half a mile from York. My first panels on which I drew were the boards of my father's shop-floor, my first crayon a farthing's worth of white chalk."

This he wrote in the house depicted in our engraving. During all his wanderings his heart was in Yorkshire, and he went back to live

and die in the historic city he loved so well.

The visitor to York who would desire a ready clue through its labyrinthine streets to the retired nook where the last home of Etty



Etty's House.

still stands, should pass the ferry from the railway station, and take the road opposite the gate of the Museum gardens; it leads direct to Coney Street: a short distance down this street there stands, on the right hand, the Church of St. Martin, a decorative piece of architecture, to which the attention is at once directed by one of those projecting clocks, a reigning favourite with our great-grandfathers. This is supported by massive ironwork, formed into foliage and flowers, and possessing more claim to attention on the score of artistic excellence than is usual in such works. It is surmounted by a quaint figure of a naval officer, in the costume of Queen Anne's era, using an astrolabe. Turning into the small square which is beside this church, we see in front a cottage residence, with heavy carved door, solid window frames,

and a deeply-pitched roof. It may have been the parsonage house at one period; it seems fitted for the Dr. Primrose of Goldsmith's immortal story. It is, however, the house in which Etty lived and died. Shortly before his death he had attended the funeral of a friend in the churchyard of St. Olave, and he then desired to be buried in that spot provided he died in York; both events happened, and we will retrace our steps to visit the last resting-place of the painter: few lie in a more picturesque locality.

The churchyard of St. Olave adjoins the beautiful grounds of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, where one of the most interesting local museums in the kingdom is situated, as well as fragments of ancient buildings, including a portion of the Roman wall of the city of York; the noble multangular tower, one of its defences, and the elegant



Etty's Tomb.

ruins of the Benedictine Abbey of St. Mary. The original foundation of this once large and opulent religious house was prior to the Norman Conquest; the ruins we now look upon are the remains of the work of the Abbot Simon de Warwick, completed in the latter half of the thirteenth century, the Augustan age of Gothic architecture in England, when it exhibited the chastest proportion and the most elegant conception, combined with an amount of decorative enrichment controlled by the truest taste. These walls, beautiful in decay, bound the churchyard of St. Olave, the church being partly constructed of its

stones; a series of arcades occupy the lower portion of the walls, and about their centre is a pointed arch, once acting as the northern entrance to the choir. This arch was closed, but was opened that the tomb of Etty might be seen from the grounds. This tomb stands exactly opposite the arch, and is slightly orna-

mented with Gothic panels and quatrefoils, forming a frame to the simple inscription—

"WILLIAM ETTY, ROYAL ACADEMICIAN."

Trees wave over it and peep beneath the arch; no fitter "framework" could have been desired for a painter's tomb; few have one in a more picturesque locality, fewer still have been thus publicly honoured by their fellow-townsmen as Etty has been by the men of York. They are "honoured in honouring him," and it is pleasant that this true aphorism is now more generally felt in England than it used to be. William Etty died on the 13th of November, 1849.

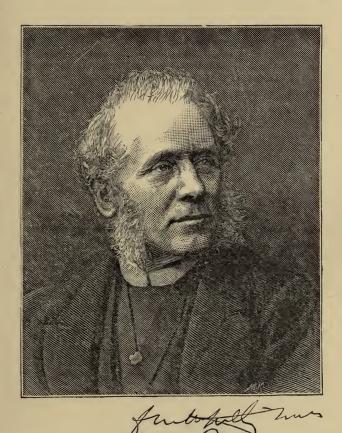
London.

F. W. FAIRHOLT, F.S.A.

W. P. FRITH, R.A.

WILLIAM POWELL FRITH, R.A., was born at Studley, near Ripon, in Yorkshire, in 1819. Evincing an early bias for art, he was placed at Mr. Sass's drawing school in 1835, and in 1837 became a student of the Royal Academy. In 1839 he exhibited his first picture at the British Institution, being the head of one of Mr. Sass's children. In 1840 his picture of "Malvolio before the Countess Olivia," exhibited at the Royal Academy, gained great applause. Five years later, his "Village Pastor," a scene drawn from Goldsmith, raised him, not only into notice. but to fame; and obtained for him his election as an Associate of the Royal Academy. This picture has been engraved by Holl. He had previously exhibited, with considerable success, a variety of works evincing steady progress, and among which we may mention "The Parting Interview of Leicester and the Countess Amy;" a scene from the "Vicar of Wakefield," called "Measuring Heights," in illustration of the passage: "My wife would have both stand up to see which was the tallest;" a capital subject from "The Merry Wives of Windsor;" and a picture of "John Knox and Mary Queen of Scots." In 1846 he painted a companion picture to the "Village Pastor," "The Return from Labour," and a humorous episode from the "Bourgeois Gentilhomme." His "English Merry-Making a Hundred Years Ago," exhibited in 1847, was full of picturesque beauty and graphic humour, and has been engraved for the London Art Union. Then followed, in 1848, "The Peasant Girl Accused of Witchcraft;" in 1849, "The Coming of Age," a pleasing tableau of Elizabethan manners, which has since been engraved; in 1850, "Sancho and the Duchess;" in 1851, "Hogarth at Calais;" and in 1852, "Pope Making Love to Lady Wortley Montague." In 1853 Mr. Frith was elected a Royal Academician. In 1854, a picture painted with consummate ability, entitled, "Life at the Seaside," showed that he was determined no more to recur to threadbare subjects, drawn from novels, but to fill his portfolio with sketches of the real men and women of the time. The

"Derby Day," exhibited in 1858, produced a still greater and more lasting sensation. In 1859 he exhibited "Charles Dickens in his Study," and in 1860 "Claude Duval, the Highwayman, compelling a



XII, h.M.

Lady to Dance with him." In 1862, after two years' labour, he completed "The Railway Station," a large picture, commissioned for the joint purpose of exhibition and engraving by Mr. Flatou, an enterprising

picture-dealer who, after exhibiting it for a London season, sold it, with his list of subscribers for the proposed engraving, to Mr. Graves, for £16,000. Since then Mr. Frith has received a commission from Her Majesty for a picture of the marriage of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, for which he is to receive 3,000 guineas, besides 5,000 guineas from Mr. Flatou for the copyright. He has also received a commission from Mr. Gambart, another of our commercial patrons of art, for an elaborate picture of London Life. His two most remarkable recent works are "The Road to Ruin" and "The Race for Wealth," in which his power of rendering elaborate detail, with due regard to the distribution of light and shade, is prominently displayed.

London.

HENRY OTTLEY.

THOMAS CRESWICK, R.A.

One of our most thoroughly national and popular landscape painters, was born at Sheffield in 1811. His favourite subjects—the wooded glens, tranquil rivers, and sunny pastures of his native land—are painted with sympathetic feeling. In the treatment of foliage he is peculiarly happy, and his aerial perspective is delicate and truthful, but his pictures, especially in his later period, lack warmth of colour. Amongst his numerous characteristic works are "England," "Passing Showers," "Old Trees," "Changeable Weather," "The Pathway to the Village Church," "A Summer's Afternoon," and "Home by the Sands." Creswick was elected a Royal Academician in 1851, and died in 1869.

London.

G. H. SHEPHERD.









YORKSHIRE AUTHORS.

YORKSHIRE IN THE "ARCHÆOLOGIA."

HE Society of Antiquaries is now a venerable piece of

antiquity itself, having existed—with an interval of abeyance—more than three centuries, and having published its transactions-"The Archæologia"-for a period of 112 years. Leland may be looked upon as the father of antiquaries, who, temp. Hen. VIII., made a visitation of the monasteries to make researches amongst the literary relics in their libraries; if, indeed, we do not go further back to the eighth century, and recognise in Alcuin, of York, our earliest antiquary, who must have made extensive researches in old manuscripts, and studied deeply the traditional lore then current to have produced his famous poem, "De Pontificibus et Sanctis Ecclesiæ Eboracensis." To Archbishop Parker, however, must be attributed the honour of being the founder of the Society of Antiquaries. He lived at the time of the suppression of the monasteries, and onward into the reign of Elizabeth; was a learned man, and gave the first impulse to the study of Anglo-Saxon literature by editing one of Ælfric's homilies. He employed himself assiduously in rescuing from destruction the dispersed MSS. of the monastic libraries, and collected a vast number which otherwise would have been irretrievably lost. About the year 1572 he and Sir Robert Cotton founded a society of a few persons of literary tastes to meet once a week, in Sir Robert's house, for the discussion of questions of an antiquarian character. Seventeen years afterwards the society petitioned the Queen for a charter of incorporation, which would have been granted but for the death of Elizabeth before it could be carried out, and the society was dissolved by her successor, James I., who, in his sapience, saw something dangerous to his Government and inimical

to the religion of the Established Church in such an association. One of the original members was "Savel of the Middle Temple," who is supposed to have been either "Long Harry Savile," kinsman, or Thomas Savile, brother of Sir Henry Savile, of Bradley, near Halifax, the eminent classical and mathematical scholar and founder of the Savilian Professorships of Geometry and Astronomy at Oxford. Sir Henry himself was also a member, as were also Lord William Howard, ancestor of the Earls of Carlisle, and Lord Lumley, ancestor of the Earls of Scarborough.

The society lay dormant for a century, but during that interval several eminent antiquaries had been busily at work amongst the mouldering relics of past ages, and laying the foundations for a resuscitation of the society, in whose ranks several Yorkshiremen made a conspicuous figure—to wit—Rymer, the compiler of the "Fædera;" Dodsworth, the indefatigable transcriber of Yorkshire MSS. during the civil war; Ralph Thoresby, the famous historian of Leeds; and George

Hickes, the first great explorer of the old Norse literature.

The society was re-established in 1707 by Mr. Bagford, Mr. Wanley, and Mr. Talman—the latter being referred to in the introduction to the Archæologia as "a Yorkshire gentleman;" but who was of a Wiltshire family—who agreed to meet every Friday evening from six to ten o'clock, with a forfeit of sixpence for absence—"for the studye of antiquitie, understanding by that, matters which have preceded the reign of James I." They met at first at the Bear Tavern, in the Strand, then at the Young Devil in Fleet Street, afterwards at the Fountain, one of the rules being—"That while we meet at a tavern, no person shall be obliged to pay for more than he shall call for." Subsequently they met at Gray's Inn, in the Temple, in their own rooms, Chancery Lane, and in Somerset House, and are now located in Burlington House Court Yard.

About 1717 they formed themselves into a regular society of a hundred members, with an admission fee of 10s. 6d., and a subscription of 1s. per month. Shortly after an attempt was made to affiliate it with the Royal Society, without success, and about the same time the admission fee was raised to five guineas, and the subscription to one guinea per annum. Amongst the members of this period were Roger and Samuel Gale, sons of Dr. Thomas Gale, Dean of York, the former the compiler of the "Registrum Honoris de Richmond," the latter the author of "The Antiquities of Winchester Cathedral," and treasurer of the society twenty-one years; and George Holmes, a native of Skipton, the "Methodiser and digester" of the Tower Records, and editor of the second edition of Rymer's "Fædera."

The society obtained a charter of incorporation in 1751, under the title of "The President, Council, and Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries," and in 1771 appeared the first volume of "Archælogia, or Miscellaneous Tracts relating to Antiquity," consisting of papers read before the Fellows, with illustrative engravings where necessary. In

this first volume are three papers relating to Yorkshire—viz., on Ulph's Horn in York Cathedral, by S. Gale; on the Roman Station at Saddleworth, by the Rev. John Watson, of Ripponden, the historian of Halifax; and particulars relating to John Hardyng and his journey to Scotland to procure the homage records. John Hardyng was a tutor in the establishment of the Earl of Northumberland, at Leckonfield, near Beverley. Since then it has grown into a perfect storehouse of antiquarian information, and of learned disquisitions on recondite matters of past ages.

The following is a list of contributions from or relating to Yorkshire, supplied to the Journal of the Society. For commencement of list, see Vol. I. of "Old Yorkshire."

Hardy, Sir Thomas Duffy, Kt., born in Jamaica, 1804, son of Major T. B. P. Hardy, R.A., of a Yorkshire family; knighted 1869; died 1878. J.P., L.D.C. West Yorkshire, 1856. In 1819 he entered the Record-office in the Tower, and in 1861 succeeded Sir Francis Palgrave as Deputy-Keeper of the Rolls, in which office he distinguished himself by editing several ancient and important Records of the thirteenth century, and in superintending the calendering of the "State Papers." He was author also of a "Life of Lord Langdale," a work of great literary merit; a "Catalogue of the Chancellors," and other works.

1827.—Itinerarium Johannes, Regis Angliæ. A Table of the movements of the Court of King John from his coronation, May 27th, A.D. 1199, to the end of his reign; selected from the attestations of Records preserved upon the Rolls in the Tower of London.—xxii., 124.

Harcourt, Rev. Leveson Vernon, third son of Archbishop E. Venables-Vernon-Harcourt; born 1788; Chancellor of York Cathedral and Prebendary of Laughten-en-le-Morthen, 1827-60; author of "The Doctrine of the Deluge," "The Four Gospels Harmonised," &c.

1846.—Vessels of Glass and Earthenware and Ornaments, discovered near Chalgrove, in Sussex.—xxxi., 312. Plate.

Hawkins, Edwd., F.R.S., F.S.A., and F.L.S., an eminent numismatist and archæologist, born at Macclesfield, in 1780; Keeper of Antiquities in the British Museum, 1824-1860, and author of "The Silver Coins of England," "The Ancient Marbles in the British Museum," and other works of a similar character.

1834.—The Coins of William the Conqueror minted at York.—xxvi., 16.

Holden, Richard; Rotherham.

1794.—A Description of the Font in the Saxon Church of Thorp-Salvin, near Rotherham, and its Sculptures representing the Four Seasons, in a letter to his Grace the Duke of Leeds.—xii., 207. Folding plate of two views—one of the font, the other of the sculptures, in plane.

Hunter, Rev. Joseph, D.D., F.S.A., antiquary and topographical writer; born at Sheffield, 1783; died in London, 1861; buried in Ecclesfield churchyard, in compliance with instructions in his will—"Under a spreading willow, in the heart of the district (Hallamshire)

whose history he knew and loved so well." He was the eldest son of Michael Hunter, a Sheffield manufacturer, and was educated at the Presbyterian College, York, under the Rev. Chas. Wellbeloved, being intended for the ministry in that church. This was the period when so many Presbyterian Churches were lapsing into Unitarianism; and he, under the teaching of Wellbeloved, adopted the tenets of that body, and in 1809 accepted the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church at Bath, occupying the pulpit twenty-four years. From his earliest years he had displayed a taste for antiquarian pursuits, which was fostered by his tutor, the author of "Eboracum; or York Under the Romans." When at school, in Sheffield, he spent his leisure in wandering about the surrounding villages copying inscriptions and making notes of churches, ancient buildings, &c., which filled several volumes; they have not been published, but several extracts have been given in the Notes and Queries of a Sheffield newspaper during the years 1878-79. His fame as an antiquary, and the facility with which he deciphered ancient writings having become known in London, he was appointed, in 1833, a Sub-Commissioner of the Public Records in Carlton Ride, and on the reconstruction of the Record Service, in 1838, he was nominated a first-class assistant keeper. He applied himself devotedly to the labour of calendering and rendering available the vast mass of manuscripts, throwing his whole soul into it, thinking and talking of little else; even on his dying bed, one of his last utterances was an expression of thankfulness that he left two colleagues capable of carrying out the design. Hunter was a very voluminous writer, his chief works being "The History of Hallamshire," 1819; "The History of Doncaster and South Yorkshire," 1828; "Magnum Rolutum Saccarii," 1833; "The Life of Oliver Heywood," 1842; "Antiquarian Notices of Lupset," 1848; "The Hallamshire Glossary," several works on "Shakespeare," pamphlets on "The York bequest of Lady Hewley," &c. Portraits in the Cutlers' Hall, Sheffield, and in the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries, London, the latter painted by Smith, of Leeds.

1827.—An account of some antiquities recently discovered at Bath.—xxii., 420. 1847.—An account of a scheme for erecting a Royal Academy in England in the reign of James I.—xxxii., 132.

1847.—On the site of Cambodunum, on the Roman road from Eboracum to Mancunium.—xxxii. 16.

There have been various conjectures as to the locality of this Roman station. Antoninus places it at twenty miles from Calcaria (Tadcaster), and eighteen from Mancunium (Manchester), the two places being fifty miles distant. Camden places it at Almondbury; whilst Hunter decides in favour of Greetland, in the parish of Halifax.

1848.—Proofs of the Early Use of Gunpowder in the English Army.—xxxii. 379. 1850.—The Seal of Chaucer.—xxxiv. 42.

1852.—A few Notices respecting William Lynwodc, Judge of the Arches, and

Bishop of St. David's.—xxxiv. 403. 1855.—Journal of the Mission of Queen Isabella to the Court of France. xxxvi. 242.

1855.—Remarks upon two Original Deeds relating to Sir Thos. Swinford.—xxxvi. 267.

1856.—Notices of the old Clochard, or Bell Tower, of the Palace of Westminster.

—xxxvii. 23.

When he made this contribution he was vice-president of the society.

1858.—Specimens of Marks used by the Manufacturers of Paper, as exhibited in documents in the public archives of England.—xxxvii. 447.

Jackson, Joseph; Settle.

1840.—Roman remains discovered in the caves near Settle, Yorkshire. By Charles Roach Smith, F.S.A.—xxix., 384.

The remains were sent to Mr. Smith by J. Jackson, accompanied by a letter, which was published along with the description. C. R. Smith was a distinguished antiquary, born in the Isle of Wight in 1804, and was author of "Roman London," "Collectanea Antiqua," and other antiquarian works.

Lodge, Edmund, F.S.A., born in London 1756; Lancaster Herald 1793; Clarencieux, King-at-Arms, 1838; died 1839. Author of "Portraits of Illustrious Personages," "Illustrations of British History," &c.

1808.—An account af the insurrection in the county of York in 1536. Translated from an original MS. in the library of the Herald's College, signed "Lancastre Haraulde."—xvi., 330. This insurrection was that of "Pilgrimage of Grace," under Aske.

Londesborough, Baron, Grimston Park, Tadcaster. - Albert Denison-Denison, formerly Lord Albert Denison Conyngham, fifth son of Henry, first Marquis of Conyngham by Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Denison, a poor Yorkshire lad, who trudged up to London to seek his fortune, and became a millionaire; born in London, 1805; died, 1860; assumed the name of Denison in lieu of Conyngham in 1849, in compliance with the will of his maternal uncle on inheriting his Yorkshire and other estates; K.C.H. and Knight Bachelor, 1829; M.P. for Canterbury, 1835-41 and 1847-50; created Baron Londesborough, in the county of York, 1850; D.L., West Yorkshire, 1853; Vice-Admiral of Yorkshire, and was for a short period Secretary of Legation at Berlin. He was an accomplished antiquary and learned man, a Fellow of the Royal Society and of the Society of Antiquaries, and made a valuable collection of armour and Mediæval and Renaissance works of art, which were exhibited a few years ago at South Kensington, and which were described in a volume entitled "Miscellanea Graphica, &c," by T. Wright, with 46 plates, some coloured; and 200 cuts, from drawings by Fairholt, of armour, jewels, carvings, &c.

1842.—An account of the opening of a considerable number of Tumuli, on Breach Downs, in the county of Kent.—xxx., 47.

1843.—Description of some gold ornaments recently found in Ireland.—xxx., 137.

1848.—An account of various objects of antiquity found near Amiens, in France, in the spring of 1848.—xxxiii., 174.
1851.—An account of the opening of some Tumuli in the East Riding of Yorkshire.

-xxxiv., 251. Plan and plates.

These Tumuli were found in a field near Driffield.

Lyttelton, the Right Rev. Charles, Bishop of Carlisle, 1762-68; born 1714, third son of Sir Thomas Lyttelton, fourth baronet, and brother of Sir George, first Baron Lyttelton, the historical writer. He was for many years President of the Society of Antiquaries, and contributed many valuable articles to the Archæologia. He died in the year 1768.

1757.—A Dissertation on the Antiquity of Brick Buildings in England.—i., 147. With special reference to the Walls and Gates of Hull.

Markland, James Heywood, F.R.S., F.S.A., author of "Remarks on English Churches," "On the Antiquity and Introduction of Surnames into England," "On the Early Use of Carriages in England," "On the Expediency of Attaching a Museum of Antiquities to the Institution of the Society of Antiquaries," &c.

1837.—Instructions by Henry Percy, ninth Earl of Northumberland (of Leconfield, near Beverley, and Wressel, near Howden) to his son, Algernon Percy, touching the management of his estates, and written during his confinement in the Tower.-xxvii., 306.

The Earl was committed to the Tower for suspected complicity in the Gunpowder Plot conspiracy, his kinsman and secretary, Thomas Percy, of Beverley, being one of the conspirators. He lay fifteen years in the Tower, was then released, and drove out in a carriage and eight horses in order to outshine the Royal favourite, Buckingham, who travelled in a carriage and six. One of his instructions ran thus:— "2ndly—That yow never suffer yowr wyfe to have poore (power) in the manage of yowr affaires."

Meyrick, Sir Samuel Rush, K.H., LLD., F.S.A., of Goodrich Court, Herefordshire; born 1783, died 1848; a learned antiquary, especially on the subject of armour, of which he formed a valuable collection. He was author of "History of the County of Cardigan," a work on "The Costume of the Original Inhabitants of the British Islands," and—besides other works—of a magnificent and costly volume, entitled "A Critical Inquiry into Ancient Armour as it existed in Europe, and more particularly in England, from the Norman Conqest to the reign of King Charles II." &c.

1846.-Observations on the monument effigy of De Mauley, formerly in the Minster at York, -xxxi., 238. Plate.

This effigy was engraved in Drake's "Eboracum," and was destroyed in the fire of 1829, but the fragments were collected and placed in the museum at Goodrich Court. Sir Samuel makes use of it in this article as an illustration of the difference between "double maile," or "double chain maile," and "single maile," and says that it is the best example he knows of "double maile."

Oldfield, Edmund, M.A., F.S.A.

1867.—On some bronze vessels, discovered on the Castle Howard estate.—xli., 325.

Roman relics, found in making a drain behind a farm-house at Stittenham Hill. Plates.

Palgrave, Sir Francis, Kt., historian and antiquary; born in London, 1788, of Jewish parentage; died at Hampstead, 1861. Author of "The Rise and Progress of the English Commonwealth," "The Merchant and the Friar," and other works; editor also of Calendars of the Treasury, the Exchequer, Parliamentary Writs, &c.

1831.—Observations on the history of Cædmon—xxiv., 341.

The Anglo-Saxon cowherd poet of Whitby.

Peacock, Edward, F.S.A., of Bottesford Manor, co. Lincoln; born at Hemsworth, near Pontefract, 1831; son of Edward Shaw Peacock, by Catherine, daughter and co-heiress of Michael Woodcock, of Hemsworth, whose father, Thomas Peacock, married Martha, daughter and co-heiress of Robert Shawe, of Bawtry, through whom the Peacocks inherited Bottesford Manor. Author of "Army Lists of the Roundheads and Cavaliers," "English Church Furniture at the period of the Reformation," "List of Roman Catholics in Yorkshire in 1604," "Glossary of the Dialect of Manley, &c., co. Lincoln," "Ralf Skirlaugh," "Mabel Heron," and "John Markenfield," 3 vols., besides other works and contributions to literary journals.

1869.—A mutilated roll of instruments, relating to the hospital of St. Edmund, at Sprotbrough, near Doncaster, with prefatory remarks, by E. P., local secretary for the Society of Antiquarians, Lincolnshire.

1863.—History of Winterton. See De la Pryme Abraham, infra.

Pegge, Rev. Samuel, LL.D. A distinguished antiquary; born at Chesterfield, 1704; died 1796; successively Vicar of Godmersham, Kent; Whittington, Staffordshire; Rector of Brindle, Lancashire; Vicar of Heath, Derbyshire; and Prebendary of Lichfield and Lincoln. He was author of "Dissertations on Anglo-Saxon Remains," "Anonymiana; or Ten Centuries of Observation," "The Life of Bishop Grossteste," and other works, besides many contributions to the "Gentleman's Magazine," and besides the undermentioned, several other papers to the "Archæologia." It may be worthy of observation that Robert Grossteste, who was born in Suffolk, and whose real name was Copley, was descended from the ancient Yorkshire family of that name, of Copley, Thomas Copley, of Batley, had issue by Winifred, near Halifax. daughter of Thomas Mirfield—Hugh, Ralf, and Cicely. Ralf, his second son, "servant to the King," married Mary, daughter and heiress of Sir Richd. Walsingham, Kt., of co. Suffolk, and settled there. He had issue-John, who d.s.p., and Robert, the future Bishop, who was born in 1175, and died in 1253.

1772.—On an inscription in honour of Serapis, found at York. Illustrated by Mr. Pegge.—iii., 151.

Discovered in making an excavation for a cellar in Friar's Gardens.

1776.—On the Rudston pyramidal stone.—v., 95.

The monolith in the churchyard of Rudstone, near Bridlington.

1783.—Observations on the present Aldborough Church, Holderness, proving that it was not a Saxon building, as Mr. Somerset contends.—vii., 86.

By "Mr. Somerset" is meant John Charles Brooke, Somerset Herald, a native of Fieldhead, or Highfield, near Barnsley (q.v. list 1 of "Y. in Archæologia"). He bases his opinion on the facts that there was no church at Aldborough at the time of the Domesday Survey, and that it presents no features of Saxon architecture. With respect to the stone with the Saxon inscription, he thinks that most probably it had been removed from some previously existing church, which had been destroyed during some Danish invasion.

Pitt, Thomas, Huddersfield or Wakefield.

1812.—Forty Roman copper coins found in an earthern vessel upon the estate of the Marquis of Hertford, on the Wakefield Outwood, in the township of Stanley.—xvii., 333.

Pryme De la, Rev. Abraham, F.R.S.; born at Hatfield, near Doncaster, 1671; died at Thorne, 1704. Divinity Reader, Holy Trinity, Hull, 1698-1701. P.C., Thorne, 1701-4. A very diligent historian and antiquary, who published nothing, excepting "The Hermit of Lindholme," a poem, but left in MS. histories of Hull, Beverley, Ripon, Selby, Doncaster, and Hedon, and the East Riding. The History of Hull, in two vols., fol., is in the Lansdowne Collection of MSS., B. Mus. One of his MSS., "Ephemeria Vitæ Abrahami Pryme; or, a Diary of my own Life, containing an account of the most observable and remarkable things that I have taken notice of, from my youth up, hitherto," edited by Charles Jackson (of Doncaster), has been published by the Surtees Society.

1863.—History of Winterton, in the county of Lincoln; with an introduction by Ed. Peacock, Esq., F.S.A., the owner of the manuscript.—xi. 224.

Rooke, Major Hayman, F.S.A. (Query, of the Rooke family of Barnsley.)

1786.—Some account of the Brimham Rocks in Yorkshire—iii., 209. Two plates. 1794.—Description of an ancient font at Bolton-in-Bolland, Yorkshire—xi., 429. Plate.

Stapleton, Thomas, F.R.S., F.S.A.; some time Vice-President of the Society of Antiquaries; second son of Thomas Stapleton, of Drax, by the Lady Mary Bertie, daughter of Willoughby, 3rd Earl of Abingdon; descended from the Stapletons of Carleton, and younger brother to Miles Thos. Stapleton, who in 1840 established his claim to the ancient Barony, by writ of summons, of Beaumont, dating from the 2nd of Edward II., and which had lain in abeyance since the death s.p. of William, 7th Baron and 2nd Viscount Beaumont, the latter title becoming extinct. He was born in 1800, and died in 1850.

1833.—Holderness and the early Lords of the Seigniory—xxvi., 352.
1835.—Edward the Second and his Suite five weeks with the Friars-Minors at York—xxvi., 320. From the Wardrobe Accounts of Edward II.

Stothard, Charles Alfred, F.S.A., antiquarian draughtsman, born in London, 1786; died 1821, in consequence of a fall from a ladder. He was son of Thomas Stothard, R.A., the celebrated artist, who was son of Stothard of Stretton, near Tadcaster; but was born in Longacre, London, where his father kept a public-house, having removed thither from Yorkshire a short time before the birth of his famous son. Charles Alfred married Eliza Kempe, authoress of several novels illustrative of Devonshire and Cornwall, and of a life of her father-in-law. She afterwards married the Rev. E. A. Bray, Rector of Tavistock, by which name she is known in the literary world. He was author of "The Monumental Effigies of Great Britain, &c.," a magnificent work published at £19, large paper £28; also of a work on Seals illustrative of the reign of Elizabeth.

1819.—Some observations on the Bayeux Tapestry—xix., 184.

Strickland, Hugh Edwin, M.A., F.G.S., naturalist and geologist; born at Reighton Hall, near Bridlington, 1811; killed by a railway train in the Cherborough Tunnel of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, 1853, when employed in examining the geological strata of the tunnel. His father was Henry Eustachine, son of Sir George Strickland, fifth Baronet, of Boynton, near Bridlington, and author of a work on the agriculture of the East Riding; and his mother a daughter of Dr. Edmund Cartwright, the poet and mechanical genius, who resided at one period in Doncaster, and there invented the first power-loom, with a view to introducing the industry of calico-weaving into the town. He was one of the most eminent geologists of his time. and was one of the founders of the Ray Society, for the study of natural history. His most important work was a republication of Agassiz's "Bibliographie Zoologiæ et Geologiæ," to which he added a list of one-third more words. In the fourth volume, which was published after his death, was given a list of his own writings, 86 in number. The more prominent of these were, "The New Red Sandstone System of Gloucestershire, &c." (in conjunction with Sir Roderick "The Geology of the Thracian Bosphorus," "The Murchison). Geology of the Neighbourhood of Smyrna," "The Geology of the Western Part of Asia Minor," "The Dodo and its Kindred," "The Birds of Western Africa," "The Birds of Malacca," &c.

1842.— Description of an ancient colossal statue near Magnesia, Asia Minor—xxx., 524.

Sykes, Sir Mark Masterton, third Baronet of Settrington, near Malton, elder brother of Sir Tatton Sykes, fourth Baronet, the well-known sporting character, of Sledmere, near Driffield; born 1771; died s.p. 1823. Sir Mark was a great patron of literature, and famous for the noble library and the collection of pictures and bronzes which he brought together under his roof. The library was rapturously described by Dibdin in his "Bibliomania" as being particularly rich in editiones principes and rare works. It was sold by auction in 1824, and realised

£10,000, a copy of "Livy" on vellum fetching 400 guineas; and at the auction of his pictures a painting by Salvator Rosa was knocked down for 2,100 guineas. In the same year was published "A Catalogue of the Splendid, Curious, and Extensive Library of Sir Mark M. Sykes." He was descended from Richard Sykes, a Leeds clothier, who was living in 1576.

1794.—On a bracelet found on the arm of a skeleton, two yards under ground, in Wetwang field, in the East Riding of the county of York.—xii., 408. Plate.

Tissiman, John, Scarbrough, Associate of the British Archæological Association, and contributor to the journal of the association.

1851.—Celtic remains from a Tumulus near Scarbrough.—xxxiv., 443. Plate.

An urn and two grooved stones found in a tumulus, called Rudda, a mile and a half from the edge of the cliff.

Townley, John, F.R.S., F.L.S., head of the ancient Catholic Lancashire family of Townley, who are descended from Spartlingus, the first Dean of Whalley, *temp*. Alfred, and who have resided at Townley from the twelfth century. Born 1731; died 1813.

1802.—Roman antiquities found on the farm belonging to Sir John Lawson, Bart., called Thornborough Farm, in the township of Brough, in the parish of Catterick, Yorkshire.—xv., 392. Plate.

Turner, Sharon, Associate of the Royal Society of Literature. Born in London, 1768; died 1847. Although born in London, he may be considered a Yorkshireman, as both his parents were Yorkshire persons, who removed from York to London shortly before his birth. He was an attorney by profession, and carried on a prosperous business until 1829, when he retired and devoted himself to literature. He became distinguished as an historian, particularly in Anglo-Saxon history. He published at intervals, "The History of the Anglo-Saxons," 3 vols.; "History of England during the Middle Ages," 3 vols.; "History of England during the reign of Henry VIII." 2 vols.; "History of the Reigns of Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth." Afterwards the History complete in 7 vols., 1829, and a sixth edition in 12 vols., 1839. "The Sacred History of the World," 3 vols.; and other works.

1802.—An enquiry respecting the early use of rhyme.—xlv., 168. 1802.—A further enquiry, &c.—xiv., 187.

Waddilove, The Very Rev. Robert Darley, D.D., Dean of Ripon, 1791-1828, previously Chaplain to Archbishops Drummond and Markham, and to Lord Grantham, during his Embassy at Madrid, 1771, Minister of St. Mary's, Whitby, 1767-71; Vicar of Topcliffe; Rector of Cherry Burton, near Beverley, 1771-1828; Archdeacon of the East Riding, 1786, 1828; died 1828, et. 92. He supplied Robertson with a considerable portion of the material for his History of America.

1808.—A Description of a Font in the Church of South Kilvington,—xvi., 341. Plate. With Notices of the Scrope family,

1810.—An Historical and Descriptive Account of Ripon Minster, in the West Riding of the County of York.—xvii., 128.
1810.—Superstitions of the People of the West Riding of Yorkshire—xvii., 166.

1810.—Superstitions of the People of the West Riding of Yorkshire—xvii., 166.
1825.—The Mynstrells' Pillar, in St. Mary's Church, Beverley.—xxi., 553. Plate

The Minstrels of Beverley formed a Guild, dating from the time of King Athelstane. About the year 1513, the Church of St. Mary was undergoing a restoration, and the fraternity contributed a pillar, ornamented with the effigies of five minstrels, quaintly dressed in their livery, and inscribed on one side—"Thys Pyllor made the Mynstralls," and on the other "Orate pro Animabus Histeriorum."

Walker, John, Malton.

1832.—Observations to prove Filey Bay in Yorkshire the Portus Felix, or Sinus Salutaris, and Flamborough Head the Ocellum Promontorium of the Romans. xxv., 127. Maps and cuts.

An attempt to show that Thomas Thompson, of Cottingham, author of "Ocellum Promontorium, or Short Observations on the Ancient State of Holderness," published in 1824, was wrong in his conjecture that Spurn Head was a promontory so called.

1836.—Roman Roads upon the Yorkshire Wolds.—xxvii., 401. Folding plan.

Watson, the Rev. John, M.A., F.S.A.; born in Cheshire, 1724; died at Stockport, 1783; Curate of Halifax, circa 1750; Incumbent of Ripponden, near Halifax, 1754-70; Rector of Stockport, 1770-83. Author of the "History of Halifax, 1775," "History of the Ancient Earls of Warren and Surrey, and their Descendants, &c., 1776," and some other smaller works. A vocabulary of the Halifax dialect was appended to his history of the town, and was reprinted by Hunter in the appendix of his "Hallamshire Glossary." He incurred some obloquy when in Ripponden from the "Divine Right of Kings" people by omitting on the 30th January the King Charles martyrdom service, and published a pamphlet in defence of so doing, maintaining that the King deserved deposition, but not death, for misgovernment; moreover that the service was an insult to religion, and the omission of it no violation of his subscription to the 36th Canon, inasmuch as that referred only to the Book of Prayer as established by the Act of Uniformity, of 1662, and that that portion had been added since then.

1766.—Some account of a Roman station lately discovered on the borders of Yorkshire.—i., 215, Plan.

Castleshaw, in the parish of Saddleworth, which he supposes to have been the Alunna of the Romans, sometime called the "Fines inter Maximum et Flavium," from its position on the border.

1768.—A mistaken passage in Bede's Ecclesiastical History explained.—i., 221.

Bede refers to a place in Yorkshire which he calls "Campodonum," and which Camden and others suppose to be identical with the "Cambodonum" of the 2d Iter of Antonine, placed by them at Castle Hill, Almondbury. Watson attempts to show that Castle Hill was a Saxon

and not a Roman fortification, and thinks that Campodonum must be looked for at or near Doncaster.

1771.—Druidieal remains in or near the parish of Halifax, discovered and explained by John W.—ii., 353. Folding plate.

Including a Rocking Stone on Golcar Hill; Wolf Fold, a stone circle in Barkisland; the Lad Stone, on Norland Moor; a group of rocks at Rishworth; several Druidical stones in Stansfield; Standing Stone, a rude pillar at Sowerby; a Rocking Stone on Saltonstall Moor; and Robin Hood's Stone at Penystone, near Luddenden.

London.

F. Ross, F.R.H.S.

PRIESTLEY AND THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

The following is a list of the contributions of Dr. Joseph Priestley to the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society. Dr. Priestley



Joseph Priestley, LL.D.

was born at Fieldhead, near Leeds, in 1733, and died in the United States of America in 1804:—

1768. An account of rings consisting of all the prismatic colours, made by electrical explosions on the surface of pieces of metal.—lviii. 68.

1769. Experiments on the lateral force of electrical explosions.—lix. 63.

1770. An investigation of the lateral explosion of the electricity communicated to the electrical circuit in a discharge.—lx. 192.





1772. Observations on different kinds of air.—lxii. 147.

1772. An account of a new electrometer contrived by Mr. William Henley; and of seven electrical experiments made by him; in a letter from Dr. Priestley, F.R.S., to Dr. Franklin, F.R.S.—lxii. 359.

1774. On the noxious quality of the effluvia of arid marshes. - lxiv. 90.

1775. An account of further discoveries in air. -lv. 384.

1776. Observations on respiration and the use of the blood.—lxvi. 226.

1783. Experiments relating to phlogiston and the seeming conversion of water into air.—lxxiii. 398. 1785. Experiments and observations relating to air and water.—lxxv. 279.

1788. Experiments and observations relating to the principle of acidity, the

decomposition of water, and phlogiston.--lxxviii. 147. 1788. Additional experiments and observations relating to the principle of acidity,

the decomposition of water, and phlogiston.—lxxviii. 313.

1789. Experiments on the phlogistication of spirit of nitre.—lxxix. 139.

1789. Observations on the transmission of the vapour of acids through a hot earthern tube; and further observations relating to phlogiston.-lxxix.

1790. Observations on respiration.—lxxx. 106.
1791. Further experiments relating to the decomposition of dephlogistication and inflammable air.—lxxxi. 213.

London.

F. Ross.

A YORKSHIRE AUTHOR AND ANTIQUARY.

JAMES CROSSLEY, F.S.A., was born at the Mount, Halifax, 31st March, 1800, being the son of a merchant in extensive business resident there, and was by the maternal side collaterally related to Nathaniel Waterhouse, the great benefactor of Halifax. He received his education at the two well-known schools of Hipperholm and Heath, then governed by two eminent masters, the Rev. Richard Hudson, M.A., and the Rev. Robert Wilkinson, M.A. He was subsequently transferred to Manchester, where he passed through the usual legal curriculum, and practised as a solicitor from 1823 to 1860, when he retired from business. He was the first President of the Manchester Law Association, and was again President in 1857, the year of the Fine Arts Exhibition, and as such was chairman at the great Law Dinner which took place in Manchester at that period. But his devotion to the law did not induce him to forego the cultivation of literature and historical research. He was a regular contributor to the early volumes of "Blackwood's Magazine," and to those of the first "Retrospective Review," and occasionally assisted Mr. J. G. Lockhart in biographical articles in the "Quarterly Review." The Chetham Society, the publications of which now extend to 110 vols., took its rise at a dinner at his residence in Booth Street, Piccadilly, Manchester, and he has been its president since 1848. He is also the President of the Spenser Society, and of the more recently-formed Record Society, which may be considered as a valuable auxiliary to the Chetham Society. He is the editor of "Potts' Discovery of Witches," "The Diary and Correspondence of Dr. John Worthington," 2 vols., and Heywood's "Observations in Verse," in the Chetham series. In 1822 a small selection of

Sir Thomas Browne's Tracts was published by Blackwood under his editorship, and in 1840 he undertook the editorial charge of Dr. John Wallis's "Letters on the Trinity," whose MSS. had come into his possession, at the request of his friend Mr. Thomas Flintoff, who bore the expense of the publication. To the earlier volumes of "Notes and Queries" he was a very frequent contributor, and his aid and assistance will be found to be acknowledged in many of the works of literary research which have appeared during the last forty years. Mr. Crossley has long been a member of the Society of Antiquaries, and has been a member of the Philobiblon Society since its commencement. He is an honorary member of the Halifax Literary and Philosophical and other local Societies. He has been well known as an ardent book collector for the last half century, and one of the greatest enjoyments of his life has been in the resources afforded by his very extensive library, in which the preservation of interesting MSS. and tracts relating to his native county has not been neglected. His portrait, painted by Mercier, is placed over the entrance to the Manchester Reference Free Library, and a later one by Walker, admitted to be an excellent likeness, in the reading-room of Chetham's Library, Manchester, an institution in which he has always taken a very deep interest. His residence is Stocks House, Manchester.

A YORKSHIRE AUTHOR AND JOURNALIST.

John Holland, of Sheffield, the biographer of James Montgomery, died at the ripe old age of seventy-nine. He too was, like his friend, an amiable Christian gentleman. Simple and quiet in his habits, lasting and warm in his friendships, amiable and gentle in his language and in his intercourse with men, benevolent and Christian minded in every action of his long life, and diligent and laborious in his literary occupations, he passed away "without spot or blemish," "beloved of all who knew him."

He was born at Sheffield Park, in close proximity to the Manor in which Mary Queen of Scots was so long confined under the surveillance of the Earl of Shrewsbury. For his home and birth-place, though humble, and in which, throughout his life to near its close, he continued to reside, he retained a strong affection, and in one of his poems,

"Sheffield Park," he has thus apostrophised it:-

House of my youth, and cradle of my joys,
Though greatness scorn, and wealth or pride despise,
Dearer to me this mansion of my birth
Than all the prouder structures of the earth.
When travelled wonder hath told all it can,
And wearied Art exhausted all on man,
Home still is sweet—is still, where'er we look,
The loveliest picture in creation's book.

His father was a working optician, and to this trade, at an early age, John Holland was brought up. Far in advance of the young men

of Sheffield in those days, young Holland was very fond of reading, and became a great favourite with Mrs. Todd (the wife of a bookseller of that name), from his frequent visits to her circulating library—the same Mrs. Todd, in whose rooms Chantrey first put chisel to marble. When quite a youth, he began, as many other less gifted youths have done, to dabble in poetry; and in 1814, when he was twenty years of age, his first printed effusions appeared in the "Sheffield Iris," at that time edited by his staunch friend to the last, James Montgomery. 1818 John Holland contributed, besides to the "Iris," some verses to "The Northern Star, or Yorkshire Magazine," projected and edited by the late Arthur Jewitt, another of Sheffield's literary worthies; and to other publications. In 1825 Montgomery retired from the proprietorship and editorship of the "Iris," and John Holland became its editor. In 1832 he for a short time removed to Newcastle as an editor of the "Courant," but soon returned to Sheffield, and until 1848 was one of the editors of the "Mercury." In that year the "Mercury" merged into the "Times," and from that time to the day of his death, although not officially connected with any journal, he continued to contribute a vast number of articles.

Besides his innumerable contributions to the newspapers just named, and to the "Reliquary,"—to which he contributed some valuable papers—Mr. Holland was the author of many works of sterling value and interest, among the more prominent of which are "Memorials of

Sir Francis Chantrey," and the "Life of James Montgomery."

John Holland never married. He lived a blameless, a happy, a contented and an eminently useful life—useful in more ways than the world will ever know or dream of—for he wrote hundreds of hymns which are sung in as many places of worship, and hundreds of sermons for ministers unable or too idle to write them for themselves, which are still preached to various congregations. From the first establishment of the Redhill Sunday Schools in 1814, he became identified with the movement, and was one of the most useful and energetic supporters of the Sunday School Union which followed. the Sunday School Union which followed. For fifty years he was a member of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Sheffield, being one of its first founders, and the last living remnant of that knot of men who were its promoters—indeed, he was not only the father of the Society at the time of his death, but almost all his life had been "everything" in connection with it. It was here I saw him more than once.

Until about three weeks before his death John Holland—with his spare, active, lithe frame, dressed with scrupulous neatness in clerical black with snow-white cravat, ribbon-tied shoes, long white hair, genial smile, and fervid manner—was active as ever, and no scientific meeting, no "Cutler's Feast," and no literary or philosophical gathering, could be held without seeing him an honoured guest—himself shedding honour and lustre on the assembly. About that time, while on his way to the residence of Montgomery, at "The Mount," he was thrown down by a

dog; the shake he then received increased an internal complaint under which he was suffering, and he gradually sank until the 28th of December, when he passed away as calmly as he had lived.

Only a short time before his death, in speaking to his niece, he said, "I think no man has had a brighter life than mine," and certainly

no man could have had a "brighter" death than was his.

John Holland is certainly one of the exceptions to the rule—he

was a prophet who did receive honour in his own country.

He was buried at Handsworth, near Sheffield, on the day after New Year's day, in the grave where, years before, he had laid his father and mother.

London.

S. C. HALL, F.S.A.

A YORKSHIRE AUTHOR AND ANTIQUARY.

John Harland, says the Rev. Brooke Herford, "whose greatgrandfather was an enterprising farmer and grazier, living near Dunkeld in the middle of the last century, was born at Hull, May 27, 1806." He was the eldest child of John Harland and his wife Mary, daughter of John Breasley of Selby. His father followed the combined businesses of clock and watch maker, and jeweller, in Scale Lane, Hull; and issued a medal in commemoration of the peace and end of the war in December, 1813. At the age of fourteen the boy went, on trial, into the office of Messrs. Allanson & Sydney, the proprietors of the Hull Packet newspaper, and was apprenticed to them for seven years from January 1, 1821, to learn letterpress printing. The celebrated painter Etty was Mr. Harland's predecessor as an apprentice; and when he removed from Hull to London he left a scrap-book, containing a series of early sketches, as a memento, in the hands of Mr. George Walker, a journeyman printer in the same office. "From the beginning of his apprenticeship he gave all his energies to self-improvement; soon rose from compositor to reader; then was put into the office; and, teaching himself short-hand, was advanced to reporting. With indomitable industry, he made for himself, during 1825-6, a system of short-hand in which he embodied all the best points of several stenographic systems, and soon became the most expert short-hand writer in the kingdom."

Mr. Harland continued as reporter and contributor to the Hull newspapers for several years after the expiration of his apprenticeship. During this period his reports were so remarkable for their fulness and accuracy, that they attracted the attention of every public speaker who visited the town. On one occasion he presented the Rev. Dr. Beard with so accurate a report of his address in Bond Alley Lane Chapel, that "he mentioned the circumstance to the late John Edward Taylor, who was then conducting the *Manchester Guardian* with that energy and ability which placed it at the head of the provincial press. The consequence was an offer which induced Mr. Harland to remove to





Yn Vymly Harland Manchester in November, 1830," in which city and its vicinity he resided till his death.

At first the Guardian was only a weekly paper; but it began to be published on Wednesdays and Saturdays in 1836, and became a daily paper in 1855. Mr. Harland continued to occupy an important position on the staff through all these changes; conducting the literary department of the journal with rare skill and industry, until July 1, 1839, when he was admitted to a partnership in the paper, which he retained till his retirement in December, 1860. "While thus busied with his own professional work, however, he found time for the cultivation of literary tastes in other and higher directions. Possessing a keen sense of humour; endowed with considerable poetic powers; skilled in mediæval Latin; and a loving student of early English history, he speedily made himself a reputation among local literary men, and, as his pursuits took more decidedly the direction of archaeology, gradually became widely known as an antiquary." He published many of his early dissertations in the columns of the Guardian; some of which were afterwards included in the "Collectanea," issued by the Chetham Society, and other works. In December, 1854, he was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and was placed upon the Council of the Chetham Society in 1855; an office which he only vacated by death. He was also a member of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire; to whose *Transactions* he contributed some interesting papers, and presented to their library a valuable series of antiquarian cuttings from the Manchester Guardian. To Notes and Queries Mr. Harland was an occasional contributor; he supplied most of the articles relating to Lancashire to Chambers's "Book of Days;" of which his accounts of "John Shaw's Club," and the "Rev. Joshua Brookes," may be particularised. In 1851 he published a series of "Ancient Charters and other Muniments of the Borough of Clithero;" several of which were afterwards included in his "Mamecestre," and in the same year he printed the "Autobiography of William Stout, of Lancaster, wholesale and retail grocer and ironmonger, a member of the Society of Friends, A.D., 1665-1732." This quaint and characteristic work was dedicated to his friend A. B. Rowley, Esq., the owner of the manuscript, and several curious notes were added by Mr. Harland in illustration of portions of the text. Mr. Harland published "An Historical Account of Salley Abbey," in Yorkshire, during 1853, illustrated by a series of lithographic sketches of the existing remains. This work was appropriately dedicated to Dixon Robinson, Esq., of Clitheroe Castle, who largely promoted the publication. It contains by far the most accurate and complete account of these interesting ruins. To the Reliquary he contributed a paper on "Local and other Names and Words."

In 1864-5 he edited two volumes of "Court Leet Records" of the manor of Manchester. They contain many valuable accounts of the social and civil life of the inhabitants of that city during the sixteenth

century. His introduction, preparatory chapter, notes and appendices, are especially curious and interesting. He closed his extracts at the date of the death of Queen Elizabeth; and expressed a hope that other extracts would be made commencing with the reign of James I. This hope was not realised. During Mr. Harland's connection with the Manchester Guardian he published in that journal, and in the Weekly Express, a vast number of antiquarian articles of much local interest. A selection from these was issued in two volumes as "Collectanea relating to Manchester and its neighbourhood at various periods."

The last and greatest work he undertook was a new edition of Baines's "History of Lancashire." It was originally issued in four volumes, and had long been out of print. When it was decided to republish the work it was deemed advisable to issue it in two volumes; and although the labour of verification and completion approached at times to a re-writing of large portions of the book, Mr. Harland did not shrink from the task, and he did his work well. The writer visited him towards the close of 1867, and found him hard at work with the last sheets of the first volume. He was then looking haggard and careworn—the heavy work was evidently telling on his constitution; and yet both in conversation with myself, and in his letters to Mr. Gent, joint publisher of this and several of his other works, he spoke and wrote hopefully of completing his labours within a reasonable time. On my next visit I found he was seriously ill. His medical attendant durst not risk the excitement of an interview, and I left without seeing him. In two days more he had passed to his rest. He died on the 23rd April, 1868, and his remains were interred in Rusholme Road Cemetery the Tuesday following.

Mr. Harland "was twice married; first in 1833 to Mary, daughter of the late Samuel Whitfield, of Birmingham, who died in 1849; secondly, in 1852, to Eliza, daughter of the late Joseph Pilkington, of Manchester, who, together with four children by the first marriage, and five by the second, survives him. By a wide circle of friends he was warmly esteemed as a kind and genial friend; a sincere and singleminded Christian. Born a Churchman, he became a Unitarian by conviction in 1828. In the busiest year of his newspaper life, when he might have claimed exemption from extra work, he found time to be teacher and superintendent in a Sunday-school; and throughout his life was as active as he was unobtrusive in doing good." Such is the just and well-deserved tribute paid to his memory by the Rev. Brooke Herford, who carried on and completed the "History of Lancashire" with competent ability and in the spirit of his predecessor. Harland's collection of works on short-hand was very extensive, ranging from the sixteenth century downwards. They are now in the Chetham Library as a permanent memorial of one whose literary life was so intimately associated with the varied stores contained in those quaint old rooms.

Burnley.





yours truty Voincerely,

A YORKSHIRE AUTHOR AND DIVINE.

THE Rev. John Oxlee, of whose career we intend to give a brief sketch, was certainly one of the most profound and accomplished scholars of the day, whether contemplated in his theological, polemical or linguistic attainments. His learning was held in the greatest estimation by such prelates of the Anglo-Catholic Church as Horsley, Middleton, Burgess, Marsh, Heber, Kaye, Thirlwell, Drs. Knox, Routh, etc., besides a number of eminent divines in every quarter of the globe. Mr Oxlee was a Yorkshireman, born at Guisborough, in Cleveland, in the year 1779. Very little appears to be known of him when a youth, except that he was removed by those who had the care of him from the place of his birth to Sunderland,. Here he devoted himself to study, commencing with mathematics, and at the same time with the Greek and Latin languages. In the latter he made such rapid progress that, when a second master, who could write elegant Latin, a sine qua non, was required by the celebrated Dr. Vicesimus Knox, in the grammar school at Tunbridge, Mr. Oxlee commenced a correspondence with the Rev. Doctor in that language, and very soon obtained the appointment. Here Mr Oxlee also commenced his Hebrew, Chaldee, and Syriac studies with very great success. In 1805 he entered into holy orders, and was ordained deacon by Bishop Porteus, and afterwards priest in the diocese of York, in 1807. In his examination for priest's orders, he begged, amongst other ancient and learned languages, to be examined in the Syriac scriptures; but the examiner, the then Dean of Carlisle, told him that he knew nothing whatever of that language, and if he did, he did not suppose that he should find a a Syriac book in the library. Mr. Oxlee was ordained to the curacy of Egton, near Whitby, where he married, the stipend being increased ten pounds, and he being "passing rich on forty pounds a year." In 1811, he removed to the curacy of Stonegrave; from 1816 to 1826, he held the rectory of Scawton, and in 1836, the Archbishop of York presented him to the rectory of Molesworth, which he held until his death on January 30th, 1854, having nearly up to the day of his death, been engaged in literary labours.

The result of these labours was, that he obtained a knowledge more or less extensive, of one hundred and twenty languages and dialects. This statement may seem scarcely credible, but it rests on authority that cannot be disputed, and it is supported, to a considerable extent, by his published works, which furnish abundant proof of his familiarity with the more important languages of the world. In this power of acquiring languages, considering that he was a self-educated man, it is said that he has never been equalled in any age or nation. In prosecuting his studies, he was oft-times obliged to form his own grammar and dictionary, and in some cases even the alphabet to commence with. Mr. Oxlee's favourite exercise was walking, and he has been known to travel on foot from Hovingham to Hull, a distance

of fifty miles, to procure for himself a choice book or two in the Hebrew or some other Oriental language. In his character was assembled a rare combination of excellences. He was learned without pedantry, pious without bigotry, and an ardent and liberal politician, without even descending into the platitudes of the demagogue or

partisan.

Mr. Oxlee was one of the chief revisers of the translation of the New Testament Scriptures into Hebrew, and amongst other coadjutors had Professors Gesenius and Knappe, of Halle, Saxony, and Professor Vater, of Koenigsberg, Prussia. Five-and-thirty years elapsed between the publication of the first and third volumes of his great work, "The Christian Doctrines of the Trinity, Incarnation, and Atonement, considered and maintained on the principles of Judaism." During this time Mr. Oxlee was collecting and accumulating from the vast stores of the learning of antiquity; and hence the treasures of erudition which are to be found in this, as, indeed, in all the works of this profound Amongst other works written by Mr. Oxlee, we may notice the following: -" Three Sermons on the Christian Hierarchy," "Three Letters to the Archbishop of Cashel on the Apocryphal Books of Enoch, Ezra, and Isaiah," "Three Letters to Mr. C. Wellbeloved on Unitarian Error and Miscriticism," "Three Letters to the Rev. F. Nolan, and Two Letters to the Bishop of Salisbury, on the Spurious Text of the Heavenly Witnesses," and "Six Letters to the Archbishop of Canterbury on the Impropriety of requiring Jews to forsake the Law of Moses. Oxlee left behind him the following works yet unpublished:—"A Critique on Bp. Walton's Prolegomena," as edited by Archdeacon Wrangham, 1828. "Correspondence with Rev. R. Towers, the Prior of Ampleforth College, on the differences between Romanism and Anglo-Catholicism, with Mr. Oxlee's Rule of Faith," 1833. "Rabbi Isaac Abarbanel's Commentary on I. Samuel, ch. 28," containing the interesting story of Saul and the Witch of Endor, translated into English, 1834. "Remarks on certain Sentences in behalf of the Papal or Latin Church." 1834. When residing at Stonegrave, Mr. Oxlee made about 2,000 additions to his Armenian Lexicon in folio, and the same number to his Arabic one in quarto. "Dialogues on Doctrine," commenced before leaving the Curacy of Stonegrave, in 1836. "One hundred and more Vocabularies of such words as form the stamina of human speech, commencing with the Hungarian and terminating with the Yoruba." 1837 to 1840. Panorama of Theology or Theological Heptad," in three volumes, finished January 5th, 1844. "Correspondence with an Israelite respecting the fundamental differences between Judaism and Christianity," extending over a period of ten years, and terminating with the death of Mr. Oxlee. In a letter dated 21st June, 1843, Mr. Oxlee's Jewish correspondent expresses himself in the following language:-"I feel flattered by the willingness with which you have consented to enter into a discussion with me. It is a concession I have not been able to obtain in former applications to learned Christians. Perhaps they thought it beneath





John Holomes

their dignity to enter into discussion with an obscure Jew, for I must not in charity suppose they were diffident of being able to support the cause they advocated." In addition to Mr. Oxlee's published works, he contributed to the "Anti-Jacobin Review," "Valpy's Classical Journal," "The Christian Remembrancer," "The Voice of Jacob," "The Voice of Israel," "The Jewish Chronicle," "The Yorkshireman," for 1839, &c.; but more especially seven letters, addressed to J. M., the Jew, occupying about 110 pages in the second and third volumes of the "Jewish Repository" for 1815-16; "Sermons for Sundays and Festivals, 1847." His son, the present rector of Cowsby, possesses the unique library which belonged to his father. Mr. Oxlee's motto was:—

"Truth tells its own tale,"

A YORKSHIRE ANTIQUARY.

John Holmes, whose name and fame as an antiquary are well known beyond the borders of his native county, was born at Sheffield on the 8th of March, 1815. He was the child of humble but honourable parents, who obtained for him in his childhood the best education they could afford. The school to which he was sent was taught by a master who was well informed in history and general science, and his lectures on these subjects, with illustrations, were a source of great pleasure to young Holmes. On holidays, the time was spent by him in the woods, or in going round to all the picture and book-shops in his native town. In 1825, the parents, with their family of three daughters and one son, removed from Sheffield to Leeds, where young Holmes attended a poor school for three years, and a better for one year, when he was sent to the drapery business. At that time the hours of business were from seven a.m. to nine p.m., and twelve p.m. on Saturdays, and this told most seriously on the health of the young apprentice. Notwithstanding this drawback young Holmes contrived, after shutting up shop, to run off to the "Mechanics' Institute" and take an hour's lesson in drawing, the copy being (without teacher) a printed pocket handkerchief. On Sundays he would attend Sunday-school almost continuously from seven in the morning, and chapel at eight in the evening. The Messrs. Marshall's library in Holbeck furnished him with books, which he read with avidity in science, history, and general literature. Novel-reading at home was strictly prohibited, for with a stern and even strict puritanical rule over the household, his father considered reading to be a fault, and drawing even worse, as likely to interfere with success in business. In 1838 Mr. Holmes succeeded to his father's business, and the latter retired, with his wife, to a comfortable home at Rothwell (provided by the son), where they lived in plenty and died in peace. Business now becoming prosperous, Mr. Holmes married in 1839 Sarah Ann Dale, a most exemplary woman, who proved a real help-meet for the space of forty-two years From 1840 till 1850, Mr. Holmes attended assiduously to business,

which prospered so much that he felt himself at liberty to indulge a taste which had been with him from childhood, and he commenced to collect books, pictures, ancient carvings, and pre-historic antiquities. From 1850 to 1860, he devoted much time and labour to the development of social, political, and intellectual institutions in Leeds and the Building and co-operative societies received a large neighbourhood. share of his attention, and the claims of the miners of Yorkshire and Derbyshire to improvement were considered by him as justified, and on their behalf he spared neither pocket, voice, nor pen. In 1857 he read a paper on Co-operation at the first meeting of the Social Science Association, held in Birmingham, and in 1864 he became treasurer, and got up the Transactions of the Miners' National Conference. In 1865, he assisted in a scheme for the building of model cottages in Leeds, which, unfortunately, ended in pecuniary loss to the promoters. 1860 Mr. Holmes visited Switzerland, gaining both health and information by the change. In 1874 he retired from business, which without any special attention to mere money getting, had brought a competency, though not without drawbacks and troubles, both from within and without. In 1873 Mr. Holmes indulged his fondness for travel by going on a tour to Italy, Greece, Egypt, Judea, &c., during which he added materially to his already valuable collection of antiquities. 1850 he removed to Methley, where he built a fitting room for the reception of his antiquarian treasures, and where, in peace and quietude, he could regain the health which had suffered severely from confinement in the busy town. As a member of the committee of the Leeds Mechanics' Institution and Literary Society, Mr. Holmes rendered important and valuable services to the exhibition held in 1875 to clear off the debt on the institution. By his contributions and lectures, Mr. Holmes added much to the pleasure of the visitors Unsatisfied in mingling among men, and the contentions of social life; in art, science, and nature, he was perfectly at home. These were his constant pursuits, and a continual pleasure. Collecting pre-historic remains, from rude flints and pottery to the finest objects of human art, and placing them in order of evolution of time or circumstance, were his con-These features were especially noticeable in his stant delight. department of the exhibition already referred to. So he was equally at home in tracing pictorial art from the rudest Fetish stage, up to Angelo and Raphael; and in so surrounding himself with specimens, books, carvings, and curiosities, his home became the resort of many visitors in search of information on art and antiquarian topics. During his travels abroad, Mr. Holmes gathered a rich store of objects illustrative of early Christian history. His fine collection of lamps fully set forth the evils of Paganism, and the historic advent of purer Christianity in a way which rendered them unique and invaluable. The study of Cyprian pottery brought Mr. Holmes into connection with the Sandwiths (Consul and Dr. Humphrey), an association which he prized very highly. From 1840 to 1879, Mr. Holmes was a constant and





Tailess Barber

acceptable lecturer at institutions of various kinds, his subjects being varied, including art, antiquities, social and sanitary science, poetry, and general literature. He also contributed many papers to meetings of the British Association and Social Science, co-operative congresses and miners' demonstrations, on co-operation, trade strikes, building societies, political economy, &c. His last effort in this direction was at the jubilee of the British Association held in York in 1881. In the same year, Mr. Holmes, suffering both pecuniary losses and the loss of his wife, thought to leave England, and so offered his unique archeological and ethnological collections to the Corporation of Leeds at half the value placed upon them by an expert, conditionally upon the collection being made the nucleus of a public museum. This offer was accepted by the corporation. The antiquaries of Yorkshire are under a debt of gratitude to Mr. Holmes for the readiness with which, at all times, he received the visits of those who were anxious to see his rare collections, and the ready and concise manner in which he described the various treasures. In like manner he has rendered important services in connection with many local exhibitions, held in Leeds and elsewhere, and by his free contributions of objects of interest to the museums of York, Leeds, and Sheffield. For such services the directors of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society distinguished Mr. Holmes by conferring upon him their honorary membership—an honour he very highly esteemed. But, while constant in his attempts to be useful to others, Mr. Holmes has often said that he felt himself to be a failure, and so excused coming to the front on many occasions where popularity might have been acquired. The display of popularity Mr. Holmes always shrank from, and latterly, as necessary in many ways, he has gradually withdrawn from public engagements. Claims imperative at home, including the constant attention to his only (imbecile) daughter, have prevented his going abroad for the present; and if they continue to do so to the end, we believe that Mr. Holmes will be regarded by those who know him best, with respect and sympathy on account of his past.

Morley, The Editor.

FAIRLESS BARBER, F.S.A.

Fairless Barber was the second son of the late Joseph Barber, solicitor, of Brighouse, and was born at Castle Hill, Rastrick, January 11, 1835. The place in which his childhood was spent tells of far off days of old, by its very name, its traces of ancient defences, and its so-called "Runic" Cross. These may not have been altogether lost on our friend, but have helped to form his earliest thoughts of things outside himself. He was educated at St. Peter's School in York, where he obtained a free scholarship and other honours. As a schoolboy he always had a taste for drawing, in which he received good instruction at St. Peter's, and was considered one of the best pupils the drawing-

master ever had. He took a sketch of Kelso Abbey, which he afterwards lithographed himself. He was never fond of sports, nor particularly devoted to study, but rather rejoiced in the early development of his antiquarian tastes in a city where he could hardly turn without seeing ancient buildings of every period from Roman to postmediæval, and where spade or pick can scarcely be used without revealing some objects of antiquarian interest. His hours of freedom were occupied about the minster, the churches, the walls, or the museum, rather than in the playground, and his holidays were sometimes spent with relatives at Bishop Auckland, where, as boys, he and his brothers would dig about the camp at Binchester for Roman pots, or if haply they lighted on a coin, then they were indeed as those that "find great spoils." We well remember a day spent with him there a few years ago, when he recalled his boyish pursuits, and knew all the most likely places for finding bits of pottery. As young men, the brothers would dig for Roman remains at Slack, to which work Fairless returned again and again in later years. After leaving school, he entered his father's profession, and was admitted a solicitor in 1859. On the death of his father he succeeded to the practice at Brighouse. In his profession he was well known as a sound lawyer and a man of integrity and honour as well as ability; but it was as an antiquary and an ardent promoter of antiquarian pursuits that he was best known to the public generally. He joined the "Huddersfield Archæological and Topographical Association" in 1866, and in September of the same year succeeded the Rev. George Lloyd as Secretary, and it is mainly due to his earnest work that it became (in 1870) the "Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Association," and has since developed into one of the most influential societies in the kingdom. In 1870 he was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and he was also a member of the Royal Archæological Institute, and a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society. Members of the Institute will not soon forget the Ripon meeting in 1874, the admirable organisation of which was so largely due to Fairless Barber, and which included the joint excursion to York of the Institute and of our Association, a most happy suggestion, we believe, of our indefatigable secretary. We well remember how he took Mrs. Barber and his family to stay at Clotherholme for some time before the meeting, that he might be near Ripon to make arrangements, how he joined every excursion and every meeting of sections or other gathering that he could, putting his own life and energy into everything that was going on. It was so strongly felt at the time what we owed to him, that many of us wished to present him with a silver horn, which should remind him of the ancient badge of the Wakemen of Ripon in time to come, and which he might sound at future meetings as he then sounded his bugle, to bring us up to the times of coming and going set forth in the programme. But his too sensitive nature shrank from any tangible acknowledgment of his services, and he preferred that, if anything of the kind were done, our gift should

take the form of a present to his wife. A bracelet was accordingly made, under the direction, we believe, of the Marchioness of Ripon, from the design of the Rev. W. C. Lukis, F.S.A., by whom it was presented to Mrs. Barber on the part of the subscribers.

We may here insert the following account of his life among his more immediate neighbours, taken from the *Halifax Guardian* of March 5th, 1881:—

"At home he was to the fore always, in matters relating to the good of the neighbourhood. He was one of the originators of the Brighouse branch of the Yorkshire Penny Savings Bank, of which he was a vice-president. From its establishment Mr. Barber was connected with the Brighouse Mechanics' Institution, and his lectures and addresses upon its varied platform have always attracted large audiences of appreciative hearers. He was twice the president of the institution, and was a vice-president when he died. As a professional man he was the promoter of many large, successful, and useful companies in the district, such as the Rastrick Gas Company, which was afterwards incorporated by Act of Parliament; the Rastrick Waterworks Company, Limited; the Rastrick Stone Company, Limited; the Clifton Water Supply Association, &c. In religion he was at thoroughly consistent member of the Church of England, and never failed in his exertions to further its interests, whilst in the cause of education he was an enthusiastic worker. He was one of the promoters of the St. John's School, Gooder Lane, Rastrick, and an official of the Diocesan Association. With the work of restoring the Halifax Parish Church his name will always be identified, being one of the members of the Restoration Committee. By his great antiquarian knowledge of the edifice, amply displayed on the occasion of the visit of the Yorkshire Archæological Society to this neighbourhood, he assisted the late Sir Gilbert Scott very much by his advice. Mr. Barber was a personal friend of that great ecclesiastical architect. Politically, Mr. Barber was a staunch Conservative; but always animated by a generosity of disposition towards his opponents. This fact is sufficiently demonstrated by the circumstance that he was always chosen by the Sheriff of the County to conduct, as the returning-officer, the county elections, until his illness, when his younger brother, Mr. H. J. Barber, was deputed to the office. Socially, Mr. Fairless Barber was a genial, highly educated, and

Some months before his health broke down, it was but too evident that the wear-and-tear of life was telling seriously upon him.* He had the greatest part of the management of our association on his hands, including the editing of the "Journal," in addition to all the anxious work and responsibility which his profession involved, and all the cares for others, of which the above extract may give some idea. Had he lived for himself alone, or even for himself and his family, he might still have been at Castle Hill, in a position of comparative ease and of competency

^{*} Mr. Barber devoted himself most assiduously to his profession, which, with all its anxieties and responsibilities, he had selected as one likely to leave him some margin of time for literary activity. In this respect he followed the advice of Coleridge, who said: "I would advise every scholar, who feels the genial power within him to devote his talents to the acquirement of competence in some known trade or profession, and his genius to objects of his tranquil and unbiassed choice, while the consciousness of being actuated in both alike by the sincere desire to perform his duty will alike ennoble both."—Ed.

But he could not settle down to this, and by undertaking too much he shortened his valuable life, so far as we can see. Even when he retired for a few weeks to Bamborough Castle with his family, for the sake of rest and change, he could not really rest: both mind and body were ever at work. Not long after this he looked sadly thin and careworn, as well he might, working as he did night after night and scarcely resting day or night. And then his health failed so entirely that he could do no more. He was obliged to leave his professional work to others as well as his labours for the Association, and, in fact, to stop all work and correspondence, while he retired to Pinner, near Watford, where one of his brothers resided, in the hope that the quiet and retirement of the place would restore him to his former health. But it was too late. He never rallied, and after a gradual decline he peacefully and quietly fell asleep, March 3rd, 1881, and was buried at Pinner. We all feel that we have lost a good and true friend, and that the Association has lost the man to whose untiring zeal and unselfish devotion it may almost be said to owe its existence, and to whose memory it can never show undue respect.

The following list contains the titles of the published articles from the pen of Mr. Barber:—

"Kelso Abbey, Roxburghshire, drawn from nature on stone by Fairless

"Kelso Abbey, Koxburgnsnire, drawn from nature on stone by Fairless Barber, St. Peter's School," York, December, 1851.

"Huddersfield Archæological and Topographical Association: Papers read at Slack, April 13, 1866, by J. K. Walker, Esq., M.D., and by Fairless Barber, Esq., of Rastrick." Reprinted from the Huddersfield Examiner, of the 21st April, 1866. Huddersfield: Printed by J. Woodhead, Examiner Office, pp. 24. 12°.

"On some Roman coins found at Slack; a Paper read before the Huddersfield thanking and Tracomerphical Association, by Fairless Barber, Esq. Hop.

Archæological and Topographical Association, by Fairless Barber, Esq., Hon. Sec." [Reprinted from the Huddersfield Examiner.] Huddersfield: J. Woodhead,

Printer, Ramsden Street. 1867, pp. 11. 8°.

"On Masters and Servants in A.D., 1604." [Reprinted from the Brighouse

News] Signed F. B., pp. 4. 8°.

"Reports, Circulars, &c., of the Huddersfield Association from 1866 to 1870."

"On the Roman Station at Slack." Yorks. Arch. Journal, vol. i., pp. 1-11,

with plate. On the Book of Rates for the West Riding of the County of York," ib. pp.

153-168.

"On the West Riding Sessions Rolls," ib. vol. v., pp. 362—405.
"An Essay in explanation of Fountains Abbey." Read before the Yorkshire Union of Mechanics' Institutes, on the 28th day of May, 1874, by Fairless Barber, F.S.A. Leeds: Printed by Charles Goodall, 2, Park Lane, 1874. 8°. pp. 13, with plan.

"The Church of St. John the Baptist, Chelmorton." [Reprinted from the Buxton Advertiser, with plate, pp. 8. 8. Printed by J. C. Bates, Printer, Hot

Bath Colonnade, Buxton.

"On a Few Examples of Mediæval Deeds," by Fairless Barber, F.S.A., a member of the Incorporated Law Society of the United Kingdom. Reprinted from the "Proceedings of the Annual Provincial Meeting of the said Society, held at Manchester, October 23 and 24, 1878." 32 pp.

Huddersfield.

From Yorks, Arch, and Top. Journal.





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LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A.

Mr. Llewellynn Jewitt, F.S.A., was born at Kimberworth, near Rotherham, the family being for "countless generations" connected with Sheffield and its neighbourhood. He is the youngest son of the late Mr. Arthur Jewitt (a well-known topographical writer in the early part of this present century), by his wife, Martha, daughter of Thomas Sheldon, and was born on the 24th November, 1816, and is now consequently in his 66th year. In 1818 the family removed to Duffield, in Derbyshire; and there the subject of our notice remained until the autumn of 1838, when he, then in his twenty-second year (the family at that time removing to Oxford), went to London, and on Christmas Day of the same year married, in Derby, Elizabeth, eldest surviving

daughter of the late Mr. Isaac Sage, of Derby and Bath.

Having thus settled in London, Mr. Jewitt there remained for a few years, and during that time was mainly engaged with a well-known pioneer of illustrated literature (Mr. Stephen Sly) in the illustrations, &c., of Charles Knight's "Penny Cyclopædia," "Penny Magazine," "Pictorial England," "Shakspere," "Old England," &c., &c., and of many other leading works of that day. At this early period, too, Mr. Jewitt published his "Handbook of British Coins." He also made nearly the whole of the sketches, and very many of the finished drawings, for the steel plates of one of the finest works of that time, "London Interiors," for which he had special means of access to the palaces, Government offices, &c. He also mainly assisted in the preparation of the "Journey Book," illustrated tours by the South Eastern Railway, and other illustrated publications.

During the continuance of the "Pictorial Times," and in the early years of the "Illustrated London News," (at that time the property of Ingram and Cooke, and edited by his old friend John Timbs) Mr. Jewitt contributed to a vast extent; and a very large number of illustrations from his sketches, and much literary matter from his pen, graced their pages. In his still earlier years Mr. Jewitt had contributed, while in his teens, to the "Youths' Magazine," and later to his friend John Timbs' "Literary World," and "Mirror," and we believe to the "Saturday Magazine" of the S.P.C.K. He also, later still, was a frequent contributor to the "Literary Gazette," when edited by William Jerdan.

Leaving London on account of his own and his wife's health, Mr. Jewitt removed to Headington Hill, by Oxford, where he resided some time, and greatly assisted by his pencil in the admirable labours of his brother, Mr. Orlando Jewitt, the eminent architectural engraver, in Parker's "Glossary of Architecture," "Domestic Architecture," and in many other works. Returning after a few years to London, Mr. Jewitt again as earnestly as ever engaged himself in literary and artistic work; and among many other and very varied occupations, he had for a short time the management of the illustrations of "Punch," at the time when Douglas Jerrold was giving his "Story of a Feather,"

Albert Smith (at that time a dentist in Percy Street) his inimitable sketches and "Physiologies," Thackeray his earliest contributions, Kenny Meadows his cartoons of the "First Tooth," and other admirable drawings, and other of the more famous writers and artists—Mark Lemon, the Mayhews, John Leech, and others—were at their zenith. Impaired health, however, again necessitating the removal of himself and family from London, Mr. Jewitt again resided for a few years in Oxfordshire, when, having been appointed chief librarian of the Plymouth Public Library, he removed to that town, and at once identified himself with the various literary and scientific institutions of the

West of England.

Relinquishing his various appointments in the West of England in 1853, Mr. Jewitt removed with his family to Derby—the native air of his wife—where he continued to reside till 1867, when he took up his residence at Winster Hall, "high up among the hills and fastnesses of the Peak" of Derbyshire, which he much improved, and made a "home of taste," such as might well be expected from his artistic and literary proclivities. After residing there for about thirteen years, Mr. Jewitt, in 1880, removed to his present residence, "The Hollies," Duffield, which being only about five miles from the county town, Derby, presented advantages that his house among the Peak hills did not possess, and, being the home of his early years, seemed to have peculiar attractions to him in his advanced age.

In 1860 Mr. Jewitt projected, and still successfully carries on, what is admittedly the leading illustrated antiquarian and art magazine, the "Reliquary, Quarterly Archeological Journal and Review," which has now completed its twenty-second annual volume, and is one of the most valuable storehouses of historical and antiquarian knowledge ever

produced.

Of Mr. Jewitt's antiquarian labours and attainments—so well are they known, and so highly are they appreciated and acknowledged—but little need here be said. He has throughout his long life been a thoroughly practical antiquary, not a theoretical one, and his views on all subjects on which he has treated are characterised by a soundness and judgment that render them eminently reliable. His researches into the grave-mounds and other remains of long past ages, like those of his intimate friend Mr. Bateman, and of Canon Greenwell, have resulted in immense benefit to the antiquarian world, and have materially assisted in the proper and sensible arrangement and classification of the stone, bronze, and fictile articles they contain. In pottery, which Mr. Jewitt has made one of his especial studies, his researches have been of a most extensive nature, and he is acknowledged to be one of the most reliable of authorities upon all matters connected with both ancient and modern ceramics.

As an authority upon art manufactures and as art critic, as well as a writer upon these and kindred subjects, Mr. Jewitt is well known from his long and important connection with the "Art Journal," to which he has been a constant and valued contributor for more than a

quarter of a century.

Of Mr. Jewitt's literary labours we need say but little, for they will be best and most deservedly estimated by a list of some of his published works, and on those on which he has been or is engaged; among these are :-

The Reliquary, Quarterly Archæological Journal and Review: a Depositary for Precious Relics—Legendary, Historical, and Biographical—illustrative of the

Habits, Customs, and Pursuits of our Forefathers.

The Ceramic Art of Great Britain, from Pre-historic Times down to the Present Day, being a History of the Ancient and Modern Pottery and Porcelain Works of the Kingdom, and of their Productions of every Class.

Grave-mounds and their Contents. A Manual of Archæology, as exemplified in

the Burials of the Celtic, the Romano-British, and the Anglo-Saxon Periods.

Half-Hours among some English Antiquities.

Half-Hours among some Relics of Bye-gone Times.

The Life and Works of Jacob Thompson, the eminent Painter.

The Stately Homes of England.

The Mountain, River, Lake, and Landscape Scenery of Great Britain.

The Doomsday Book of Derbyshire, with photo-zincographic fac-similes of the original MS., extended Latin text, and literal translation, with notes, glossary,

notes on families, &c.

The Wedgwoods, being a Life of Josiah Wedgwood, with Notices of his Works and their productions; Memoirs of the Wedgwood and other Families; and a History of the Early Potteries of Staffordshire.

The Life of William Hutton, and History of the Hutton Family, edited from the

original MSS.

The History of Plymouth, from the Earliest Period to the Present.

The Ballads and Songs of Derbyshire.

Chatsworth, illustrated. Haddon Hall, illustrated.

The Cross in Nature and in Art, illustrated with more than a thousand engravings (in the press).

The Church Bells of Derbyshire, Described and Illustrated.

Manuals of Missal and Illuminated Painting, and of Wood Carving.
Rifles and Volunteer Rifle Corps, their Constitution, Arms, Drill, Laws, and
Uniform, with Descriptions of Rifles, Revolvers, &c.
Roman Remains at Headington, near Oxford.

A Handbook of English Coins.
The Traders' Tokens of Derbyshire, Described and Illustrated.

The Anastatic Drawing Society's Annual Volumes.

Black's Guides to Derbyshire, and many other Guides.

Antennæ, Poems.

The Snow Path, and What it Led to.

Catalogue of the Cottonian Library, Plymouth.

Florence Nightingale, a tribute in verse.

Eldmuir, an Art Story of Scottish Home Life, Scenery, and Incident, by Jacob Thompson, jun., edited by Mr. Jewitt.

A Stroll to Lea Hurst. The Matlock Companion.

The Dragon of Wantley. The Traders' Tokens of Sheffield.

Mr. Jewitt has also, we believe, for many years been engaged in preparing for publication what is much needed, a "History, Topography, and Genealogy of the County of Derby," which, if completed, will be a

work of considerable magnitude. Besides this and other important works, he has long had in preparation a large and important national work upon the Corporation Treasures of England—the Maces, Seals, Chains, Insignia, Arms, Armour, Badges, Plate, &c., &c., belonging to each corporate body—which has already, we perceive, been announced, and whose coming is looked forward to with considerable interest.

Mr. Jewitt's principal contributions to the pages of the "Art Journal" during the last twenty years are:—A very extensive series of papers on ceramics and art manufactures, including historical and critical notices of all the more famous porcelain and earthenware works in the kingdom. A valuable series of illustrated articles on "The Museums of England," with special reference to the objects of antiquity and of art they contain. A profusely illustrated series of articles on "Ancient Irish Art," in many of its most striking phases; an elaborate series upon "Corporation Plate and Insignia of Office;" another series upon "Out-of-the-way Corners of Art," in which are "Art in the Belfry," "Art under the Seat," "Art in the Charnel-house and Crypt," "Art among the Ballad-mongers," &c.; "The Cross in Nature and in Art," "The Cross Tau," and "The Fylfot Cross"; an extensive series of illustrated histories of "The Stately Homes of England," and

very many other equally important contributions.

Mr. Jewitt has also, besides the "Art Journal," contributed largely to the "Intellectual Observer," the "Student," the "Book of Days," the "Magazine of Art," the "Artist," the "Journal of Forestry," "Mid-England," the "Antiquary," the "Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society's Transactions," the "Journal of the British Archæological Association," the "Archæological Journal," "Chambers' Encyclopædia," "Gentleman's Magazine," "Herald and Genealogist," the "People's Magazine" of the S.P.C.K.," "Social Notes," "St. James's Magazine," "English Society," "Belgravia," "Notes and Queries," "Long Ago," "Pottery and Glass Trades Journal," "Leisure Hour," and most of the leading scientific journals and magazines (as well as many of the more popular class) of the day, while his contributions to his own quarterly, the "Reliquary," are sufficient of themselves to form several goodly volumes, He has also, during his life of so many years of hard work, helped in a more or less degree, either by his pencil, his pen, or his graver, in the preparation of a vast number of important works.

Mr. Jewitt was, with his friends C. Roach Smith, F. W. Fairholt, Thomas Wright, T. J. Pettigrew, and others, one of the first members, and for many years a local member of the council, of the British Archæological Association, founded in 1843, and contributed largely to the Journal of the Association, by papers read at congresses and other meetings. In 1851 he was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and has received many similar marks of distinction from other learned bodies—among others being created an honorary and actual member of the Russian Imperial Archæological Commission and Statistical Committee, Pskov; and corresponding member of the Royal His-





John Sykes

torical Society, and of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia. "His labours throughout his long life have ever been unselfish in the extreme, and his extensive knowledge upon all antiquarian subjects, and his collections, have always been at the service of all to whom they could be made useful. His guiding principle, and the one he has uniformly acted upon, has been the well-grounded conviction that the only advantage of gaining knowledge, or of possessing a collection of antiquities or other objects, is to make that knowledge and that assemblage of objects available for others."

Abridged from the BIOGRAPH.

A YORKSHIRE ANTIQUARY.

Though not born in the county, the subject of our sketch has been so long and honourably connected with it, both as a physician and zealous antiquary, that we have pleasure in presenting the readers of "Old Yorkshire" with his portrait and a brief notice of his life. Many of those persons whose tastes have led them into writing on antiquarian matters have been indebted to him for valuable information on genea-

logical and kindred subjects.

John Sykes, M.D., son of the Rev. George Sykes, was born at Paisley, Renfrewshire, 16th July, 1816. From early youth he developed a taste for antiquarian pursuits, and having studied medicine, he established himself as a physician in Doncaster, where he has been long known as able in his profession and zealous in the cultivation of his literary and antiquarian tastes. During his career he has ever been ready to assist with his valuable knowledge on genealogical subjects any student in that branch of antiquities, and this has led to a valuable and pleasant correspondence with antiquaries in all parts of the country. Though most ardently devoted to the department of antiquarian knowledge, embracing genealogy and the compilation of pedigrees, he has always taken a deep interest in whatever relates to the antiquities of Yorkshire. Dr. Sykes possesses the genealogical MSS. of the late Mr. T. N. Ince, of Wakefield, who is remembered as a diligent and painstaking collector of Yorkshire and Derbyshire pedigrees. He has also in his possession a considerable number of letters from the late Mr. Joseph Hunter, relating to Wakefield and Doncaster families. Sykes is a member of several antiquarian societies, is on the council of the Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Society, and in 1868 had the gratification of being elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. In 1876 he was placed on the Commission of the Peace for the Borough of Doncaster.



YORKSHIRE BATTLES.

THE FIGHT AT ADWALTON MOOR.

HE fight at Adwalton Moor took place on the 30th of June, 1643. If noticed at all in imperial history, it is in the briefest manner possible. Clarendon never once alludes to it in his "History of the Rebellion," and yet, for some reason or other, less important struggles of that period have received far more notice at the hands of contemporary writers. There were on both sides at least 15,000 engaged, and on no previous occasion since the commencement of the struggle between Charles and the Parliament had such large bodies of men been brought together in Yorkshire to contest for the supremacy of "God and the Cause" or "God and the

King."

The vulgar pronunciation of the name of the moor is still "Atherton," as it seems to have been then, though it was also written "Adderton," and "Atherston," in various records of the event. It is about five miles from Leeds, and about the same distance from the town of Bradford. The Moor, at the present time, seems to be for the most part unenclosed, but it is about as unromantic a battle-field as any one could possibly visit. Here a clay hole, there an ugly mound of the black refuse of an old shallow coal pit; anon an ash heap and a stray donkey or two, while about its boundaries are factories, sheds, and cottages, in the most unpicturesque disorder. At the time, however, of which we write—before the era of long chimneys, large ironworks, and deep coal mines—standing on the west side of the Moor, on the ridge which forms part of the watershed of the Aire and the Calder, whichever way the beholder would turn, the eye would gaze upon as

fair a prospect as could be found in the whole shire of York—a well-cultivated tract of country, interspersed with thrifty villages, snug hamlets, lonely farmsteads, and many a pleasant home of esquire and yoeman; while the population generally were a sturdy, resolute race of men, mostly well affected towards the Parliamentarian cause, and doubtless in subsequent years many a family group would, in the long winter evenings by the ruddy fire-light, listen, with "bated breath" and glistening eyes, to deeds of daring told by some survivor of

Marston Moor, Naseby, Dunbar, and Worcester.

The prospects of the party of the Parliament were at this period of a gloomy nature throughout the country, but in Yorkshire they were particularly so. One event had happened in another part of the country which seemed of dire import to the success of the cause of the Parliament, but which it is highly probable that at that time of slow intelligence neither party engaged in the events of this day was aware of, and that was the death of the great Puritan leader, John Hampden. We may rest assured that if pious Joseph Lister had been apprised of this sad news he would not have failed to have made note of this additional piece of tribulation to the many which the good man records of this period; and had the Royalists been aware of it, they would not have failed to industriously circulate tidings which to them could not fail to be welcome, but which would fall heavy indeed on the minds and hearts of the adherents of the Parliament, Hampden received his death-wound on Chalgrove field, Buckinghamshire, on the 18th June, 1643, in a fierce encounter with Rupert. He lingered in great pain till the 24th of the same month, when his "noble and fearless spirit" passed away; and most likely before the battle of Adwalton the touching sight had been witnessed of the burial of the illustrious patriot in the parish church of Hampden, where "his soldiers, bareheaded, with reversed arms and muffled drums and colours, escorted his body to the grave, singing, as they marched, that lofty and melancholy psalm in which the fragility of human life is contrasted with the immutability of Him in whose sight a thousand years are but as yesterday when it is past, and as a watch in the night."

Howley Hall, near Batley, had been garrisoned for the Parliament by Sir John Savile, of Lupset, who, with a small body of musketeers, had withstood the assaults of Newcastle's forces for several days, but at last was obliged to yield to his immensely superior strength. Newcastle after this resolved to march to Bradford, where he might reasonably suppose the almost utter annihilation of the Fairfaxes—the father, Lord Ferdinando Fairfax, being in command there, aided by his son, Sir Thomas, afterwards the celebrated commander of the entire forces of the Parliament—would be effected. We can well understand, as Sir Thomas Fairfax wrote, that Bradford "was a very untenable place," and hearing of the design of Newcastle, the Fairfaxes resolved to march out to meet him. They had only about 3,000 men, in which number a small body of horse was included, and they possessed no

artillery, while Newcastle's forces were in the proportion of four to one with artillery, and an immensely superior force of cavalry. Viewed from a civilian point, it seems ridiculous that Newcastle should deliberately wait on Adwalton Moor for the Fairfaxes, seeing that they had to march their small army up rising ground to meet him. But so it appears to have been, as Newcastle came from Honley on the 29th of June, and halted on the Moor the same evening, getting his artillery into position, and otherwise arranging the order of battle.

Lord Fairfax had given the order for the march out of Bradford at four o'clock in the morning of the 30th June; but a Major-General Gifford stands suspected of treachery from his acting generally in a very indifferent manner on two or three occasions on this day, and he is blamed for so many delays in the early morning that it was eight o'clock before the little army of the Parliament was clear of the town. The fighting here, as fighting afterwards prevailed in the war, seems only to have been of a tame nature. The advanced guard, or "forlorn hope," of Lord Fairfax drove that of Newcastle, stationed on Westgate, or Whiskett Hill, into the main body of his army, and seems then to have allowed the Parliamentarians to draw up in "battalia." Sir Thomas Fairfax commanded the right wing, Major-General Gifford the left, and Lord Fairfax commanded in chief. The Parliamentarians appear to have made good use of the enclosed grounds, behind the fences of which musketeers were placed, who galled Newcastle's cavalry severely in a charge of ten or twelve troops for the purpose of dislodging Sir Thomas Fairfax from some vantage ground in a path called Warren's Lane. The Royalists were compelled to retreat with the loss of their commander, Colonel Howard. Another charge was made here, this time by thirteen or fourteen troops of the Royalists, when they were again repulsed, but with more difficulty, and their commander, Colonel Herne, was slain. "We pursued them," says Sir Thomas Fairfax, "to their guns." Gifford had also been hotly engaged on the left, and Newcastle, seeing the resolution of the Parliamentarians, particularly those under the command of Sir Thomas Fairfax, gave orders for a retreat, but Colonel Skirton or Sturton begged of Newcastle to be allowed to charge with a stand of pikes, which he did so effectively that, says Sir Thomas Fairfax, "he broke in upon our men, and (not being relieved by our reserves, which were commanded by some ill-affected officers, chiefly Major-General Gifford, who did not his part as he ought to do), our men lost ground, which the enemy seeing, pursued this advantage by bringing on fresh troops; ours being therewith discouraged, began to fly, and were soon routed. The horse also charged us again. We, not knowing what was done on the left wing, our men maintained their ground till a command came for us to retreat, having scarce any way left now to do it, the enemy being almost round about us, and our way to Bradford cut off." Eventually, however, young Fairfax retreated in good order to Halifax, and joined his father, Lord Fairfax, at Bradford, the same night.

Here, again, it seems astonishing that Newcastle, having succeeded in defeating and cutting in two the little army of the Parliament, should have apparently allowed that part commanded by Lord Fairfax to have got away to Bradford, and that under Sir Thomas to Halifax, and that they should actually unite their forces again the same night without any means being taken to prevent them. Neither Fairfax nor Cromwell would have used an army in this lumbering fashion; and it does not appear that when Newcastle fled across the seas after Marston Moor that the military councils of Charles lost either a very sagacious intellect or a very bold heart. It may be stated that Cromwell was not present at this fight, but was playing havoc generally among the Royalists in the eastern counties at the time. There appears to be some conflict of testimony as to the number of the slain. Markham, in his "Life of Lord Fairfax," states that there were 700. Mr. Scatcherd, who has been particularly painstaking in his account of the battle, makes no mention of those who were killed, further than he supposes that they were buried on the Moor; but it seems strange that no traces of the dead have ever been discovered, though there is no lack of other relics of the fight, such as iron and lead cannon balls, horse-shoes, bits, swords, pikes, &c., which have been turned up after the lapse of more than two centuries, many of which Mr. Scatcherd says he has in his own possession.

Beeston. E. Bellhouse.

THE WINMOOR FIGHT.

One of the events of history of which much has locally been made is the battle of Winmoor. Yet it was neither Waterloo nor Thermopylæ. It was a thing of much insignificance, magnified by the monkish historians for professional purposes. I give the monkish account:—

"A.D. 655. Penda, the perfidious King of Mercia, who had slain Sigibert, Ecgrig, and Anna, Kings of the East Angles, as well as Edwin and Oswald, Kings of the Northumbrians, having mustered thirty legions with as many noble thanes, advanced northward into Bernicia, to wage a war of conquest against King Oswy. That King, with his son Alfrid, trusting in Christ as their leader, although they had only one legion, met the enemy at a place called Winwidfeld. Battle being joined, the pagans were routed and cut to pieces, nearly all the thirty King's thanes who marched under his banner being slain. Among them fell Ethelhère, brother and successor of Anna, King of the East Angles, the promoter of the war. His brother Ethelwald succeeded to the kingdom. Then King Oswy, in acknowledgment of the victory vouchsafed to him, devoted to God twelve estates for building monasteries, together with his daughter Elfleda to be consecrated as a nun, and accordingly she entered the monastery of Heortesig (Hartlepool), of which Hilda was then abbess. This battle was fought by King Oswy in the neighbourhood of Leeds, in the 13th year of his reign, and on the 17th of the Kalends of December (15th November, and he converted the Mercians to the faith of Christ."

That is what we know of Winmoor according to the scriptures. If it was not a mere skirmishing raid of a handful of men—which I suspect it was—we may guess at something else. It was the battle of Elmete, then the home of Christianity sustained by the Britons, who had received it from the Romans, and who transferred it to the Saxons. According to the monk (Florence of Worcester) the forces engaged were on the part of the Mercians—pagans—30 legions, under 30 King's thanes; on the part of the Northumbrians—Christians—one legion under King Oswy. The proportion of combatants was therefore 30 to 1; what the number was we do not know, for in the hand of the monk the word legion is meaningless. The only clear thing is that a miracle had been worked. The result of the battle was a full defeat of the pagans and the consecration of Elfleda to a religious life. Scott, in his veracious "Chronicle" of Marmion, speaking of the nuns of Whitby, has

And told, how in their convent cell
A Saxon princess once did dwell,
The lovely Edelfied;
And how, of thousand snakes, each one
Was changed into a coil of stone
When holy Hilda prayed.

Scott's history seems to be about as good as the monk's, and both narratives contain what appears to be the truth, plus the embellish-

ments. Let us now try to strip off the embellishments.

That the battle was fought near Leeds there seems no doubt. Antiquaries and historians, from Camden down to Whitaker, and even Parsons, have wandered about a great deal to find the local habitation of this Winwidfeld. From the river Went at Wentbridge, by Doncaster to Barwick-in-Elmete, the ground has been searched in vain. Thorpe, the Saxon scholar and critic, says "the river Winwed, near which this battle was fought, is, according to Camden, the Aire, which runs near Leeds;" while he was writing he might just as well have said through And so the site of this battle is entirely Leeds, and been correct. unsettled, and perhaps past the hope of settlement. It is needless to say that there is no such a river as the Winwed, and I shall explain that the word truthfully points out something else, and practically tells its own story. And this story is but the old story in war-the defence of a hill. I believe the word Winwed, Winwaed, is a word compounded of the British wen, a hill, and the Saxon wude, a wood; and that the whole thing, whatever motives it may have proceeded from, was in a military sense only an unsuccessful skirmishing attempt to force the passage of a hill. The hill referred to was in the territory of Elmete, and presumably still in the possession of the Britons.

The invasion of Penda was from the south, and in all probability along the Roman road crossing the Aire at Woodlesford and traversing Swillington, clearly then the seat of a Saxon clan. After the passage of the Aire, which we know was effected by the invaders, which then

was the hill? The first that we come at on the line of the Roman road is, of course, the crest that stretches from Halton to West Garforth, and—a fact that should not be lost sight of—is now traversed by a road (the modern Leeds and Selby road) a proof of early potential occupation. The river Aire at Woodlesford is about 90 feet above Ordnance datum; the intersection of the Roman road and the Leeds and Selby road, 286 feet; the Seacroft and Barwick road at Stanks, in the direct line of the Roman road, about 300 feet; and the Leeds and Tadcaster road, on this same line, at Whinmoor house, the point at which the Leeds and Wetherby Railway crosses, 375 feet, and practically the highest point between the Aire and the Wharfe. It was certainly on this plateau that the action was fought; but the question is where did it commence and culminate? We know where it ended. The monk tells us that Oswy, in gratitude for the victory, dedicated twelve estates to the Church. The Saxon word weorthigweorth, forth—expresses an estate. The Saxon verb gyrian means to clothe; the Saxon noun gease means clothing, furniture, ornaments; and the gease-forth would therefore come to mean the furniture-estate. Is it, then, fanciful and extravagant to believe that Garforth—Gereforth as in Domesday and old documents—was the estate given to the monastery founded, as Bede tells us, in the wood of Elmete, for its ornaments, its furniture, its sustentation? And if it be not fanciful. but probably correct, what more likely, under the circumstances of the donation, than to give the actual battle-field or ground in its very neighbourhood? I trow not. Swillington could not be given; it was then the ton of the Swills or Swales. Halton—the hedig, holy town—could not be given, for it was most probably devoted to the Church already; but that waste nook beyond Swillington up to the Roman Rig and Peckfield—the Peak-field, the mountain-top field—where only the Briton and the wolf were prowling about, could be disposed of without interfering with anybody but those two creatures, and they were Possibly, therefore, it comes to pass that the Geareof little moment. forth is one indication of the site of the Win-waed, where Oswy beat Penda. The end of the fight, it is said, took place in the dreadful retreat across the Aire, which most likely would be in the neighbourhood of The assault of the hill having failed, the defenders Woodlesford. turned the assailants, and pushed the Mercians back with dreadful vigour. Bede tells us that more of them were drowned as they fled, "in the river Winwaed," then overflowing its banks—as was very likely in wintry November-than fell by the edge of the sword. The hoary Penda-pagan, wretch, and barbarian that he was-was slain, and Christianity imposed upon his people. And so it is most probable that the fight took place somewhere north of the Leeds and Selby turnpike road, between Whitkirk and Garforth.

FAIRFAX'S FIRST VICTORY.

In histories of the organisation of the new model army, and of the campaign of 1645-6, Fairfax has never received his proper position, and Cromwell has always been coupled with him as an equal, or even spoken of as the real moving spirit of the war. This erroneous view, based on the untrustworthy authority of such writers as Clarendon and Holles, is easily accounted for by the natural tendency there always is to ante-date the greatness of a genius such as Cromwell. Because he was the foremost man in the country in 1650, and the greatest ruler England ever had during the subsequent years, it does not follow that to him is also due the credit of the previous Parliamentary successes in the Civil War. It was Fairfax whose genius won the fight at Naseby, and whose consummate generalship concluded the war and restored peace. Cromwell was his very efficient General of Horse, but nothing more; and, indeed, he was usually employed on detached duties of secondary importance. So says C. R. Markham in his preface to the "Life of the Great Lord Fairfax," and which is fully borne out throughout the work. We cannot do better than give Mr. Clement Markham's description of the storming of Leeds—the first victory of Lord Fairfax for the Parliamentary forces, for they had previously received a severe defeat at Tadcaster at the hands of the Duke of Newcastle, so therefore the Fairfaxes were at bay at Selby, while Lord Newcastle, after their evacuation of Tadcaster, advanced to Pomfret, and posted detachments in Saxton, Sherburn, Church Fenton, and all the intermediate villages. The manufacturing towns were thus cut off from their friends, and were apparently at the mercy of the Royalists; but Bradford, at least, proved a tougher nut to crack than the Cavaliers had bargained for. Sir Thomas Fairfax, whose chivalrous nature could not brook that his faithful friends in the West should be left to face the foe single-handed, made an attempt to force the Royalist lines a few days after the fight at Tadcaster. He marched from Selby with five companies of foot and two troops of horse, but the enemy's forces were so strong on the road that he could not pass, so he beat up their quarters at Monk Fryston, and returned to Selby to chafe impatiently and wait for a better opportunity. Meanwhile the people in the West had to hold their own as best they could. officer who was chosen by Lord Newcastle to enforce submission from the stubborn clothing towns was Sir William Savile, of Thornhill. This baronet was a son of Sir George Savile, by Anne, daughter of Sir William Wentworth, of Woodhouse, and was therefore a nephew of the Earl of Stafford. He was a hot-tempered man, quick to censure and find fault, and with no idea of showing respect or deference to the orders of his superiors. Sir William collected a body of foot from his estates along the banks of the Calder, and, with some troops of horse, advanced into the West Riding. Leeds and Wakefield submitted without a struggle, and he then prepared to reduce the intractable people of Bradford to submission.

Bradford is in a deep funnel-shaped hollow, surrounded by hills, and three streams unite in the bottom, which form Bradford beck, flowing into the River Aire at Shipley. In those days the town consisted of three streets and a few lanes. Approaching from the east the road descended the hill, leaving Bowling Hall on the left, and entered the town at Goodman's End, running east and west. The market-place separated them, whence Kirkgate ran north-east to the fine old parish church, with its great solid square tower, 90 feet high. A street, called afterwards Dead-lane from the heaps of slain, connected Goodman's End with Kirkgate near the church, and Barker End was directly in rear of Dead-lane. The people, both of Bradford and the surrounding villages, were thriving clothworkers and red-hot Their ministers were earnest men who preached and prayed in season and out of season. Pious Mr. Wales, of Pudsey, would hold forth for three hours at a stretch, with only the respite of a short hymn at the end of the second hour, yet the serious people of Bradford often walked out on a Sunday to sit under him. But if they could pray, the Cavaliers soon found out they could fight too. The position of the town rendered it almost indefensible, all aid from Lord Fairfax was cut off, and their best men with arms and ammunition were away at Selby. Yet the stout God-fearing Bradfordians resolved to defend their homes to the last.

Sir William Savile threatened fire and sword if they did not submit, and contribute largely to the maintenance of the Popish army; and only about ten days after the fight at Tadcaster a body of 700 Royalists pitched their tents at Undercliff, on the common south of Bradford. Next day they advanced closer, and began firing theircannon into the town. Then one of the guns burst, and a tremendous snowstorn came on, which obliged the assailants to return to Leeds. But the respite was only for a day or two. On Sunday, December 18th, Sir William Savile appeared in person on the hills to the eastward with five troops of horse, six of dragoons, and 200 foot. They advanced with colours flying in the air and sounds of warlike music—"a tremendous sight, enough to make the stoutest heart tremble," says terrified Mr. Lister, who was an eye-witness. But there were stout hearts assembled in the parish church on that Sabbath morning, and a They would have resolution was taken to defend it to the last. enough to do! The Royalist forces advanced to Barker End. about 300 paces from the church, on higher ground, and there raised a battery and opened fire, while their musketeers occupied some houses near. The Bradfordians stationed their surest marksmen in the steeple, which they strengthened by hanging woolpacks round it, and disposed the rest of the men in the best way they could to defend the approaches; whilst messengers were sent in all directions to Halifax and the villages in Airedale to beg for assistance. These messengers arrived while the people were in church during morning service, and in many places the ministers stirred up their congregations from the

pulpit to hurry at once to the rescue. One came to Coalley Chapel, by Halifax, where the minister exhorted his flock to such good purpose that bold Captain John Hodgson and many more at once put their hands to the plough. Hodgson, with a well-armed body of Halifax men, arrived just as the Royalists were on the point of assaulting Bradford Church. He attacked them with great fury, drove them out of the houses in Dead-lane, and forced them to retreat to their battery. Sir William Savile and his officers were astonished. They had expected almost immediate submission from the townspeople, and instead of that their own disciplined troops were thrown into confusion. Hodgson gave them no time to recover from their surprise. men of Bradford and Halifax on, and they rushed into the ranks of the enemy, fighting without any order, but resolutely and hand to hand. The hottest work was in the lane leading from Kirkgate to Goodman's End, since called Dead-lane. Late in the afternoon the Royalists drew off and ignominiously retreated to Leeds, followed for some distance by the hitherto despised clothworkers. Sir William Savile himself, it was said, could not keep his horse from running away with him before the action was over. The Royalists had had a lesson. Captain Hodgson and his gallant companions spent the night on guard, talking over the exploits of that memorable Sabbath Day, and blessing God for His deliverance. When the news of the extreme peril of Bradford reached Selby, Sir Thomas Fairfax could no longer restrain his impatience to cast in his lot with its valiant defenders. With his father's sanction, he started one night towards the end of December with 300 foot and three troops of horse, passed through the Royalist lines, and reached Bradford next day—" a town very untenable," says Sir Thomas, "but for their good affection to us deserving all we could hazard for them." The news that "the Rider of the White Horse," as Sir Thomas was called, had come to command the well-affected in the west spread like wildfire from village to village, up the vales of the Aire and Wharfe, and round over the hills to Halifax and Dewsbury. Men, armed with clubs and scythes fastened to poles, came crowding into Bradford; and valiant Captain Hodgson, who was on the point of going home again to Halifax, changed his mind, and resolved to serve permanently under the banner of fiery young Tom. Yet the cause of the Parliament was almost desperate in Yorkshire, and it was due entirely to that peculiarly English trait of the Fairfaxes—their utter inability to understand when they were beaten—that it was kept above water at all. Lord Fairfax was shut up in Selby, without money or means of obtaining supplies; his raw levies were undrilled and without experienced officers; and Newcastle, with a vastly superior disciplined army, was master of the open country. It is true that the committee of both houses for the safety of the kingdom, which sat permanently at Derby House, and was in fact the executive of the Parliament, strained every nerve to assist their loyal member for Yorkshire. They used all means to supply his lordship with arms, and voted £20,000 for his troops; but the arrival of this aid must be a work of time, and every day was of consequence. The great point now was to enable young Tom to strike some effectual blow in the west, and for this service a supply of experienced officers to

drill and lead the clubmen was the most urgent need.

Now was the time for all true Yorkshiremen to rally round their knight of the shire in his great strait; and one of the first who arrived at Selby was the bold nephew of Steeton, who had been doing good service in the south. He it was who supported his cousin Tom in forcing the petition into the King's hand on Heyworth Moor. He had from early youth been engaged in military expeditions, serving in the navy apparently at Rochelle and elsewhere, and it was not until 1641 that he had settled down at Steeton with his wife, and was placed in the Commission of the Peace for the West Riding. He was a thorough soldier, with a strong will and clear understanding; brave as a lion. He was cast in a stronger and harder mould than his cousin of Nun Appleton, whose melancholy, though excitable, temperament was a contrast to the plain sense and coolness of the Steeton knight. Sir William was a host in himself, but other good men and true joined Lord Fairfax in his sore need. The chief of these were Sir Thomas Noveliffo Sir Hanny Foulis Contain Williams and Contain Marketing Norcliffe, Sir Henry Foulis, Captain Mildmay, and Sergeant-Major Lord Fairfax at once determined to send these officers to command the clubmen, who were hurrying to the banner of his son at Bradford, where the services of experienced captains were urgently They rode over to Bradford one night early in January with an escort of horse and Dragoons.

Sir Thomas Fairfax now had a respectable force and some excellent officers at Bradford; and his opponent, Sir William Savile, was at Leeds with 1,500 foot and 500 horse. There were daily skirmishes between the Parliamentary and Royalist horse, while Sir Thomas recruited his forces from the well-affected villages, especially from Bingley, Shipley, and Mirfield. A supply of arms had arrived under escort from Selby; and at last he felt strong enough to attack Savile in his quarters at Leeds. His plan was to divide his force into two divisions, and advancing down both the banks of the river Aire, to assault the town on two sides at once. He had six troops of horse and three of dragooners under the command of Sir Henry Foulis, and 2,000 clubmen and 1,000 musketeers under the veteran Sir William Fairfax.

On Monday, January 23rd, 1643, Sir Thomas led his little army into the valley of the Aire. A company of dragoons, under Captain Mildmay, with about thirty musketeers and 1,000 clubmen, marched down the valley on the right bank of the river, and formed on Hunslet Moor, which overlooks Leeds from the south, and which is about half a mile from the town. A bridge over the Aire, near the ruins of Kirkstall Abbey, had been broken down; so Sir Thomas Fairfax, with the main body, crossed the river higher up at Apperley Bridge, and advanced to Woodhouse Moor, about a mile north-west of Leeds. He then sent a trumpet to Sir William Savile demanding the surrender

of the town, to which a defiant answer was returned. A snowstorm, with a chilling wind, burst over the Moor, and Sir Thomas, leading his men down the hill to the water-side, commenced the assault. His

watchword for that day was "Emanuel."

In those days Leeds consisted of a long, broad street called Briggate, leading from the stone bridge across the Aire up an easy ascent on the north side, with a few lanes at right angles. On the bridge the cloth market was held every Tuesday and Saturday, the cloth being laid on the battlements of the bridge and on benches below, and on these market days the clothiers could buy a pot of ale, a noggin of porridge, and a trencher of roast meat for twopence. A greece, or flight of steps built of stone from Kirkstall Abbey in 1583, led down to the water-side. The first turn to the left after crossing the bridge was



John Harrison, from an Old Engraving.

Swinegate, between which lane and the river were the tenters. cloth The first stretched. to the right was a footpath known as the Calls, leading through orchards and gardens to the Parish Church. Proceeding up Briggate there was a street on the left, called Boar Lane, containing several gentlemen's houses, amongst which was one belonging to Sir William Lowther, and another the residence of Mr. Arthington, of Arthington, Sir Thomas Fairfax's brother-in-law. At the end of Boar Lane nearest to Briggate

was the old-fashioned house with a quadrangular court belonging to Mr. John Harrison, a great benefactor of Leeds, who had holes cut in the doors and ceilings for the free passage of cats, for which animal he had a great affection. About two-thirds of the distance up Briggate the turn to the right is Kirkgate, which leads down to the Parish Church. Kirkgate is classic ground, for here dwelt Edward Fairfax, the poet, before he removed to Fewston, in Knaresborough Forest; and here, too, was the house of John Thoresby, who was fighting under the banner of Sir Thomas Fairfax—the seventeenth house on the left-hand

side going from Briggate to Vicar Lane. In this house his son Ralph, the great antiquary, was born in 1658. Farther on was the Vicarage; and at the end of Kirkgate, quite at the east end of the town, was the Parish Church, a fine stone building in the form of a cross, with a central tower 97 feet high. The Moot Hall stood in the centre of Briggate, and beyond it, on the highest part of the town, a street called the Head Row ran at right angles. To the left of Briggate it was called Upperhead Row, and ended in Lydgate, opening on the high road up the Aire valley. Here was an old-fashioned house, built of brick, by Alderman Metcalf, called Red Hall, in which Charles I. lodged for a night when in the hands of the Scots. In Netherhead Row, on the right of Briggate, at a corner where Vicar Lane connects it with Kirkgate, was Rockley Hall, a very curious old timber house, with floors of massive oaken beams instead of boards. One of the Rockleys married a daughter of that Sir William Fairfax, who took his bride from Nun Appleton, and was Sir William's executor. About this time the cloth trade of Leeds had become so flourishing, and the population had increased so rapidly, that the sittings in the Parish Church were quite insufficient for the congregation. A few years before Mr. John Harrison, the wealthy citizen who was so fond of cats, had therefore erected a new church, dedicated to St. John, at the upper end of Briggate, with a square tower; and had also built a continuation of Briggate leading to the church, called New Street. St. John's was consecrated in 1634. Henry Robinson, Mr. Harrison's nephew, a son of his sister Grace, became Vicar of Leeds in 1632, and erected the steps and gateway leading to his uncle's new church. He was a strong Royalist partisan and friend of Sir William Savile. South of the bridge two roads, called Meadow Lane and Hunslet Lane, led through pleasant gardens and orchards, over Hunslet Moor to Wakefield.

Such was the Leeds when Sir Thomas Fairfax came to dispute its possession with the Royalists. Sir William Savile had taken some pains to make the place defensible. He dug a trench about six feet deep and wide, with a breastwork for musketeers from Mr. Harrison's new church, across Upperhead Row, Boar Lane, and Swinegate, to the water-side, with a second intrenchment at the tenters, between Swinegate and the river. Two sconces or breastworks were raised near the north end of the bridge to defend the approach to Briggate, and there was also a sconce at the head of Hunslet Lane. Sir William Savile had two demi-culverins, carrying nine pound shot, which at the beginning of

the action were placed so as to sweep the Briggate.

Sir Thomas Fairfax ordered five companies of foot, with a company of dismounted dragooners, under the command of Sergeant-Major Forbes, to march down to the water-side and assault the trench near the head of the bridge. Captain Hodgson, the hero of Bradford, served under Forbes. A heavy fire was opened upon this party from the lower breastwork at the bridge, but the firing was high, and did little harm. Sir William Fairfax and Sir Thomas Norcliffe led another party

to assault the trench near the new church at the end of Lydgate. Meanwhile Maitland, on the south side of the river, brought his men down Hunslet Lane, drove the enemy from their position at the south end of the bridge, and opened fire on the lower sconce at the north end. This commencement of the action took place at two o'clock. On the approach of Maitland from the south, Sir William Savile ordered one of the demi-culverins to be brought down out of Briggate, and planting it on the bridge, opened fire on the assailants. Some dismounted dragooners on the south side then ran down a lane to the water, and opened such a galling fire on the lower sconce that the Royalists abandoned it. This was not perceived by the assailants on the other side, who were close under the work, until their comrades gave a shout to apprise them. Then they pressed forward. Sergeant-Major Forbes, climbing up the wall by the help of Lieutenant Horsfall's shoulder, was the first to enter the abandoned work. Horsfall and the rest followed, and among the first was a pious minister from Halifax named Schofield, who immediately proceeded to praise God by singing the first verse of Psalm 68, "Let God arise, and then His enemies shall be scattered, and those that hate Him shall flee before Him." As the verse was concluded another ringing cheer from the south side informed them that the upper sconce had also been abandoned by the enemy. Forbes dashed forward, followed by his men and the pious minister, and another verse was sung. They then proceeded forward up Briggate, captured the other demi-culverin, and met Sir William Fairfax, who had stormed the trench by Mr. Metcalf's, Red Hall. Sir Thomas Fairfax was everywhere encouraging and teaching valour by his own example. This was about four in the afternoon. The day was won. Sir W. Savile, Mr. Robinson, the Royalist vicar, and Captain Beaumont mounted their horses and fled for dear life. Sir William and the vicar swam the river, but Captain Beaumont was drowned. Sir Thomas Fairfax took 460 prisoners, who were discharged on promising not to serve against the Parliament, besides two demi-culverins, fourteen barrels of gunpowder, and many muskets. Sir Thomas lost about twenty men. The result of this, the first of Sir Thomas Fairfax's victories, was that Wakefield was hastily abandoned by the Royalists, and that Newcastle with his entire force returned to York, leaving the whole country open between Selby and the west. Howley Hall, the magnificent seat of Lord Savile, between Wakefield and Bradford, was garrisoned by Sir John Savile of Lupset. During the arduous service Sir Thomas Fairfax had been suffering from ill-health, and towards the end of January he returned, with the younger Hotham, whom he already half-suspected of treason, to his father's headquarters in Selby.

Leeds.

The late F. BLACKETT.



YORKSHIRE BURIAL GROUNDS.

YORKSHIRE DEAD IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

HE following particulars, respecting the privileged Yorkshire men and Yorkshire women who have found a resting place in Westminster Abbey will be interesting to readers of "Old Yorkshire." The list is compiled chiefly from the late Colonel Chester's "Westminster Abbey Registers," to which reference may be made for additional particulars. For interesting information concerning the Abbey and its monuments, we would refer our readers to the late Dean Stanley's "Memorials of Westminster Abbey," a most valuable work.

1596, April 30th—Right Hon. Sir John Puckering, Knt., an eminent lawyer, Speaker of the House of Commons, and Keeper of the Privy Seal. From the Bodleian MSS. we learn that "Sir John Puckering, Lord Keeper of the Greate Seale, was borne of obscure parentage in the town of Flamborough, in Yorkshire, and is entombed at Westminster." His epitaph is in Latin, which may be thus rendered:—"John Puckering, Knt., illustrious for jurisprudence, piety, counsel, and many other virtues, by the most serene Elizabeth, Queen of England, in the Privy Council, was charged with the care of the great Seal of England. When he had given judgment for four years with singular fidelity and equity, he quietly fell asleep in the Lord. He is placed here." He lived 52 years, and died 30th of April, 1596. His father, Robert Puckering, held by concession of the Prior of Bridlington, the chapel of Bempton.

1645, Jan 9th—Sir Robert Anstruther, who possessed Wheatley, near Doncaster, in the reigns of James I. and Charles I., by his marriage with Mary (or Catherine), one of the daughters of Sir Robert Swift, of Rotherham, and sister to Barnham Swift, Lord Carlingford. The marriage was solemnised at Doncaster, April 22nd, 1617, and several of their children were baptised

there

1645, Feb 26th—Mrs. Trace Scot, eldest daughter of Sir Thos. Mauleverer, first Bart. of Allerton-Mauleverer, co. York, by his 2nd wife, Mary, daur. of Sir Thos. Wilbraham, Knt. According to the inscription on her monument, she was born in 1622, and married in 1644 to Col. Thomas Scot, M.P. Both

her husband and father were among the judges of King Charles I.; the former died in 1655, and the latter was executed at Charing Cross, Oct. 17th, 1660.

1653, June 24th—Colonel Richard Deane, the well-known Parliamentary General-at-Sea, and eldest son of Edward, son of William Deane, a dyer in

Swinegate, Leeds.

1655, June 21st—SIR WILLIAM CONSTABLE, son and heir of Sir Robert Constable, of Flamborough, co. York, Knt., by Anne, daughter and heiress of John Hussey, of Driffield. He was knighted by the Earl of Essex, in Ireland, in 1599, and created Bart. June 22nd, 1611. He had been a Colonel of a Regiment of Foot, and some time Governor of Gloucester, and was one of the signers of the death-warrant of King Charles I.

1659, May 24th—The Lady Ratcliffe (or Radcliffe), eldest daughter of Sir Francis Trappes, of Harrogate and Nidd, co. York, Knt., and married at the church of St. Anne and St. Agnes, London, Feb. 21st, 1621-2, to Sir Geo. Radcliffe, of Overthorpe, in Thornhill, co. York, Knt., who died a political exile May 25th, 1657, and was buried at Flushing. She died May 13th, 1659,

in her 58th year.

1662, March 25th—Dr. Ferne, Bishop of Chester, who was the 8th son of Sir Jno. Ferne, Secretary of the Northern Council at York. He was collated Archdeacon of Leicester Oct. 16th, 1641; admitted Master of Trinity College, Camb., Aug. 3rd, 1660; installed Dean of Ely, March 12th, 1660-1; and consecrated Bishop of Chester in Feb., 1661-2. In his will, dated 1659, he is styled "Professor of Divinity, now dwelling at Sandbeck, co. York."

1662, Oct. 13th.—RICHMOND WEELKES. There was a family of this name in Yorkshire. Stephen Weelks, of Fountains Park, gent., was buried in Ripon Cathedral in 1667. He was descended from a family at Sawley, in that

county.

1669, July 15th—Sir Robert Stapleton, younger son of Richard Stapylton, of Carlton, co. York, Esq., by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Henry Pierrepont, Knt. He was educated at Douay, but returned to England and became a Protestant, and was a dramatic poet of some note. He was knighted by King Charles I. at Nottingham, Sept. 13th, 1642, and was with him at the Battle of Edgehill. He was also one of the Gentlemen Ushers of Privy Chamber to King Charles II., both when Prince of Wales and after his Restoration.

1672, Feb. 17th—SIR THOS. INGRAM, SON of Sir Arthur Ingram, of Temple-Newsam, near Leeds, by his second wife, Alice Ferrers. He suffered greatly for his loyalty, and after the Restoration was made Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and one of the Privy Council. He died Feb. 13th. His will, as Sir Thomas Ingram, Knt., of Isleworth, Midx., was dated the 9th, and

proved the 27th, of the same month.

1675, July 25th—SIR RICHARD MAULEVERER, 2nd Bart., and son of Sir Thos. Mauleverer, 1st Bart., of Allerton-Mauleverer, co. York (one of the Regicides), who died about June, 1655. He was admitted to Gray's Inn July 12th, 1641, and became a Gentleman of the Privy Chamber in 1660, &c.

1676, July 18th—Sir WM. Sanderson, younger son of Sir Nicholas Sanderson, first Viscount Castleton, of Sandbeck, co. York, &c. Having suffered greatly for his loyalty, he was knighted by King Charles II., and appointed Gentleman-in-Ordinary of the Privy Chamber in 1660. He wrote the histories of Mary Queen of Scots and Kings James I. and Charles I. He died July 15th, aged about 90.

1680, March 27th-LADY FRANCES INGRAM, the youngest daughter of Sir Thos. Belasysse, 2nd Bart. and 1st Viscount Fauconberg, by Barbara, daughter of Sir Henry Cholmely, of Whitby and Roxby, co. York, Knt.

March 23rd-LADY KATHERINE HOWARD, third daughter of Charles, first Earl of Carlisle, by Anne, daughter of Edward, first Lord Howard of Escrick She was born July 29th, and baptised at St. James's, Clerkenwell, Middlesex,

August 6th, 1662, and died unmarried.

1683-4, February 20th-Right Hon. Mary, Countess of Scarsdale, second and youngest daughter and co-heiress of Sir John Lewys, of Ledstone, Yorkshire, Bart., by Sarah, third daughter and co-heiress of Sir Thos. Foot, Knt., Lord Mayor of London in 1649; and wife of Robt. Leke, third Earl of Scarsdale.

1684, October 11th—Hon. Frederick C. Howard, second son of Charles, first Earl of Carlisle, by Anne, daughter of Edward, first Lord Howard of Escrick,

He was born at Copenhagen, November 5th, 1664, and was slain at the siege of Luxemburg. He died unmarried.

1687, June 7th—Geo. VILLIERS, DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, born January 30th, 1627-8, and a few months later succeeded as second Duke. He died at a tenant's house in Kirbymoorside, co. York, April 16th, 1687, and was buried the next day in the parish church there, his remains being subsequently removed to the

Abbey.

1687, August 13th—Sir Thos. Malleverer, 3rd Bart., of Allerton-Mauleverer, son of Sir Richard Mauleverer, seconed Baronet, by Anne, daughter of Sir Robt. Clerke, Knt, and born in 1643. He married Catherine, daughter and heiress of Sir Miles Stapleton, Knt., who survived him and re-married Mr. John Hepton.

1688, October 10th- (Mrs.) Jane Lister, daughter of Sir Martin Lister, the eminent physician and naturalist, of York, by his first wife Hannah (or Anna),

daughter of Thos. Parkinson, of Carlton-in-Craven, co. York.

1689, January 11th—John Darcy, Esq., eldest son of Conyers, Lord Darcy and Conyers (who succeeded, in June following, as second Earl of Holderness), by his second wife, Lady Frances Howard, daughter of Thomas, first Earl of Berkshire. He was baptised at Hornby, co. York, November 5th, 1659. He married Bridget, daughter of Robt. Sutton, first Lord Lexington, and their son Robert succeeded as third Earl of Holderness.

1689, May 11th—Sir Richard Maleverer, younger son of Sir Richard Mauleverer, second Bart. of Allerton-Mauleverer, co. York, by Anne, daughter of Sir Robt. Clerke, Knt. He succeeded his brother Sir Thomas as fourth Bart. He married Barbara, daughter of Sir Thos. Slingsby, second Bart. of Scriven, who survived him, and re-married, first, John, second Lord Arundel; and, secondly, Thomas, 8th Earl of Pembroke, and fifth Earl of Mont-

1693, Jan. 29th—LADY CATHERINE MORLEY, second daughter of Francis, first Earl of Scarsdale, by Anne, daughter of Sir Edward Cary, of Aldenham and Birkhamstead, Herts, Knight, and wife of Cuthbert Morley, of Normanby,

co. York, Esq.

1694, May 28th—Right Hon. Lord Falkland, Anthony Cary, son of Henry, third Viscount Falkland, of Scutterskelfe, Yorkshire, was born at Farley Castle, February 15th, 1656, and succeeded, as fourth Viscount Falkland, April 9th, 1663. He was a paymaster of the navy in the reign of King James II., and a member of the Privy Council to King William III. He married Rebecca, daughter of Sir Rowland Lytton, of Knebworth, Herts, Knight.

1695, April 11th-RIGHT HON. THE MARQUIS OF HALIFAX, Sir George Savile, fourth Baronet of Thornhill, co. York, eldest son of Sir William Savile, third Baronet, by Anne, daughter of Thomas, Lord Coventry (Lord Keeper). He was born November 11th, 1633, and, on account of his own and his father's eminent services during the Civil War, he was created, January 13th, 1667-8, Baron Savile, of Eland, co. York, and Viscount Halifax; Earl of Halifax, July 16th, 1679; and Marquis of Halifax, August 17th, 1682. He was a distinguished statesman of his day, and had been Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal in three reigns, and Lord President of the Council.

1696, July 20th—Lady Dorothy Bellasis, daughter of Tobias Jenkins, of Grimston, co. York. Esq. She married first, Robert Benson, of Wrenthorpe, in the same county, Esq., by whom she was mother of Robert, Lord Bingley, (see

his burial, April 14th, 1731.) She married secondly, Sir Henry Belasyse, (see his burial, 21st December, 1717,) to whom she was first wife.

1698, April 17th—Frances Gower, only daughter of Sir Thomas Gower, second Baronet of Stittenham, co. York, by his second wife, Frances, daughter and co-heiress of Sir John Leveson, of Haling, co. Kent, and of Lilleshall, co. Salop, Knight. She died unmarried. Her will, as of Trentham, co. Stafford, dated October 15th, 1697, was proved May 26th, 1698, by her nephew, Sir John Leveson Gower, fifth Baronet, afterwards Baron Gower, and ancestor of the present Duke of Sutherland.

1698, June 5th—Lady Arabella Macarty, formerly Wentworth, youngest daughter of the unfortunate Thomas, first Earl of Strafford, by his second wife, Lady Arabella Holles, daughter of John, Earl of Clare. She married Justin M'Carty, third son of Donogh, first Earl of Clancarty, who died before her,

leaving no issue.

1704, October 30th—Mary, Duchess of Buckingham, relict of Geo. Villiers, second Duke of Buckingham, in the Duke of Buckingham's vault, on the north side of King Henry VII.'s monument. Her coffin-plate (exposed in 1867) describes her as "daughter and sole heir to the Right Hon. Thomas, Lord Fairfax, Baron of Cameron, in the kingdom of Scotland, by Ann, his wife, fourth daughter of one of the co-heirs of the Right Hon. Horatio, Lord Vere of Tilbury," and states that she died 20th October, 1704, in her sixty-seventh year. Her father was third Lord Fairfax, the celebrated Parliamentarian General, and she was his eldest and only surviving daughter, her only sister having died in her infancy. She was born July 30th, and baptised August 1st, 1638, at St. Mary's, Bishophill, in the city of York, and married at Bolton Percy, co. York, September 15th, 1657, George Villiers, second Duke of Buckingham. She died without issue.

Buckingian. She died without issue.

1707, December 22nd—Sir Cloudesley Shovell, Knt., Her Majesty's Vicc-Admiral, &c. The doubts about the parentage and place of birth of Sir Cloudesley Shovell have not yet been set at rest. He is usually said to have been born in the co. of Norfolk, in or about the year 1650, and a modern writer positively names his birthplace as Eley, in that co., and states that he was brought up in the trade of a shoemaker (Cust's Warriors of the Seventeenth Century). On the other hand, Abraham de la Pryme, in his contemporaneous diary (Surtees Society, 1869, p. 169), as positively asserts that he was "a poor lad, born in Yorkshire, who was first ostler at an inn at Retford; after that, being weary of his place, he went to Stockwith in Lincolnshire, where he turned tarpaulin, and from thence, getting acquainted with the sea, he grew up to what he now is." The minuteness of this description, and the manner in which he is traced from place to place, gives this statement an air of accuracy. It is probably safe to assume that his origin was humble. His career and the circumstances of his death are matters of history. His monument says that he was shipwrecked on the Scilly rocks, October 22nd, 1707, in his 57th year. He appears to have been knighted on board his ship in Bantry Bay, May 1st, 1689.

1708, Sept. 11th.—The Hon. ELIZABETH LADY STANHOPE, in General Monk's vault, on the north side of King Henry VII.'s Chapel. She was formerly Lady Elizabeth Savile, only daughter of George, first Marquis of Halifax (see his burial, 11th April, 1695), by his second wife, Gertrude, daughter of Wm. Pierrepont, Esq. She was born August 28th, and baptised at St. Martin-in-the Fields, Middlesex, 4th September, 1675. She married (24th February, 1691-2) Philip Stanhope, who succeeded his father, 28th January, 1713-14, as third Earl of Chesterfield, and died 27th January, 1725-6. Her eldest son

succeeded as fourth Earl of Chesterfield.

1713, March 27th.- Sir RICHARD MALEVERER, Bart., in the North Cross of the Abbey. Fifth and last Baronet of Allerton Mauleverer, county York; only son of Sir Richard Mauleverer, fourth Baronet (see his burial, 11th May, 1689), by Barbara, daughter of Sir Thomas Slingsby, second Baronet of Scriven,

Knaresborough, who remarried, first, John, second Lord Arundel; and secondly, Thomas, eighth Earl of Pembroke and fifth Earl of Montgomery. He was born on the 18th, and baptised at St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Middlesex, 25th March, 1689, and died unmarried. Le Neve, in one of his MSS., says that he died of the smallpox, at the Earl of Pembroke's house.

1715, March Sth.—John Lister, in the south aisle. Only son of John Lister, of Linton, county York, Esquire, by Jane, daughter and heir of Christopher Constable, of Great Hatfield, in the same county. His age, according to the funeral book, was 79. His will, dated 29th June, 1714, was proved 26th April, 1715, by his nephew, Thomas Southby, of Birdsall, co. York, to whom he left his entire estate, and who was his sister's son.

- 1716, Oct. 31st.—Rev. John Ratcliff, or Radcliffe, minor canon of this church, in the east cloister, brother of William Radcliffe, of Mill Bridge, Huddersfield, co. York, gentleman. He was of St. John's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1691, and M.A. 1695, and shortly after became a Gentleman of the Chapel Royal, and Confessor to the Royal Household. He married at the Temple Church, London, 5th March, 1694-5, Ann Morse, who appears to have died before him. He died 29th October, aged about 47, and his will, dated six days before, was proved 6th November following, in the Court of the Dean and Chapter, by his eldest daughter Ann, who was baptised at St. Margaret's, Westminster, 27th December, 1695. He left also a son William, and a daughter Mary.
- 1717, July 22nd.—Mrs. ELIZABETH TYREMAN, in the east cloister, daughter of George Kighley, of the city of York, and relict of Samuel Tyreman, of the same city, gentleman. The funeral book gives her age as 35 years, 2 months, and one day. Her will, as of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, Middlesex, dated 22nd Sept., 1712, then a widow, was proved 27th July, 1717, by her servant, Mary Agar, spinster, her residuary legatee. She mentioned her father as then dead, and bequeathed an annuity of £20 to her sister Anna, wife of Thomas Williamson. She directed to be buried in the Abbey, near her sister Jane Kighley. (See her burial, 6th Oct., 1707.)
- 1717, December 21st.—The Hon. Sir Henry Bellasyse, son of Sir Richard Belasyse, of York, by his second wife, Margaret, daughter of Sir Wm. Lambton, of Lambton, co. Durham, Knight. He was of Brancepeth Castle, co. Durham, and, according to his monument, was made Lieut. General of His Majesty's forces in Flanders in 1695, and was some time Governor of Galway, and afterwards of Berwick-upon-Tweed. He was also M.P. for the city of Durham in several Parliaments. He died 16th December, in his 70th year.
- 1721, April 17th.—The Right Hon. RICHARD, LORD VISCOUNT IRWIN, in the vault at the east end of King Henry VII.'s Chapel. This Richard Ingram, of Templenewsam, near Leeds, was the second son of Arthur, third Viscount of Irvine, by Isabel, eldest daughter of John Machel, of Hills, county Sussex, M.P. for Horsham. He succeeded his elder brother as fifth Viscount, 18th May, 1714. He had been Governor of Hull and a Colonel in the Guards, and had been recently appointed Governor of Barbadoes. He was about sailing thither, when he was taken ill with the smallpox and died, 10th April, in his 34th year. He married Lady Anne Howard, third daughter of Charles, third Earl of Carlisle, but left no issue, and she remarried, in 1737, Colonel James Douglas.

1721, September 11th.—Mrs. Susanna Barnard, in the North Cloister. The funeral book says that she died the same day, in her 52nd year, and her monument, erected by her cousin, Mrs. Arabella Thompson, says in her 53rd year, and that she was one of the daughters of Sir Edward Barnard, of Beverley, co. York, Knt. Her father was knighted 6th December, 1669, then of North Dalton, in this county. Her will, dated 7th September, 1721, mentions numerous relations, and was proved 31st October following by her sisters,

Mary and Elizabeth.

1728-29, January 26th.—WILLIAM CONGREVE, in the south aisle, the celebrated dramatist. As is now commonly stated, he was baptised at Bardsey Church, near Lecds, 10th February, 1669-70, as son of Mr. William Congreve, of Bardsey Grange; but this date does not accord with his age as stated either in the Funeral Book or on his monument—the former being 57 (and copied from his coffin plate), and the latter 56. If either is correct, he must have been born in 1671 or 1672; while, if he was the child baptised at Bardsey, he would have been probably quite 59 at his death, or certainly within a few days of These rather serious discrepancies, covering a period of three years, fairly suggest the doubt whether the Bardsey baptism does not refer to an elder brother of the same name, who may have died in infancy. Congreve's personal history is too well known to require comment or recapitulation here. He died 19th January, after protracted suffering, leaving small legacies to his own relations, and the residue of his estate, which was considerable, to the Duchess of Marlborough. See also "Leeds Worthies," p. 136; and "Leeds Charaka". Churches," pp. 139-142, &c.

1731, April 14th.—The Right Hon. ROBERT, LORD BINGLEY, Treasurer of the Household, &c.; was the son of Robert Benson, of Wrenthorpe, co. York, by Dorothy, daughter of Tobias Jenkins, of Grimston, in the same county, who remarried Sir Henry Belasyse (see her burial, 20th July, 1696). He had been M.P. for the city of York, and Commissioner, Chancellor, and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer, and was created Baron Bingley, of Bingley, co. York, 21st July, 1713. He was subsequently Ambassador to the Court of Spain. He died, according to the Funeral Book, 9th April, aged 55, and was having the left ride of the protection. buried on the left side of his mother. Leaving no male issue, the title became extinct. (See the burials of his wife, 11th March, 1757; his only legitimate daughter, 13th April, 1771; and probably of his sister, or some other member of his family, 15th February, 1698-9). His will, dated 27th June, 1729, with a codicil 9th March, 1729-30, was proved 13th April, 1731. After bequeathing his house in Queen Street, Westminster, to his wife, he left £7,000 to trustees for the use of his illegitimate daughter, Mary Johnson, then at boarding school, who was to take the name of Benson after his death, and whom he particularly recommended to the protection of his dear daughter Harriet. His next bequest was to Anna Maria, wife of John Burgoyne, of Park Prospect, Westminster, to whom he gave £400 per annum, his house in Park Prospect, and his house called "The Nunnery," at Cheshunt, Herts, with all its plate, jewels, and other contents, for her separate use for life, forgiving her husband what he owed him. The residue of his estate, except small annuities to two or three widows, was to be invested in lands in Yorkshire, to the use of his daughter Harriet and the heirs of her body, who was married in 1731 to George Lane Fox, with a dowry of £100,000, and £7,000 a year. In 1762 her husband was created Baron Bingley, of Bingley, which again became extinct in 1772, the estates passing to his nephew, Mr. James Lane Fox, of Bramham Park, near Leeds.

1733, March 4th.—Dame Fleetwood Belasyse, widow of Sir Henry Belasyse; was the daughter of Nicholas Shuttleworth, of Forcett, co. York, and of the city of Durham, and second wife of Sir Henry Belasyse, of Brancepeth Castle, co. Durham (see his burial, 21st Dec., 1717), to whom married about 23rd April, 1709. She died, according to her monument, 26th Feb., in her 56th

year. 1747, October 16th.—The Hon. LIEUTENANT-GENERAL GUEST, in the East Cloister, was another of the distinguished military officers of the period, whose origin was so obscure that his biographers could safely draw upon their inventive faculties when describing him. The common account is that he was born at Leeds, and was afterwards an ostler at Boroughbridge, in Yorkshire. According to his age, as given on his monument, he must have entered the army in 1685, at the age of 23, as the inscription states that he "closed a service of 60 years by faithfully defending Edinburgh Castle against the rebels in 1745," and that he died 14th October, 1747, aged 85. He attained the rank of Lieutenant-General 27th May, 1745. Among the doubtful stories related of him is one to the effect that he was offered £200,000 by the Pretender if he would surrender Edinburgh Castle, and that he indignantly refused the prof-fered bribe, which may or may not be true. That he was a brave, gallant, and loyal soldier, though unquestionably of very humble origin, no one can deny.

1751, July 23rd.—Mrs. Sarah Guest, died the 17th, in the East Cloister, where her husband lies, near General Withers's monument, was the relict of Lieutenant-General Joshua Guest. The Funeral Book gives her age as 64, and

the journals of the day say that she died at Acton, Middlesex.

1755, October 1st.—Nathaniel Smith, of Hull, in the North Cloister. The Funeral Book says that he died 26th September, in his 65th year, and was

buried with his brother, Mr. William Smith.

1757, March 11th.—The Right Hon. ELIZABETH LADY BINGLEY, formerly Lady Elizabeth Finch, eldest daughter of Heneage, first Earl of Aylesford, by Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Sir John Banks, and relict of Robert, Lord Bingley (see his burial 14th April, 1731), to whom married, at St. Giles-in-the-Fields, Middlesex, 21st December, 1703. Her coffin-plate, exposed in 1869, gives her age as seventy-eight, died February 26th. (See the burial of her

only daughter, 13th April, 1771.)

1771, April 13th.—The Right Hon. HARRIER, Baroness BINGLEY, wife of the Right Hon. George, Lord Bingley, died the 7th. She was the only daughter and heir of Robert, Lord Bingley (see his burial 14th April, 1731), by Lady Elizabeth, his wife (see her burial 11th March, 1757). She was baptised at St. Margaret's, Westminster, 4th February, 1704-5, and was married, at Somerset House Chapel, 12th July, 1731, to George Fox, who afterwards assumed the additional surname of Lane, and was created Baron Bingley, 13th May, 1762. She died at Bath, according to the journals of the day, aged sixty-three, but was really in her 67th year. Her husband died 22nd February, 1773, when the title became extinct, their only son dying in his lifetime, without issue.

1774, April 16th. - Miss Bridget Belasyse died the 6th, aged thirty-eight years; only child and heir of Wm. Belasyse, son and heir of Sir Henry Belasyse. She was born 8th July, 1735, and died unmarried, at her house in Hill Street, Berkeley Square. She bequeathed her manor and castle of Brancepeth, co. Durham, and other estates, to her kinsman Henry Belasyse, second Earl of Fauconberg, of Newburgh Park, Yorks, and left legacies to numerous friends, varying from £500 to £25,000, besides £4,000 for founding an hospital at

Brancepeth.

1775, December 12th.-Right Hon. Sir Chas. Saunders, K.B., Admiral of the Blue and Lieutenant-General of the Marine Forces; died the 7th, aged sixty-two; one of Lord Anson's lieutenants, fought gallantly in the "Yarmouth" in May and October, 1747, was M.P. for Plymouth in 1750, and for Hedon, in Yorkshire, in 1754; Comptroller of the Navy, 1755; Rear-Admiral of the Blue, 1756; and of the White, 1758; Vice-Admiral of the Blue, 1759, and commanded the fleet in the expedition against Quebec in that year; Lieutenant-General of the Marines, 1760; installed a Knight of the Bath, 26th May, 1761; a Lord of the Admiralty, 1765, and First Lord, 1766. He is said to have married, 26th September, 1751, the only daughter of James Buck, of London, banker, but she is not named in his will, which was dated 20th January, 1773, and proved 14th December, 1775.

1783, January 20th.—Rear-Admiral John Storr; died the 10th, aged seventyfour; was the son of Joseph Storr, of Hilston, co. York (see a pedigree of the family in Poulson's "History of Holderness," vol. ii., pp. 79-80), and was born, according to his monument, 18th August, 1709. He attained a captaincy in the Royal Navy, 1st November, 1748, and became Rear-Admiral of the White, 19th March, 1779, and of the Red, 26th September, 1780. The journals of the day say that he died at his house in Bedford Square. His

will, dated 27th January, 1781, was proved 16th January, 1783, by his relict Norris Storr (relict of Colonel Gordon), to whom he bequeathed all his Yorkshire estates, for life, and all his personalty. At her death his estates were to

go to his own relations.

1786, June 21st.—The Most Noble Hugh (Smithson) Percy, Earl and Duke of Northumberland; died the 6th, in his seventy-fourth year; formerly Hugh Smithson, son of Langdale Smithson, of Langdale, co. York, Esq. (second son of Sir Hugh Smithson, third Baronet, of Stanwick, co. York), by Philadelphia, daughter of Wm. Revely, of Newbywisk, co. York, Esq. He matriculated at Oxford, from Christ Church, 15th October, 1730, aged fifteen, and succeeded his grandfather as fourth Baronet. Having married Lady Elizabeth Seymour, he succeeded, on the death of her father, 7th February, 1749-50, to the titles of Baron Warkworth and Earl of Northumberland, under a special provision in the patent of creation, and in April following assumed the surname of Percy, in accordance with an Act of Parliament. He was created 22nd October, 1766, Earl Percy and Duke of Northumberland, and, 28th January, 1784, Lord Lovaine, Baron of Alnwick, with special remainder as to the latter title, to his second son Algernon Percy. His age appears to be erroneously stated, as, according to his age at his matriculation at Oxford, he was born in 1715, and would, therefore, have been only seventy-one at his death.

1788, August 22.—Mrs. Ann Whitall; died the 17th, and was buried in the north aisle. Her will, as Ann Whytall, of Gilmonby, co. York, spinster, dated 23rd May, 1770, was proved 26th August, 1788, by her sister, Elizabeth Whytell, spinster, to whom she bequeathed all her real and personal estate. Although she signed her own name Whytall, the name in the body of the will and in the Probate Act is Whytell, as it is also on the monument erected by her sister, while in the Funeral Book, which quotes the coffin plate, it is Whitall, as above.

1796, February 2.—Mrs. SARAH MOYSER; died January 25th, aged seventy-six; was the second but last surviving daughter of James Moyser, of Beverley, co. York, by Sarah, his wife, and was baptised at St. Mary's, Beverley, 28th January, 1720-1. The journals of the day say that he died at Hammersmith,

Middlesex.

1795, March 18th.—Sir Wm. Chambers, died the 8th, aged seventy-four, in the south cross, was the celebrated architect and surveyor-general of the Board of Work, F.R.S., F.S.A., and treasurer of the Royal Academy. He is said to have descended from an ancient Scottish family, but to have been born at Stockholm, in Sweden, where his father was settled as a merchant. He was educated at Ripon, Yorkshire, and was afterwards the architect of the present Somerset House, in the Strand, &c. He was never knighted in England, but had the rank of Knight-Bachelor, and the appellation "Sir," from having received from the King of Sweden the Order of the Polar Star. His age, as stated above, makes him five years older than is usually stated in the accounts of him.

1799, October 30th.—Lady Mary Lindsay, relict of the late Sir John Lindsay, K.B., died the 24th, aged 59, in the north cross; was the only daughter of Sir William Milner, first bart., of Nun-Appleton, Co. York, by Elizabeth, only surviving daughter of the Most Rev. Sir Wm. Dawes, third bart., of Putney, Archbishop of York. She was married 19th September, 1769, and died without issue, according to the journals of the day, at Ham, Co. Surrey.

1805, March 6th.—WILLIAM BUCHAN, M.D., died Feb. 25th, aged 76, in the west cloister; was the author of the well-known "Domestic Medicine; or, the Family Physician." He is said to have been a native of Ancrum, near Jedburgh, in Scotland. He was educated at Edinburgh, and became Physician to the Foundling Hospital at Ackworth, in Yorkshire, and afterwards practised at Sheffield; but eventually returned to Edinburgh, became a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and remained there for some

years, having married a lady named Peter. His celebrated work was first published in 1769. He eventually removed to London, where he enjoyed a lucrative practice. He died, according to the journals of the day, at his son's house in Percy-street, Rathbone-place. His will, dated 30th January, 1805, was not proved until 7th August, 1806. To his son, Dr. Alexander Peter Buchan, he bequeathed all his literary property and MSS., and the residue of his estate equally to him and his sister, Helen Buchan, spinster, bethe of whom proved the will

both of whom proved the will.

1807, November 11th.—The Most Rev. Wm. Markham, LL.D., Archbishop of York, died the 3rd, aged 89, in the north cloister, was the eldest son of Major William Markham, by Elizabeth, his wife, and brother of Messrs. Enoch and George Markham. He matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford (from Westminster School), 6th June, 1738, as son of William Markham, gent., of Kingsale, Ireland (where he is said to have been born), and was B.A., 13th May, 1742; M.A., 28th March, 1745; B.C.L., 20th November, 1752; and D.C.L., 24th November, 1752. He was Head Master of Westminster School from 1753 until 1765; was installed Prebendary of Durbary 1864 Lyne, 1756; became Doep of Bechevary 1865. Durham, 22nd June, 1759; became Dean of Rochester, 20th February, 1765; was installed Dean of Christ Church, 23rd October, 1767; consecrated

was installed Dean of Christ Church, 23rd October, 1767; consecrated Bishop of Chester, 17th February, 1771; and was elected Archbishop of York, 8th January, 1777. His eldest son, William, settled at Becca Hall, near Aberford. Sec "Leeds Worthies," p. 245, &c.

1813, November 27th.—George Lindsay Johnstone, died the 20th, aged 46, in the south cloister. In the Funeral Book and on his monument he is called "M.P. for Heydon," or Hedon, Yorkshire, and the journals of the day say that he died suddenly in a fit of apoplexy. His will, as "George Johnstone," of Hanover-square, Middlesex, dated 13th June, 1812, was proved 1st February, 1814, by his sister, Sophia Johnstone, spinster.

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1824, December 13th.—Alexander Peter Buchan, M.D., of Weston-street, Somers Town, died the 5th, aged 61, in the west cloister, was the only son of the celebrated Dr. William Buchan (see his burial, 6th March, 1805). He is said to have been born at Ackworth, county York, and his mother to have been a daughter of Mr. Peter, of Edinburgh. His will, dated 3rd June, 1824, was proved 28th January, 1825. He bequeathed £70 per annum for the maintenance and education of his only child, Helen Anna Buchan, during her minority, and the residue of his estate to his wife and sister, except £100, which he gave to his cousin, Alexander Peter Buchan. In an affidavit he was described as late of Percy-street, St. Marylebone, Doctor of Medicine.

1833, August 3rd.—WILLIAM WILBERFORCE, M.P., died July 29th, aged 74; in the north transept; was the celebrated philanthrophist; only son of Robert Wilberforce, of Kingston-upon-Hull, county York, by Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Bird, of Barton, county Oxford, Esq., and was born at Hull, 24th August, 1759. He first entered Parliament in 1780, as member for his native town, and subsequently represented the county of York. He married, 30th May, 1797, Barbara, eldest daughter of Isaac Spooner, of Elmdon Hall, county Warwick, Esq., who survived him until 1846, and the third of their four sons was the late Samuel, for a short period Dean of Westminster, and afterwards Bishop successively of Oxford and Winchester. The Funeral Rock saws that he died at the house of Mrs. Lyon. Smith. No. 44. Codograp Book says that he died at the house of Mrs. Lucy Smith, No. 44, Cadoganplace, Chelsea.

1849, May 15th.—General Sir Robert Thos. Wilson, Kt., of Cavendish-square; died the 9th, aged 72; in the north aisle; was the second son of Benjamin Wilson, F.R.S., an eminent portrait painter, of Leeds and London, who died in 1788, by Jane his wife, and is said to have been born in Great Russellstreet, Bloomsbury. He was never knighted in Great Britain, but had the rank of Knight-Bachelor, and the appellation "Sir," from having obtained a Royal license to accept the Order of Maria Theresa, previous to the regulation of 1812. He attained the rank of Major-General, 4th June, 1813,

and was removed from the service in September, 1821, but was subsequently restored, and became a General, 23rd Nov., 1841. His will, as "Robert Thos. Wilson, General in the British Army, Colonel of the 15th King's Hussars, and for the time being Governor of Gibraltar, Commander-in-Chief, Knight Grand Cross, and Commander of various Orders won in the field of battle," dated 18th July, 1847, was proved 24th May, 1849, by his brother, Edward Lumley Wilson, Esq.; his nephew and son-in-law, the Rev. Herbert Randolph. &c., who has written a biography of the above General Wilson.

1873, Dec. 27.—The Rev. James Lupton, M.A., minor Canon; aged 74; in the cloisters. He matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, as a servitor, 7th July, 1919, and 1919.

1873, Dec. 27.—The Rev. James Lupton, M.A., minor Canon; aged 74; in the cloisters. He matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, as a servitor, 7th July, 1819, aged 19, as son of James Lupton, of the city of York; and was B.A. 1st Feb., 1823, and M.A., 20th Oct., 1825. He became Vicar of Blackbourton, co. Oxford; and Rector of St. Michael's, Queenhithe, London; and was a Minor Canon of the Abbey and of St. Paul's. He married Anne, daughter of Thos. Dry and Temperance, his wife, and left issue. He died 21st Dec.

218t Dec.

1875, Feb. 6th.—Sir Wm. Sterndale Bennett, Knight, Mus. Doc., of 66, St. John's Wood-road, aged 58; the eminent musical composer and organist was the son of Robert Bennett, of Sheffield, co. York, professor of music, by Elizabeth, daughter of James Dunn, curator of the Botanic Gardens at Cambridge, and was born at Sheffield, 13th April, 1816. He was elected Professor of Music at Cambridge, 4th March, 1856, and created Doctor of Music 30th June following. He received the honorary degree of D.C.L. at Oxford in 1870, and was knighted at Windsor Castle 24th March, 1871. He died Feb. 1st.

1875, Aug. 3rd.—Right Rev. Connor Thirlwall, D.D., late Bishop of St. David's; aged 78; was son of Rev. Thos. Thirlwall, Rector of Bowers-Gifford, co. Essex, and born at Stepney, 11th Feb., 1797. He was of Trinity College, Cambridge, A.B. 1818, and A.M. 1821. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1825, but withdrew from the legal profession in 1828; and, having entered into holy orders, became Rector of Kirby-Underdale, co. York. He was consecrated Bishop of St. David's 9th, Aug., 1840, and resigned the See in 1874. His monument appropriately describes him as "scholar, historian theologian." He died 27th July.

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1879, July.—Right Hon. Sir John, Lord Lawrence, late Viceroy and Governor-General of India, was born at Richmond, Yorks., March 4th, 1811, and died June 27th, 1879. For a long and interesting account of him, with portrait,

see "Good Words" for Oct., 1879, &c.

Richmond.

R. V. TAYLOR, B.A.





YORKSHIRE CERAMICS.

THE CERAMIC ART IN YORKSHIRE.

N a previous volume of "Old Yorkshire" a short notice was

given of the Leeds Potteries, and we intend to supplement that notice by further particulars of interest connected with the manufacture of pottery in Leeds and other parts of Yorkshire. In 1760 the Leeds pot works were in operation, the proprietors being two brothers, named Green: but an agreement is in existence, dated Nov. 11. 1775, whereby "Joshua Green, of Middleton, gent., John Green, of Hunslet, potter, with divers others, under the firm of 'Humble, Green and Co.', agree with Messrs. Hutchinson and Evers to erect and maintain in repair at their mill a water-wheel, with all necessary machinery for grinding flints." For thirteen years the wheel was to be used exclusively by the Greens, who were to supply burnt flints, and to pay ten shillings for every hundred pecks of well ground and levigated flints, the workmen's wages being first deducted. In 1783 the firm was Hartley, Greens and Company, and they had so far advanced in their work, and were so firmly established and well known by that year as to justify them in issuing a book of "designs" of some of the articles they were then producing. The English title is "Designs of Sundry Articles of Queen's, or Cream-colour'd Earthenware, manufactured by Hartley, Greens, and Co., at Leeds Pottery, with a great variety of other articles; the same Enamel'd, Printed, or Ornamented with Gold to any Pattern; also with Coats of Arms, Cyphers, Landscapes, etc., Leeds, 1783." The words "Leeds Pottery" are engraved on each plate of the book. The plates, forty-four in number, are very effectively engraved on copper, and exhibit a wonderful, and certainly exquisite, variety of designs for almost all articles

in use, both plain, ornamented, perforated and basket work, including services, vases, candlesticks, flower-stands, inkstands, baskets, spoons, etc., etc.

In 1785, and again in 1786, fresh editions of the catalogue and book of plates were issued, and the works at this time had been considerably increased in size, and the wares made were exported in large quantities to Germany, Holland, France, Spain, and Russia. The firm continued to prosper until heavy duties were imposed upon earthenware by foreign countries, though previously they had suffered somewhat from the competition of the manufactory at Dresden, who imitated the Leeds ware and sold it as such; but it was not marked, for the Dresden works belonging to Royalty, they could not stoop to forgery. The ware was as fine and as good as that produced at Leeds, and it is now largely brought from the Continent and sold in Yorkshire as Leeds or Wedgwood ware. Though at this time (1786) the firm consisted of several partners, the management devolved mainly upon John Green*, whose originality was conspicuous in his writing's as well as in his more material productions, as the following extract from one of his letters will shew. Writing to a friend respecting the death of one of his partners, in 1788, he says:—

"Our worthy friend Ackroyd is dead, and I doubt not but is alive again. It was a pleasant reflection to me, being one of the pall-bearers, to think I was bearing the cover over a dead carkess whose soul I had not the least doubt was in heaven. He left this world with as great composer and confidence in his future state as was posable for a man to do; and I sincerely wish that you and me may be as well prepared as frend Ad. for a future state."

In 1794 another edition of the catalogue and pattern-book was issued. It was precisely the same in contents as the previous editions, and contained the catalogue or list in English, French, and German. Fresh designs appear to have been continually added, and the connections of the company increasing, a translation of the catalogue into the Spanish language was, in a few years, issued. A copy of this interesting work is in the possession of Mr. E. Hailstone, F.S.A., of Walton Hall. Instead of 152 general articles, as enumerated in the previous editions, 221 appear in this; and instead of 32 in tea ware, 48 appear. In 1814 another edition was issued, in which the whole of the plates, both those from the other copies and those newly engraved, have the words "Leeds Poftery" engraved upon them.

In the middle of the last century an important event in connection with the Leeds Pottery took place. This was the establishment of the tramway from the collieries of Mr. C. Brandling, at Middleton, to the town of Leeds. It is interesting to note that upon this line was set to work the first locomotive commercially successful on any railway. Mr. John Blenkinsop, who was manager of the Middleton Collieries,

^{*} Through the kindness of John Rhodes, Esq., J.P., of Potternewton House, we are enabled to present our readers with a faithful likeness of this gentleman, from a crayon drawing by J. Russell, R.A.



JOHN GREEN,
of the Leeds Pottery.



and of an ingenious turn of mind, suggested to Mr. Matthew Murray the idea of constructing an engine, which was ultimately made by the firm of Fenton, Murray, and Co., and was the first locomotive engine in which two cylinders were employed. The engine commenced to run on the 12th day of August, 1812, two years before George Stephenson started his first locomotive. The tramway passed through the Leeds pot works, to the proprietors of which a nominal rental of £7 a year was paid, and an advantage in the price of coals was also allowed. In the year 1800 the annual sales at the Leeds Pottery amounted to £30,000; about £8,000 was paid in wages, and more than £2,000 for coals, even with the advantage of reduction in price. The wares manufactured at different periods at these interesting works consist of the coarse brown earthenwares, made on its first establishment; delftware, produced only in small quantities, and for a short period; hard and highly vitrified stone ware, with a strong salt glaze; creamcoloured, or Queen's ware; Egyptian black ware, white earthenware, yellow ware, etc. The great speciality of the work was the perforated "Queen's, or cream-coloured earthenware," specimens of which we gave in a previous volume of "Old Yorkshire." For this ware the works became universally famed, and successfully competed with Wedgwood. It is this kind of ware which, among collectors, has acquired the name of "Leeds Ware." To this it will be necessary to direct careful attention, and to point out both the peculiarities of pattern and of ornamentation which they exhibit.

In colour the old Leeds ware,—i.e., the cream-coloured earthenware—is of a particularly clear rich tint, usually rather deeper in tone than Wedgwood's Queen's ware, and of a slightly yellowish cast. The body is particularly fine and hard, and the glaze of extremely good quality. This glaze was produced with arsenic, and its use was so deleterious to the workmen, that they usually became hopelessly crippled after four or five years' exposure to its use. It is not now used.

The pottery at Swinton was in existence in the beginning of last century, and from the year 1787 down to 1800 the works were carried on by the firm of Greens, Bingley and Co. Mr. John Green, of the Leeds Pottery, was the acting manager, and he also subsequently founded the "Don Pottery." Another interesting letter from John Green, in connection with the Swinton works, is in my possession. It is addressed to "Mr. John Brameld, Swinton, near Rotherham," and is as follows:—

"Should be glad you and Mr. Bingley will look over the partnership deeds, and if there be anything that do not meet your ideas, please point it out. When you have done this, you may send them in a small box, directed for me; they never was in my mind when at Swinton, or should have done the needful then. I have writt Charles with some sponges, and informing him I expect 4 cm kills per week, exclusive of china. Hope your buiskett kill turns out well. You have room now, if you will but make neat goods, and be observing to get money; but it will require a strict attention to keep every weelband in the nick."

At the time of which we are writing a peculiar kind of ware was first made at these works, and took the name of "Brown China," and was subsequently known as the "Rockingham Ware." One special article produced in this ware was the curious coffee pot, usually known to collectors as the Cadogan pot (Fig 1). It has a small opening at



but none at the top, and no lid. From the hole in the bottom a tube, slightly spiral, was made to pass up inside the vessel to within half-an-inch of the top, so that after filling, on the "pot" being turned over into its proper position for table use, the coffee was kept in without chance of spilling or escape. At the close of the Rockingham Works, in 1842, the stock, etc., was sold off and dispersed, and the Some of the dessert services

the bottom to admit the coffee,

manufactory was entirely discontinued. Some of the dessert services produced here, in the early part of the present century, are particularly interesting. On each piece is painted some flower, as large as life, and coloured true to nature in every particular. The name of the plant represented is in each case pencilled at the back of the piece. The plants represented on the two examples (Fig. 2) are respectively marked



Fig. 2.

as "Althea Frutex" and "Virgilia helioides." The painter of these flowers was Collinson, the best flower-painter employed at the Swinton works. Of works of art in earthenware, the Swinton Pottery produced many vases and other objects of a high degree of excellence, both in design, manipulation, and in decoration, and were, indeed, far in advance of most of their competitors.

The chef-d'euvre of the Rockingham Works was the truly gorgeous dessert service made for William IV., which is now preserved with the most scrupulous care at Buckingham Palace, and is, we are credibly informed, justly prized by her Majesty as among her more precious

ceramic treasures.

In "biscuit," figures, busts and groups, as well as vases were produced. Among other specimens that have come under my notice are a Swiss boy and girl, a fine bust of Earl Fitzwilliam, Chantrey's



Fig. 3.

sleeping child, etc. The next engraving (Fig. 3) shows one of the specialities of the Swinton Pottery, a "lotus vase," from an example in Mr. Manning's possession. It is formed of leaves, etc., and has butterflies, etc., raised as if resting upon the leaves. The whole is carefully enamelled, and altogether forms a flower vase of surpassing beauty.

Among the artists employed at the Rockingham works it will only be necessary to name a few. These were Collinson, who painted flowers; Llandig, who was a charming fruit and flower painter; Bailey, who was the principal butterfly painter, and who also painted landscapes and crests; Brentnall, who was a clever flower painter; Cordon, who executed landscapes and figures; Mansfield, who was the principal embosser and chaser in gold; Aston, who was clever as a modeller of flowers; and Cowen, who was an artist of much

repute, and for many years enjoyed the patronage of the Fitzwilliam family. William Eley, too, was employed as modeller, and executed some admirable works.

The "Don Pottery," at Swinton, was established about 1790, and considerably increased in 1800 by John Green, of Newhill. In 1834 it passed, by purchase, to Mr. Samuel Barker, and in 1851 the firm became Samuel Barker and Son, under which style it is still continued, the present proprietors being Mr. Henry and Mr. Edward Barker. Open-work baskets, tureens, etc., twig baskets, in which the "withies" were of precisely the same form as those of Leeds and Wedgwood. perforated dishes, plates, spoons, ladles and other articles, ice pails, salt cellars, flower vases, cruets and stands, inkstands, seals, smelling bottles, as well as services of all descriptions, and ornamental vases of several designs, were made in the wares of the Don Pottery. 1810-12 china of an excellent quality was to a very small extent, indeed, made at the Don Pottery, and examples of this are of extreme rarity. Two specimens of this very rare china ware, both curious and interesting, are appended. The first is a jug, which will hold rather more than a pint, and has a curious story attached to it. The china body of which it was made was mixed by Godfrey Speight and Ward Booth, natives of Staffordshire. The jug was painted by Taylor Booth, son of Ward. It is beautifully decorated with groups of flowers on either side, and a sprig of jasmine beneath the spout. The curious part of the story connected with this jug (Fig. 4) is, that in the body of

which it is composed, by one of those strange but unaccountable freaks to which potters, as well as other people are liable, are two of the fingers of a noted malefactor, Spencer Broughton, who was gibbeted on Attercliffe Common at the close of the last century. It appears that a party of the Don and Swinton potters, returning from a carousal, across the common, on passing the gibbet on which

the skeleton hung, as it had done for years, threw stones at the gaunt figure, knocking off the bones of two of the fingers. These were picked up and carried home as trophies of the exploit, and some time after, when trials in the manufacture of china were made, they were brought out, calcined and mixed with some of the body. Of this body a seal was made, "with a gibbet on it," and the jug shown in the

illustration. The jug is in my possession.



Fig. 5.

The second example, in the collection of John Rhodes, Esq., J.P., of Potternewton House, is a compot (Fig. 5) of remarkably fine body and excellent glaze, and has a plant of the tiger-lily, exquisitely painted, of natural size, occupying the whole of its inside. In green-glazed ware, flower vases of large size, root pots, dessert and other services; in red ware, scent jars of bold and good design, large-sized mignonette vases, and many other articles, and in "Egyptian black" teapots, cream ewers, jugs, etc., were made.—The above is abridged from the "Ceramic Art of Great Britain," by Llewellynn Jewitt, F.S.A., to whom we are indebted for the engravings

which accompany this notice.





YORKSHIRE CHURCHES.

BATLEY CHURCH.

ATLEY, the field of Batt, or Batta, a surname which remained long after the extinction of the Saxon language. There was in (Bateleia) Batley a church and presbyter in the time of "Domesday." During the temporary attainder of the Lacies, and the equally temporary possession of their estates by Hugh de la Val, this church was granted to the canons of St. Oswald, of Nostel, and confirmed by Henry I. Why this was thought necessary is uncertain, for in the foundation charter of Robert de Lacy he grants to this house the churches of Bateley and Huddersfield. Yet Thurstan, Archbishop of York, overlooking the original donation, confirms to the same house the church of Bateley. The church, in common with the greater part of those in this county founded before the Conquest, is dedicated to All-Hallowes or All-Saints. No vestiges remain of the original structure, and the whole has been renewed of the argillaceous stone of the neighbourhood about the time of Henry VI. The tower of this church, like that of Birstal, Guiseley, and Whitchurch are all of the same school, and are distinguished by a machicolated projecting battlement. Why in such a time of tranquillity and in ecclesiastical structures, such a provision should be made for annoying assailants, is a question which can scarcely be answered but by resolving this appearance into a caprice of fashion. It is of the usual form. The north chapel of the choir belongs to Howley Hall; the south to the manor of Batley, whose lords, the Copleys, were interred within it.

The Parish Church at Batley is a fine and interesting edifice, with a beautiful embattled tower of the same description, and formerly appropriated to defensive purposes. There was a church or chapel at Batley, in the Saxon times, and also a presbyter or priest, as appears from "Domesday Book," but the date of the erection of the present

edifice is to be assigned to the reign of Henry VI. The advowson of the ancient church was given by Robert de Lacy to the priory at Nostel, which was confirmed by Hugh de la Val, King Henry I. and II., and Pope Alexander III. In 1253, Walter Grey, Archbishop of York, with the consent of the prior and convent of St Oswald's, ordained that the vicar of Batley should have all the profits of the altarage of the church, and the tithes of corn of certain places which are mentioned, with the tithe of hay of the whole parish, and should have a competent mansion provided for him by the said prior and the convent "in which respect the vicar shall serve the church profitably and honestly, and shall sustain all episcopal and archdiaconal burdens due and accustomary."

Near the little gate on the south side of the churchyard is a gravestone, which is connected with a singular and somewhat interesting tradition. It exhibits the full length figure of a man with a sword by his side, with his hands clasped upon his breast, and his head resting upon a pillow. The following is the tradition in the neighbourhood relative to this stone—that he was a schoolmaster, whose extreme severity excited the abhorrence of his scholars, who consequently rose

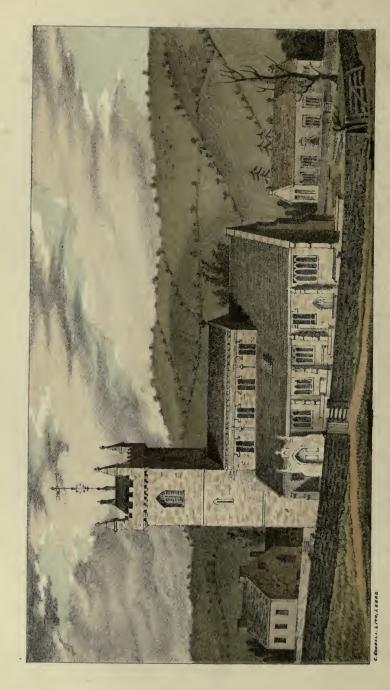
upon him in a body, and killed him with his own sword.

There is another interesting relic at this church, near the doorway at the north entrance, which also refers to a custom which formerly prevailed, and which it is to be sincerely regretted has ever been abolished. The old poors' box with its padlock and staple (having its lid on the underside strengthened with an iron plate), conducts the memory back to a period when charity and public worship were synonymous, and when the church was seldom frequented by the more wealthy inhabitants of the vicinity, without the deposit of some small sum, to be expended in the maintenance of the afflicted and destitute.

A chantry was founded in this church in 1334, by Adam de Oxenhope, whose daughter Jane was married to Adam Copley.* Another is named in the "Valor Ecclesiasticus," and also one at Batley Hall. The endowment is stated by Burton. In Pope Nicholas's Taxation the church is valued at £10, and the vicarage at £6 13s. 4d. per annum.

^{*} In the Nomina Villarum, 9th Edw. II., 1316, Adam de Copley is returned as Lord of Batley. This Adam founded a chantry in the south choir of Batley Church, according to a charter in the register of Archbishop Melton (fol. 201). And in August 1336, the same Adam presents to the chantry in the church of Batley, founded by himself. He died, as appears by the inquisition after his death, 11th Edward III. or 1337, seized of the manor of Batley, and of lands in Howarth, &c. In the coucher book of Nostel (fol. 344) is a perambulation of this parish, from which are presented the following extracts:—1st, "The village of (Courlwell) Churwell, with its territory, is situated within the limits of the church of Batley." 2nd, The boundary of the parishes of Leeds and Batley is described to be "a certain river descending between the wood of Farnley and the wood of (Gilders) Gildersome, as far as to the hospital of Beeston. Item, another river on the south, descending between the wood of Middleton and Morley, as far as to the aforesaid hospital of Beeston, is also the boundary between the aforesaid parishes." From the account twice given of this hospital, it must have stood at the bottom of the hill, and on the south side of the brook, dividing Chur(ch)well and Beeston,





BATLET CHURCH AND GRAMMAR SCHOOL, A.D. 1830.

In the King's Books the vicarage is valued at £16 11s. 6½d., and in the Parliamentary Survey, vol. xviii, p. 317, at £13 6s. 8d. Procurations, 7s. 6d., synodals, 4s. In the Parliamentary Survey, it is also stated that "Morley Chapel is distant from the Church of Batley two miles. Mr. White is pastor there, who hath no certain maintenance, yet had an augmentation granted him of £50 per annum, out of the Rectory of Burton Agnes, and paid by Sir Henry Griffith, a delinquent. We think fit that Morley Chapel be made a parish church, and the towns or villages of Gildersome and Churwell, within the same parish, be annexed to Morley Chapel, and united into one parish, they being much nearer Morley than the parish church of Batley." It was augmented in 1741, with £200, to meet benefaction of waste lands, worth £200, from the lord of the manor, &c. Inclosure Act, 41st George III. The glebe house is fit for residence. By custom the church rates have been paid in the following proportions, viz., Batley, two-fifths; Morley, twofifths; and Gildersome and Churwell, one-fifth. On the 4th March, 1830, a faculty was granted to erect an organ in the chapel. The Register Books commence in 1559, but they are defective, 1639-1642, and 1645-1652. In 1553, John Clewland, priest, of St. Mary's chantry, Bateleye, received a pension of £2 17s., after the chantry had been suppressed.

The accompanying engraving of the church and school, taken in 1830, gives a south view of the church; the tower at the west end, rising from the ground is square, and of three storeys, the top of which is embattled and mounted with pinnacles, &c. The aisle and chancel roofs are in a line, with a clerestory rising from the nave, containing four windows of two lights each, square-headed. The entrance is at the south-west corner, by a porch. There are then three windows of three lights each, with buttresses between; then a window of two lights, a small chancel door, another buttress, and then

another window of four lights, all square-headed.

The Parish Church of Batley has recently undergone restoration. The restoration commenced in November, 1872, and the church was re-opened on Thursday, August 21st, 1873, by the Right Rev. Bishop Ryan, then Vicar of Bradford, who preached an eloquent sermon from the words, "Our Father which art in Heaven." The old pews have been taken away, and pitch-pine stalls put in their place; the roofs in the north and south aisles taken off, and replaced by new ones; the plaster removed from the pillars and arches, and the walls re-plastered; and

Thoresby was unacquainted with this ancient foundation, of which we have never seen any mention but the present. Wm. de Battley was prior of Bretton in 1486. 1521, Nov. 23. License to the Vicar of Batley, to marry Sir Thos. Borowe, alias Burgh, Knt., and Catherine Mirfield, parish of Batley. Banns once. See "Test. Ebor"., vol. 3, &c. For ancient notices of Batley, see Kirkby's "Inquest," pp. 30, 224, 225, 279, 280, 360. For a copy of the will of Wm. Copley, of Batley, &c., proved 21st Dec., 1490, see "Test. Ebor"., vol. 4., p. 46. For an account of the Copleys, of Batley, see Dugdale's "Visitation of Yorkshire," 1665-6, published by Surtees Society, 1859, vol. 36, p. 259, &c.

all the windows taken out and replaced by new ones. The cost of the alterations was about £800. Architects, Messrs. Sheard & Hanstock,

Batley.

During the restoration, the staircase leading to the rood-loft was found, in an excellent state of preservation, in the pillar on the south side. This has been opened and repaired; and is well worth a visit to such as are interested in such subjects. Another proof of the great antiquity of the original church is now to be seen in two old Saxon stone coffin lids, with plain crosses on them, which are now built into the walls of the present fabric. The Right Honble. Sir John Lord Savile, who was six times M.P. for the county, is interred in Batley Church, with a long Latin inscription. Sir John was keeper of the rolls for the West Riding, and high steward of Pontefract, Wakefield, and Bradford. A new cemetery, comprising twelve acres of land, was formed at Spring Gardens, in this parish, in 1865, at a cost of £12,500, and was consecrated in November, 1866. Three or four new churches have recently been built in this parish.

In 1875, a new vestry was erected, and a warming apparatus placed in the church, at the cost of £300; and the weekly offertory was adopted. In 1876, a new organ was erected at a cost of £550; a new handsome brass lectern presented; and surplices provided for the choir. In 1878, four handsome brass alms dishes were presented for the offertory, and the old Grammar School purchased for a Church Institute. In 1880, a new vicarage-house was built, the church

repaired, and a new mission-room erected.

For a long account of Batley Church and its ancient inscriptions, see the "Leeds Intelligencer" for June 2nd, 1866; and for a brief description of this church, and also of Dewsbury, Kirklees, &c., see "Some Interesting Yorkshire Scenes," by J. Tomlinson, 1865; and also the "History of Batley," 1860. For many additional particulars of the bells and inscriptions, with a list of the vicars, &c., see the "Churches of Leeds, &c.;" and for a long and different account of Batley Church and school, with extracts from the registers, see Banks's "Walks about Wakefield," pp. 471-481, &c.

Swaledale.

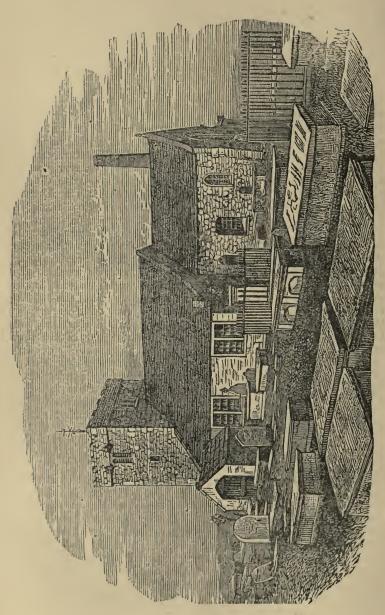
R. V. TAYLOR, B.A.

HARTSHEAD CHURCH.

On the summit of a lofty hill, commanding some of the most pleasing scenery in Yorkshire, stands an old grey monument of the Christianity of our native land—St. Peter's Church, at Hartshead. It is one of the oldest churches in the district, and there are many associations in connection with it, which are of interest to those who revere and observe the tenets of our Protestant faith as by law established. St. Peter's appears to have escaped the fierce and reck-

less attacks which were made upon the churches, when power was placed in the hands of the puritans to hunt and destroy every object which did not accord with their fanatical ideas on religious matters. told, in the work published some time ago by the Rev. R. V. Taylor, that Hartshead is the only existing chapelry within the parish of Dewsbury, and that it was "in being at the time when the living of Dewsbury was granted by the second Earl Warren to the Priory of Lewes, that is about the year 1120." But there are strong reasons to believe that the Church of St. Peter was in existence anterior to that date, and proof of this is given by the construction of the tower. is undoubtedly the oldest part of the edifice. It is clear that no ancient plan, either cruciform or on any other principle of architecture, can now be traced, and there is every reason to believe that whatever was the form of the original church, it must have been rude and quite different in character from the precise and mathematically accurate architecture of the Norman builders. In fact, it is impossible to prove that there has been anything but a plan of the rudest description in connection with the building of this church. Anterior to the Norman Conquest there were Norman builders in England, who wrought their arches with an axe; and the arches at Hartshead Church preserve every appearance of this workmanship. When the plaster is washed off it will very possibly be found that in the rude carving all traces of smooth chisel are absent. The tower is situated at the west end of the building, and the body of the church partakes of the appearance of an ordinary Two Norman arches, belonging to the old structure, have been built in to preserve these proofs of the antiquity of the place. The tower is plain, low, and dumpy, and such as to indicate its existence contemporary with the Norman period. In most of our churches built during the Saxon period, the towers are square, the only round examples being supposed to be those of Tasburgh, and Little Saxham, in Suffolk. They are not very lofty, and are of strong, rude workmanship. corners of the tower at Hartshead are cleared off in the manner known to archæologists as "quoined work," which may indicate that the Normans may have had something to do with building it. However, the middle portion is in the fashion of the early builders. It is probable that our spires and high towers owe their origination, in England, to the sight of the "high domes and aspirating minarets of the Holy Land," when it was visited by the Crusaders. The rough building of the tower under notice has been hid by stucco work, but the plaster has decayed and fallen off, and the original appearance is almost bare. At the top, the battlements are perpendicular (these have been added to the original structure), and in the centre there is the usual appliance for indicating the direction of the wind. Some years ago a small yew tree grew on the summit, but for some reason or other it has been removed. At the south entrance to the church there is a well-preserved specimen of a Norman arch, although its beauty has been somewhat hidden by a covering of coloured lime. This, we understand, is to be removed





when the interior of the church is restored. Like the oldest of these Norman specimens, the work of the pillars is plain, and the capitals are but slightly fluted. The arch is semi-circular, and the chevron is cut in a rude fashion, indicating the use of the axe and not the chisel. the entrance to the chancel there is another Norman arch very similar in construction and carving, although it is in a better state of preservation than the one in the south entrance. The arches are not in the least in keeping with the other decorations of the building, and this adds to the reasonableness of the proposition that the body of the church is not so old by many years as the arches and the tower. pews are of the old-fashioned, closed-up style. They have a higgledypiggledy appearance. The reredos is of carved oak panelling; the communion table is also made of carved oak, and a part of the decorations thereon consists of two vases, bearing, in front, figures of the Cross. The communion chairs are likewise of oak, and they are carved with the rose, oakleaf, and thistle patterns. On the south wall of the chancel there is a well-executed representation of the arms of Sir George Armytage—gules, a lion's head erased between three cross crosslets argent. The crest is a dexter arm, embowed, couped at the shoulder, habited or, the cuff argent, holding in the hand proper a staff gules, headed and pointed or. The motto is semper paratus—" always ready." It is needless to state that the Armytage family is of great antiquity, being descended from John Armytage, of Wrigbowls, Lincolnshire, living in the time of King Stephen. Two branches of the family, at different times, have been created baronets. The present baronet has, we understand, undertaken the expense of the restoration of the part of the building to which we have been referring. In a recess in the chancel there is a richly-chased marble tablet, and underneath a beautifully-decorated cross there is the following inscription :—

"In memory of Mary, widow of John Armytage, Esq., eldest son of Sir John Armytage, of Kirklees, baronet, and daughter of Wm. Assheton, of Downham Hall, county Lancaster, England. Born Sept. 25, 1790. Died April 21, 1871, and is buried in this chancel. 'He brought them into the haven where they would be'."

Underneath is a representation of the arms of the families of Armytage and Assheton. The deceased lady was related to Mr. R. Assheton, the present member for Clitheroe, son of the late William Assheton, Esq., of Downham Hall, Lancashire, by Frances Annabella, daughter of the Hon. William Cockayne, and co-heiress of the sixth Viscount Cullen. On the west wall of the chancel are tablets representing the arms of the Archbishop of York—gules: two keys in saltire, argent, in chief a regal crown, proper. To the east of the nave there is a tablet referring to the interment of a member of the Wickham family, of Low Moor; and another tablet bears the following inscription:—

"Near this place are deposited the remains of John Armytage, of Heath, Esq., son and heir of Sir George Armytage, Bart., who distinguished himself by his indefatigable, benevolent, and eminently successful exertions as a magistrate of the West Riding, and this tablet is erected to his memory by one who reveres his character as a Christian and a philanthropist, who died May 24th, 1856, aged 43."

From the centre of the roof of the nave is suspended candelabrum, there being no gas at Hartshead. In an opening at the west end of the nave there is a curious font, bearing the date 1662. On the south wall there are the particulars of the charities arising from dividends left by the Popplewell family, and in a small chamber to the north, leading to the organ gallery, there is an inscription, beautifully engraved and illuminated on a brass plate let into the floor, and surrounded by a small and highly-polished brass balustrade, which inscription reads as follows:—

"In memoriam. Rev, Thos. Atkinson, M.A., born June 10, 1780. Died Feb. 28, 1870. Fifty-one years vicar of this parish. Quoniam suavio est Dominus æternum misericordia ejus et usque in generationem et generationem veratis ejus."

This brings us to a very interesting part of the history of this church. The first incumbent, so far as can be ascertained, was the Rev. Thomas Motley, and he was in charge at the close of the sixteenth In the year 1810, the Rev. Patrick Bronte, B.A., the father of Charlotte Bronte, became the resident incumbent. He resigned in 1815, and accepted the living at Thornton. Subsequently he undertook the curacy of the church at Haworth, which is now pulled down. the neighbbourhood of Kirklees is Roehead, where Charlotte Bronte went to school, and in the locality she spent many happy hours with Mary Taylor, previous to her removal with her father to Howarth. Mr. Atkinson, whose memorial we have just described, succeeded Mr. Bronte, and he fulfilled the duties of his office until the 2nd of August, 1866, when he resigned. At his death, which occurred at Mirfield, he was in his 90th year, and was the last surviving son of the late Rev. Miles Atkinson, M.A., founder of St. Paul's Church, Leeds. He was succeeded by the Rev. James Webb, M.A., and a little over three years ago the Rev. Thomas King, M.A., followed him.

The gallery which spans the western end of the church is approached by a flight of rude and short stone steps. There is no handrail or other protection from accident. In the centre of the gallery a small organ has been erected. The pipes are very prettily decorated. The instrument was built by Messrs. Halmshaw and Son, Birmingham. Behind the organ there is an entrance to a room in the tower. By climbing a dangerous ladder the belfry, which contains three bells, is reached, and a further ascent brings the explorer to a hole through which he has to creep to reach the summit of the tower. Once there, what scenes are unfolded for contemplation! All the elements seem

rarified, and if it is true that "mountains and woods and towers delight the soul," there are plenty of all these features to afford rapture and enchantment. The eye takes in at a sweep a delightful valley of well-cultivated and wooded scenery, and away in the distance is Castle Hill at Huddersfield. There is a view of the new church at Dewsbury, dedicated to St. Philip, and an outline of the prosperous town of Heckmondwike, lying in the valley and also covering the slopes of the hills with houses. Direct in front is the village of Bradley, and the outskirts of Huddersfield. Below the hill on the summit of which the church stands is the celebrated wood which surrounds Kirklees Park, the domain of Sir George Armytage. The top of the drawing-room chimney is just visible peeping out amongst the rich foliage of the It is a cosy and sequestered spot, and one can easily picture the stories of Robin Hood and his merry men, and the merry time they spent in Kirklees Park. There, down amongst the trees, is the lodge of Kirklees Priory, which is associated with the death of Robin Hood.

In the churchyard there is an old yew tree, which is dead. It has probably been there since the church was first opened. It has now lost its foliage, and is an eyesore rather than an ornament to God's acre. On the outside of the east wall of the yard are the remains of a pair of stocks. The ancient and savage practice of exposing a culprit to public view, and trusting to the brutality of the spectators for the infliction of a sufficient penalty in minor offences, was in full force in the sixteenth

century, and long afterwards.

Bradford.

W. H. HATTON.

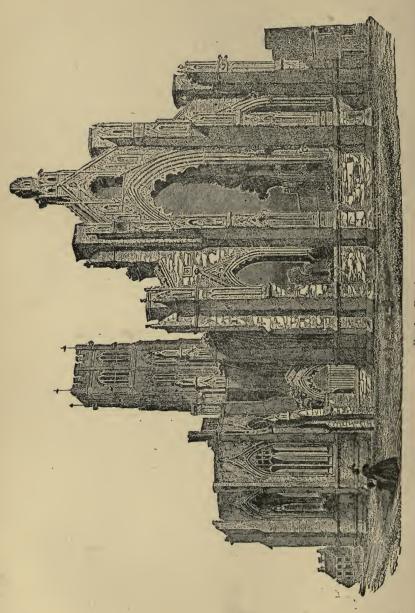
HOWDEN CHURCH,

Which was dedicated to St. Peter, was originally a Parochial Rectory in the patronage of the Prior and Convent of Durham, and so continued till it was made collegiate in 1267. The structure, we may safely conclude, stands upon the foundation of a heathen temple, which was probably transformed into a Christian church during some of those sudden and mysterious conversions of a population which, in whole tribes, were occasionally won over to the true faith, and in a body

underwent the rites of baptism.

We know that it had its fair share of shrines, saints, and relics in Saxon times. This clearly proves its great antiquity. St. Osara was held in especial favour, and her miracles and shrine had a fame beyond the confines of the kingdom, then known by the name of Anglia. Osara was the sister of Osred, king of Northumbria, of which name there were two in the eighth century. She had a tomb of wood in the church, of which no trace remains. A singular tale is told of her miraculous power, in Gyraldus Cambrensis, to whom we refer the curious reader.





In the month of March, in 1227, the eleventh year of Henry the Third, Walter, Archbishop of York, with the assent of Fulk Basset, the Parson of Howden, and the Prior and Convent of Durham, granted to Walter Kirkham, clerk, all the tithes of corn pertaining to the Chapel of Eastrington, by name of a single benefice, without cure of souls or episcopal burthens. An annual payment of three bezants was reserved to the Parson of Howden and his successors, payable on Martinmas-day.

Hugh de Darlington, Prior of the Convent of Durham, obtained a Bull from Pope Gregory the Ninth, to appropriate the tithes and emoluments of the parish of Howden, for the support of sixteen monks. At considerable cost he got this appropriation changed, and converted the monks into prebendaries, thinking the latter would be of greater

use, and more acceptable to the clergy.

The collegiate church of Howden was dissolved in the first year of the reign of Edward the Sixth, and the temporalities thereby became vested in the Crown, in which they remained till the 19th of January, 1582, when Queen Elizabeth granted them by letters patent, under the great seal of England, to Edward Frost and John Walker, and others, their heirs and assigns for ever.

Whilst the property remained in the Crown it produced a revenue of £40 per annum, but when disposed of to the grantees a rent of £6 13s. 4d. was reserved, so the Crown lost the inheritance of £33 6s. 8d. for which ten years' purchase was stipulated to be paid, but was cleared

and pardoned by the statute of 43rd of Queen Elizabeth.

The prebendaries of this church who were resident had the glebe, the petty tithes, and Easter offerings, and were to repair the chancel,

to find bread and wine, and bell ropes, and to keep hospitality.

In the 26th of Henry VIII. the Prebends of Howden Church were valued as follows, viz:—Howden £18 13s. 4d. in the whole, and £12 clearly. Skelton £15 13s. 4d. in the whole, and £9 clearly. Thorpe £16 11s. 4d. in the whole, and £9 18s. 4d. clearly. Saltmarsh £16 13s. 4d. in the whole, and £10 clearly. Barmby £16 6s. 8d. in the whole, and £9 13s. 4d. clearly. Skipwith £18 in the whole, and £13 6s. 8d. clearly. There were also six vicars, besides chantry priests, in this church.

By means of the dissolution of the collegiate church, the revenues which supported the fabric in repair having fallen into private hands, and the choir becoming totally neglected for a considerable time, went much to decay, so that in the year 1591, the parishioners agreed that Mr. Henry Bethell, surveyor of the Queen, should examine the state of the chancel, and report the same to the lord treasurer of England, with a certificate, comprising an account of the timber, stone, and other articles which would be necessary to complete the repair of it.

It however appears that nothing of any importance was done in consequence of the above, and the choir continued going gradually to decay, till about the year 1630 it became unsafe to celebrate Divine

service in; accordingly the parishioners set about repairing the nave, and in the years 1634 and 1635 great sums were expended in new

roofing and stalling that part of the church.

About the middle of the year 1696 the groined stone roof of the chancel fell in, having withstood the ravages of time upwards of three hundred years. Several unsuccessful attempts were made to restore it, but they all proved abortive.

In 1718 the church was greatly ornamented for the reception of Sir William Dawes, Bart., Archbishop of York, who at this time held a

confirmation in it.

In 1785 and the following year, the chancel and chapter-house were cleared of the stones and rubbish occasioned by the falling of the roof.

The church is in the form of a cross, with a square tower rising from the centre, upon pointed arches, supported on clustered pillars. There is no evidence to prove the time of its being built, but it appears from the great irregularity in placing the stones, observable in various parts of the walls, that it had been erected from the materials of a previous structure, and it is probable that as the early English style of architecture prevailed, when the prebend was endowed in 1267, that the transept and nave were then complete, if not more of the fabric.

The tower was erected or heightened by Bishop Walter Skirlaw, about the year 1390. He also built the chapter-house and school, and expended great sums of money in the repairing of Howden Church, and on his death in 1405, he left £40 towards the fabric of the same.

The external portion of the choir has been of much more elegant workmanship than the nave or transept; the east end of the choir is remarkably beautiful, and contains several niches which have been filled

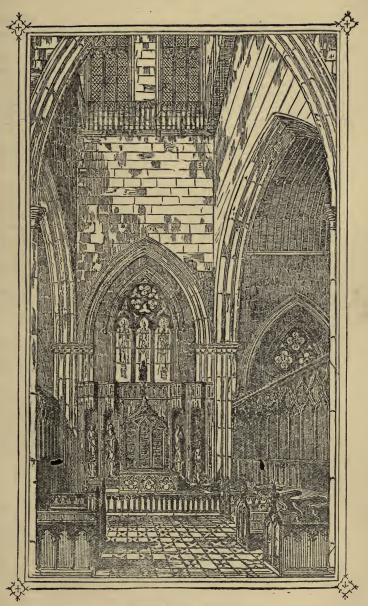
with statues, some of which remain at present.

The pillars forming the aisles are regular, five on each side, supporting pointed arches; the columns are composed of a cluster of four cylinders, each ribbed in front, the capitals octagonal, the arches of varied character, and the whole, light, well proportioned and beautiful.

The nave is lighted by three windows to the west, the centre window of four lights; six windows to the north, and three to the south, three being closed by the porch and school-house, which last is built against that front; they are all under pointed arches, and composed

of three lights each: with various tracery.

The building of the nave is without much ornament, and with heavy buttresses, the south front being greatly injured by the schoolhouse, which is elevated on a vault of stone, and is ascended by several steps: the windows and doorway of the west end are finished with arches of many kinds, rising from beautiful pilasters, the centre and buttresses terminating in lantern pinnacles, finished with tabernacle work, which gives it a very uncommon appearance. There remain two statues in niches, supposed to be St. Peter and St. Paul, one supporting a tabernacle, and both of them in good preservation.



Chancel, Howden Church.

The transept is lighted by a large window at each end, and two side windows to the west, there is a doorway which leads into the

choir, the fillets of the arches are ornamented with sculpture.

Variety The Lantern Tower is a noble structure, and the effect is remarkably good, being lighted by tall and handsome windows, of the purest perpendicular character. Within the Tower are the arms of Skirlaw to the east. To the south are those of Metham; to the west the arms of Bishop Langley; and to the north, apparently, those of Bishop Kirkham. There is also on the same level with these, a shield of arms in each corner. To the north east, on a fess, three buckles; to the south east, three roses, probably Darcy; to the south west on a band, three escallops; and to the north west, on a bend, three buckles. These are all well executed and in excellent preservation, and are some of them doubtless the arms of persons who aided Skirlaw in the work. Others were probably placed there, as having been antecedently prelates friendly to, or more immediately benefactors of, the Church and Town of Howden.

On the north side of the transept towards the south, are the remains of two chantries, now thrown into one. They were the burial place of the Metham family; their arms are found in the wall, as also those of Hamilton, with whom they intermarried. The recumbent figures found here were originally in the choir. Two of them are Methams, the other is a Saltmarsh. The piscinas remain, and the division walls may yet be traced. The whole is now and has long been used as the burial place of the family of Philip Saltmarsh, Esq.

The choir, though now in ruins, had side aisles similar to the nave, and when perfect must have been extremely beautiful. There are six windows on each side, of varied tracery. The large east window was remarkably fine, and the effect of it, and the two smaller side windows, as seen from the west end of the church, must have been striking in the

extreme.

The choir fell down in 1696, having long been disused for the

purposes of devotion, from a fear of its insecurity and danger.

About the year 1840, and since that time, great improvements and reparations have been made in various parts of the fabric. The ruined part was secured by clamping it with iron, by filling up the interstices, and by putting in new stones for those decayed, and by rendering it as secure as its dilapidated state would admit of.

At this period two side screens were thrown across the transept. Steps were raised of figured encaustic tiles in front of the altar, and the decalogue was newly and beautifully lettered and inserted in the recess

of the doorway to the choir.

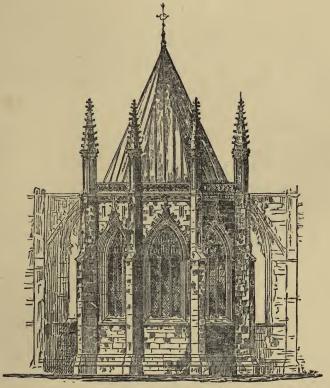
The space above the screen was filled up with stained glass by Wailes, having the effigies of the Virgin, St. Peter, and St. Cuthbert.

The stone screen was also partially repaired.

Stained glass was put into the three south windows of the nave in 1841, as also into other windows of the building. Of the three named,

beginning with the one eastward, the first contains the arms of Saltmarsh, Sotheron, Bethell, Empson, Worsop, and Estcourt. The middle window contains the Royal Arms, those of the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Ripon, Lord Hotham, Viscount Galway, and Lord Howden. The third window, those of Clarke, Dunn, Jefferson, Thompson (Lord Wenlock,) Athorpe, Wyndham, Menzies, and Broadley.

The chapter-house is on the south side of the choir. It is small, being twenty-four feet across, but very beautifully proportioned. There



Elevation of Chapter House.

are seven windows of three lights each, with pointed arches and varied tracery. There are thirty-four seats round the interior, the form is octagonal, and the whole is rich in the extreme, in tabernacle work, canopies, niches, and every species of ornament into which stone can be cut. Its groined roof and spire fell down on St. Stephen's day, 1750.

Hutchinson regarded this chapter-house as the finest specimen of pointed architecture in England. "Whilst," he says, "it is the greatest disgrace to suffer this building to go to decay, we acknowledge that we have seen nothing in this island of such elegant work in stone, except at Melrose Abbey, in Scotland, with which this small building may justly vie, and in one particular it excels any part in the Scottish abbey, by its exquisite and exact proportions, being the most perfect example of pointed architecture we ever saw."

Many years ago it was proposed to restore the chapter-house, and we give a view of the elevation as intended, but we are sorry to

say that the movement is still in abevance.

On the left, on entering the chapter-house, is a small chantry, conjectured to be that of St. Thomas. The piscina remains, and over the north window are the arms of Skirlaw and others. The south porch of the nave has been converted into a vestry, over which is the Muniment Room of the Manor, containing the Court Rolls and other manorial documents. In the centre of the arch, the entrance into this vestry externally is the head of Henry the Third, in whose reign it is probable the nave was constructed.

The church has a fine organ, purchased, and improved at various times, by voluntary subscription, at a cost from first to last of nearly

one thousand pounds.

The dimensions of the structure are, length of nave 112 feet, breadth of nave 60 feet, length of transept 117 feet, breadth of transept 30 feet, length of choir 112 feet, breadth of choir 60 feet, height of tower 135 feet.

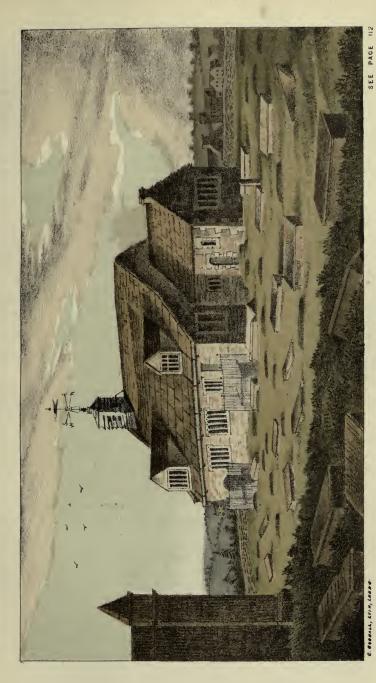
The register of the parish commences with the year 1541. The early portion of it is kept in five divisions, corresponding with the five prebends, as the vicar of each prebendary had cure of souls in his own district. It is in good preservation.

Knedlington.

THOMAS CLARKE.

ST. MARY'S-IN-THE-WOOD, MORLEY.

The ancient church, or place where our forefathers worshipped for centuries, must of necessity have an historical value beyond that of any other relic of antiquity which a town or village may possess, and we are prepared to state that there are circumstances about the ecclesiastical history of Morley, and more particularly of its ancient church of St. Mary's, which, we believe, do not appertain to any other district in England. If we could fathom all the details of its career, we should find that around it has centred the main history of the village, and associated with it are incidents interesting to the student and the antiquary, To what secular as well as religious uses St. Mary's may have been put during the past ages it is now difficult to determine, but as churches were often used during civil strife, as a depositary for arms and a refuge



MORLEY OLD CHAPEL, A.D. 1830.



during pressing dangers, it is not beyond the bounds of possibility that when the Scots wintered at Morley, and during the Civil War, and at many other times the walls of St. Mary's may have been a shelter and protection for other than the Christians of those times. Certain it is that the chapel has been used as a school-house and a tithe-barn, and a

place for the discussion and settlement of parish affairs.

We do not claim to be able to settle the point as to when a place for public worship was first planted upon the site of St. Mary's, but it is more than likely that after the first rude and primitive cross was planted as a rallying point for the faithful, a Saxon church was in all probability built, perhaps wattled, staked and thatched, or of wood. In Anglo-Saxon times the church on this site, by whatever name it was called, served as the parish church for the whole district. says that there was a church here during the Saxon Heptarchy, but so far as building materials are concerned, there are no traces to be found to justify this theory. We are inclined, however, to think that the surmise is a correct one, and for the reason that, after the conversion of Edwin to Christianity, and the destruction of the images by Coifa, in the kingdom of Northumbria, the people followed the example of their ruler, and after incessant wars with the neighbouring kingdoms, we find Christian people copying the example of Wilfred, Bishop of York, who built several churches in his diocese before the end of the

eighth century.

Leaving the speculative, we can affirm with certainty that a place of worship occupied the site of St. Mary's as early as the eleventh century, for Domesday Book records the fact; but independent of this testimony, we have in the garden of Osborne House portions of two Norman arches, and the keystone of one of them. The Norman decorations on these stones are similar to those which are to be found at Hartshead and Adel churches. The stones were found embedded in the foundations of the Old Chapel when it was pulled down in 1875, to make way for the present handsome building. On a piece of one of these arches there is the chevron work, which has its counterpart in some ancient buildings in Canterbury, which are said to have been built in the year 1110. On the other arch is the Norman toothwork, identical with the newer portions of the buildings to which we have just The chevron work was generally done by the axe, and the These are unerring evidences of a Norman toothwork by the chisel. church having existed at Morley soon after the Conquest. stones are in company with those to which we have just referred, which also possess historical interest, and to which we shall refer subsequently. "When Edward II. found himself in the possession of plenary power, he resolved to wipe out the disgrace of Bannockburn and win back Scotland to his crown. He addressed a letter to the Pope, stating that he was engaged in preparing to invade Scotland, but the Scots, anticipating the coming war, entered England and penetrated to Lancashire, but subsequently returned laden with booty.

Edward was marching towards Scotland, but he was seriously menaced in the rear by the Scots who remained in England." Referring to the latter, Dr. Whitaker says: "In the year 1322 a large division of the Scottish army, which spread devastation and havoc wherever it went, wintered at Morley, and threw the inhabitants of Leeds into such a panic that they buried their treasures, some of which being the coins of that period were found in the early part of the last century." In the records of Nostel Priory it is stated in the defence of Henry H. Abberford, one of the Priors, that Morley had to support an army of Scots for fifteen days, some years before the rebellion of Lancaster. We can readily believe that at this time Morley was a place of some consequence, and no doubt the church would figure prominently in the scenes of those stirring times. Before they left the town there is reason to believe that they destroyed the principal buildings, including the church, which they are understood to have burnt down. This is very likely, as on the stones to which we have already referred, there are marks which clearly show that they have been subjected to intense heat. The church so burnt down was not, however, the Norman church which was in existence when the Domesday Book was compiled.

Soon after the Conquest the church of St. Mary's was made a dependent chapel to Batley, by Robert de Lacy, and this must have been previous to the year 1120, for in that year Lacy founded the priory of Nostel, to which he gave the church at Batley, and in all probability, the church of St. Mary's at Morley along with it. There is some evidence that the church was not in existence when Henry III. ascended the throne in 1216; but be that as it may, we do not believe that for any great length of time the site was unoccupied by a place

for worship.

The nave of the "Old Chapel," as nearly as can be ascertained, was erected about the year 1560, and was used, doubtless, for the tithe-barn of the lord of the manor. When the tithes came to be compounded for, it became useless for this purpose, and was converted into a place of worship about the time of James I. or Charles I. was enlarged about the year 1710, by the addition of two side aisles. When the nave was altered from the tithe-barn into a "chapel," we believe that the chancel was converted into a school, if not a dwelling, and was an integral structure down to the era of the Revolution, in 1688. At any rate it was the village school in 1663, the master being the celebrated Republican officer, Captain Thomas Oates, or one of his sons, Ralph or Samuel, the former of whom had taken his degree of M.A. in one of the Universities. Scatcherd says that "it is most likely that it was the vestry as well as the village school after the Restoration, but I am convinced it was not laid open to the chapel till after the Revolution in 1688." In 1825, on removing the whitewash from the walls of the nave, an interesting discovery of ancient scrolls was made, bearing inscriptions which were very suggestive. These writings were, in all probability, copies of others which had been on the walls of the nave

previous to its enlargement, and which were put up soon after the time of the Commonwealth. At that time it was common to affix upon walls passages from Scripture calculated to keep up a feeling of loyalty. Scatcherd gives it as his opinion that the inscriptions in the Old Chapel were levelled at Major Greathead, Captain Oates, and all those who had been privy to the Farnley Wood Plot, in 1663, and also as a rebuke to the Republicans throughout the land. This is probable, as in close proximity to the following inscription, "My Son, fear thou the Lord and the King, and meddle not with them that are given to change," was the Royal coat of arms, with the letters "C. R." on each side of the crown, and also above the lion's head, and the date 1664 underneath This ancient and spirited symbol of royalty is still preserved to us. Outside the chapel was an ancient clock and bell turrét, the ponderous and antiquated mechanism of the former proving it to be of an early date. The bell on which the hour was struck is dated 1694, and the motto, "Soli Deo Gloria," shows that it was intended for the service of the sanctuary, though tradition says that it was the dinner

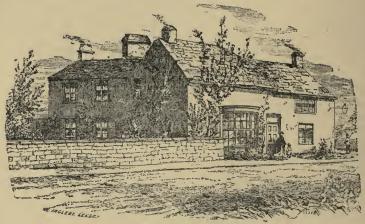
bell at Howley Hall.

We shall now say something respecting the people and the times more immediately connected with the change from the Romish service to the Puritan form of worship. The exact date when this took place we cannot determine, but the first minister of whom we have any record was the Rev. Samuel Wales, a Presbyterian, who occupied the pulpit in 1627. During his ministry the congregation increased rapidly, and the influence of its pastor and chief members obtained such countenance that Thomas Viscount Savile, Earl of Sussex, who was then living at Howley Hall, gave a lease of the chapel and premises to the following trustees of the Presbyterian denomination: -- "Edward Birtbie, of Scholecroft; Thomas Oates, John Rayner, John Ellis, William Ward, John Crowther, Thomas Greathead, of Morley; John Smith, Wm. Bancke, Jos. Greathead, of Gildersome; Robert Paulden, and William Burnell, of Churwell, in the county of York." A copy of this interesting document may be seen in "Smith's Rambles about Morley." Several of the trustees above-named were famous in their day and generation, and left themselves a name and a place in the page of history. They lived in eventful times, and were no idle spectators of the circumstances by which they were surrounded. They gained for the village of Morley a notoriety which has outlived their own days. In the year 1663, immediately after the ejectment or passing of the Act of Uniformity, there arose a disaffection amongst the people of the West Riding, which culminated in the "Farnley Wood Plot." The Morley and neighbouring Nonconformists, and some of their pastors even, were privy to this rising, and several of them were present on the occasion. remember that the object of this plot was to reinstate the ejected pastors, to restore the rebel Parliament, and to remit the taxes. ment was made aware of the movement by some who were in the secret, and steps were taken to entrap and secure the offenders,

actual date when the meeting took place in Farnley Wood seems to be a disputed point, as Miall, in his "Congregationalism in Yorkshire," gives the 10th of October, while Scatcherd states that it took place a little before midnight on the 12th of that month. In the "Calendar of Domestic Papers," we find a letter, sent on the 13th October, 1663, from Edward Copley, to Sir Geo. Savile, to this effect:—

1663, Oct. 13. Fear surprise, as many passed through Leeds on horseback last night, and 40 more from Holbeck, Hunslet, &c. 300 are in Farnley Wood, three miles from Leeds. They intend to take Skipton Castle. Captain Oates, of Morley, is thought to be with them. They are very numerous.

Scatcherd erroneously speaks of some thirty persons as forming the band of conspirators, whilst Miall also says that "the number assembled amounted in all to about twenty persons." In face of the



Manor House, Morley.

above letter, these writers can only refer to the leaders of the plot, of whom twenty-one were executed, whilst the bulk of those who were present made their escape. We cannot stay to give a detailed history of the origin, progress, and failure of this rising, but we will refer to the Morley conspirators who took part in that memorable plot. Captain Thomas Otes, or Oates, one of the Old Chapel trustees, and the leader of the insurrection, is thus described by Scatcherd: "Captain Oates, being an old Republican officer, had, doubtless, distinguished himself on the same fields with Major Greathead, Captains Hodgson and Pickering, and many others who lived in this vicinity. At the call of his country he first took up arms, and probably laid them down when the army under Lambert was disbanded. At any rate, after the Restoration he was the village schoolmaster, and he taught his scholars in the chancel end of the chapel of 'St. Mary-in-the-Wood.' From aged people I have learned that upon his boys giving warning of the

approach of military, he fled, and was seen no more at Morley; which is not improbable, as the chapel-yard commands a distant view of the road from Leeds, and as, it is certain, he was taken and executed." Captain Oates lived in the Manor House, Morley, a substantial dwelling-house, memorable since the Captain's days as the birthplace of one of Yorkshire's merchant princes, the late Sir Titus Salt, Bart. house still remains, and is occupied by Dr. Steele. The captain was aided in the plot by Ralph Oates, a clergyman, his son, who assisted his father in the school, but of whom it is said that he was a man of no reputation. He was taken prisoner, when he turned king's evidence, and declared the existence of a widely-spread conspiracy. The captain was tried at York, and afterwards executed. John Ellis, another of the trustees connected with the Old Chapel, some of whose descendants are still living, also had been a soldier and trumpeter in the army of the Parliament. Having acquired some property he lived upon it, at or near where Tingley Hall now stands. This property was seized by the Crown, and Ellis was hanged, drawn, and quartered. Amongst the other conspirators connected with this plot were the following, who were members of the congregation worshipping at the Old Chapel. John Fozzard, who had been a cavalry soldier under Fairfax, and was at the time of the plot "the servant of Abraham Dawson, who lent him a horse." Fozzard was a faithful servant, for he was induced to join the conspirators at the instigation of his master, and to his honour it is recorded that "he might have saved his own life by the sacrifice of his master's, but he disdained the thought," and in gratitude for his constancy, his widow and children were almost wholly supported by the Dawsons, who then lived at the hall in Morley. Joseph Crowther. commonly called "Corporal Crowther," from his holding that position in the Parliamentary army, occupied a house on Banks' Hill, Morley, to which the agitators often resorted. The house is still standing, and is a fair specimen of the architecture of the seventeenth century. Crowther does not appear to have been executed, and the probability is that he fled his country or turned King's evidence. Several others of the Morley conspirators escaped with their lives, amongst them being Atkinson and Dickenson, the latter after lying long concealed with the former in coal pits, near Gildersome, went one night late to his own house, and, rapping at a window, asked for some shoes and stockings, which having received, he and his partner in crime travelled to London, and subsequently made their escape to Holland. Joshua Asquith, alias Cardmaker, alias Sparling, descendants of whom are still living, also escaped with his life by turning informer, for we find that a letter was sent by Sir Thomas Wentworth to the Duke of Buckingham to the following effect:

Mr. Boulton's evidence of a rising is confirmed by Askwith and William Tolson (another of the Morley conspirators), who were asked to get horses and join a meeting at Morley. After the meeting at Farnley 100 horses marched forward to Bradford Moor, and the rest dispersed; they only waiting the disarming o the other side to act their part. Oct. 16, 1663.

An interesting notice of the part Asquith took in this plot is to be found in the "Depositions at York," published by the Surtees Society. It is to this effect :-

Oct. 28th, 1663.—William Hage (Haigh), of Woodchurch, husbandman, saith that on Monday, the 12th of October last, he mett William Askwith, alias Sparlinge, aboute 8 of the clocke at night, nere Howley Parke, to search for two horses of Sir Richard Tankard's, and that they did intend to have rise with Captain Thos. Oates. About two days after this the informant apprehended him, upon the late plott, and he told this informant that, on the night after they parted, he went to Morley to Oates, his house, that Oates was gone to Farnley Wood, and beinge too late to goe, he returned home againe. And one Samuel Ellis did confesse to this informant that he went to Morley to be a trumpiter to a troope of horse under Captain Oates, and had the Lord Castleton's trumpett with him.

John Aveyard, saith, that he apprehended John Fawcet, for the late plott, and he did confesse, that he was in armes in Farneley Wood with Captaine Oates and others, to the number of 25 persons or thereabouts

Sparling (Askwith) was a prisoner in York Castle for a long time, but escaped the gallows.

Returning to the Old Chapel trust deed, we find another name which we must not omit, viz., that of Major Greathead, who fought



St. Mary's Parsonage, Morley.

brayely against the Royalists at the battle of Adwalton Moor. Major was born about 1615, and lost his father when little more than seven years of age. A brother of his, named Peter, was a man of some consequence, being an eminent woollen manufacturer in Morley. In early life the Major married Susan, daughter of Mr. Ralph Crowther, of Gildersome, a man of some fortune, by which lady he had four sons and three daughters. At the commencement of the Civil War the Major was possessed of but a small estate, though enjoying a high character for patriotism and honour About six months after the engagement at Adwalton he was, in January, 1644, when between twenty-eight and twenty-nine years of age, appointed major of a regiment of foot, commanded by Colonel Richard Thornton. Subsequently, and in particular after the death of his Colonel, who is supposed to have fallen at Marston Moor, or before Pontefract Castle, he was still further advanced in the service, and we find him ultimately chosen by the Republicans to be General in the West Riding. The Major subsequently lost his fair fame, and his laurels became tarnished, not only by his submission to the Government of Charles, but by his acceptance of a mercenary office under it. When the Act of Uniformity became law, the then minister of the Old Chapel conformed, and by this act the Established Church then obtained possession of the chapel, but the Presbyterian trustees still kept possession of the lease of the property. The fact of the possession of the chapel is proved by the "Royal Arms" being set up in the nave, in 1664, and also by the service-book used about that time and still preserved, which contains the liturgy of the In this service-book are "prayers for James, for Church of England. Mary Catherine, the Queen Dowager; Mary, Princess of Orange; and the Princess Ann of Denmark," and at the beginning in an old-fashioned hand, we find the entry, "Morley Town's Book Common Prayer." This book was not used after 1688, for in the prayers no substitution of the name of King William for that of James occurs. was restored to the Nonconformists somewhere between 1693 and 1698, for we know that in 1686 the Dissenters built the present parsonage, and three years afterwards obtained a license to perform religious worship therein, which they would not have done had they regained at that time possession of the chapel. This certificate of license appears to have been obtained after the passing and by virtue of the Toleration Act, and is to the following effect:

At the general quarter sessions of the peace of our Lord and Lady the King and Queen, held at Leeds, adjournment from another place in the West Riding, the 13th day of July, in the first year in the reign of our said Lord and Lady William and Mary, now King and Queen of England, before Sir John Kay, Baronet; Marmaduke Wentworth and William Lowther, Knights; Wm. Norton, John Townley, and Robert Ferrand, Esquires, and other justices; these are to certify that the house built by the inhabitants of Morley, within the said West Riding, was recorded at the sessions above-said, for a meeting-place for a congregation or assembly for religious worship, according to the form of the statute in that case made and provided.

The above license was accepted on behalf of the congregation at

Morley by two of the members.

In 1875 the church of St. Mary's-in-the-Wood was razed to the ground, and a handsome new edifice erected on the site. Previous to this the chapel had undergone "restoration" in 1865, but it was subsequently found that the roof and other parts of the structure were unsafe, and it was ultimately decided to remove it altogether, much to the regret of many of the inhabitants.

Morley, near Leeds.

THE EDITOR.



YORKSHIRE ECCENTRIC CHARACTERS.

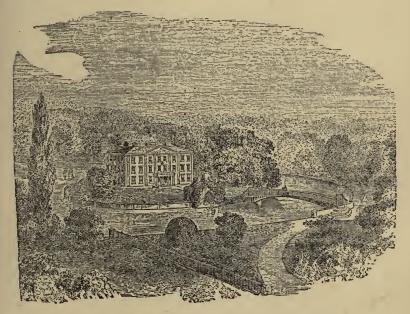
WATERTON, THE WANDERER.

HARLES WATERTON was born at Walton Hall, near Wakefield, in 1782. He was the representative of one of the most ancient untitled families in England, of Saxon

origin, a knightly race, which, prior to the Reformation, had numbered among its members many eminent holders of high offices of State, tracing their descent from several Royal families, and, through the grandmother of Charles Waterton, from Sir Thomas More, of which he was exceedingly proud. The family adhered to the old faith at the Reformation, and suffered greatly in consequence, both in estate and by persecution. They were also Royalists during the Civil war, when they were again great pecuniary sufferers. Walton Hall at that time underwent a siege, and in the old gateway there is shown a bullet, which is said by tradition to have been shot by Cromwell. himself was not a whit behind any of his ancestors in his devotion to the old Catholic faith, and in his adherence to the exiled Stuarts, which are shown by sarcastic references, scattered through his writings, to Luther, Henry VIII., Cranmer, Queen Bess, Cromwell, Dutch William, the Hanoverian Rats, &c.

The Watertons were originally Lords of the Manor of Waterton, in Lincolnshire; but in the reign of Richard II., Sir John Waterton acquired Walton by marriage with the heiress of the De Burghs, and became Lord of the Manor of Methley, in exchange for some advowsons, which latter passed by marriage to the Barons Welles, and from them to the Saviles. Walton Hall, which belonged at the Conquest to Ashenwold, a Saxon Thegn, was given to Ilbert de Lacy, and formed part of his Honor of Pontefract, which he granted back in fief to Ailric, son of Ashenwold. The old family house, built a thousand years ago, was a fine castellated building, with a noble wainscoted hall, 90 feet long, where the Watertons for many centuries banqueted with their

friends and drunk the healths of Philip and Mary, the Charleses and Jameses, and the King "over the water," and denounced Henry, the sacrilegous tyrant, the heretic Bess, the Miller of Huntingdon, the Dutch usurper, and the Hanoverian Rats. Becoming decayed, it was taken down by Charles Waterton's father, who built the existing ugly mansion in its place, leaving only, on the edge of the lake, a picturesque old gateway, with a central and two flanking towers, covered with ivy, the abode of colonies of birds, often referred to by Waterton in his essays.



Walton Hall.

The Hall stood in the midst of an extensive park, picturesquely undulating, with a fine lake and groups of majestic trees, which, under the hands of the naturalist, became a perfect menagerie, a veritable Noah's ark of birds, beasts, and fishes, with all sorts of buildings and contrivances for their comfort and convenience, and which he surrounded with a wall at a cost of £10,000 to protect them from marauders. The Hall also became a perfect museum of stuffed birds and animals collected in his travels, which were all prepared by his own hands or under his direction by methods devised by himself, so as to display their natural characteristics. He was educated at Tudhoe school, now Ushaw College, and at Stonyhurst under the Jesuit Fathers. There he got into many a scrape by breaking bounds to go naturalising

In 1827, he married Annie Mary, daughter of Chas. Edmonstone, of Demerara, by Helen, daughter of William Reid and Minie, an Indian "Princess" of the Arowak tribe. Her father was descended from Sir John Edmondstone, who married Isabel, daughter of King Robert Bruce. She died the following year in giving birth to her only son Edmund, and Waterton never again married. His life was one continuous series of romantic adventures, daring exploits, and perils. On leaving college he was sent to Spain, where he had two uncles engaged in commercial pursuits. He was in Malaga when a fearful plague—the black vomit—broke out with great virulence, 14,000 people dying of it, whilst 50,000 fled from the city. His two uncles died of it, and he caught the infection, but thanks to a good constitution, he became convalescent, when, fearing a relapse, and an earthquake occurring, he determined to escape from the doomed city, which he was enabled to do by the friendliness of a Swedish captain, who admitted him secretly on board his vessel. It got wind, however, that a plague patient was in the vessel, and two brigs of war went in pursuit; but the superior sailing powers of the Swede enabled it to outstrip its pursuers, and Waterton landed safely in England, but was

several months before he completely recovered.

He was then sent to superintend a family estate on the Demerara river, in British Guiana, where he remained eight years, when his father and uncle having died, he handed it over to the heirs. Whilst there he was commissioned to carry some despatches to the Spanish Government on the Oronoko, his commission, dated August, 1808, being the first held by a Waterton since the time of Queen Mary. This was the commencement of his wanderings as a naturalist. He made four voyages to America—in 1812, 1816, 1820, and 1824, the last year, however, being occupied chiefly with a tour through the United States; the others almost exclusively in the forests of the Demerara and the Essequibo, which he ranged fearlessly, dressed only in a shirt, a pair of trousers, and a hat. He went barefoot, carrying with him a gun to provide food and enable him to obtain specimens of rare and new He wrote—"There is not much danger in roving among snakes and wild animals, if you only have self-command. You must not approach them abruptly; if you do you will have to pay for your rashness. They will always retire from the face of man unless pressed by hunger or suspicious of an attack, as in case of a serpent being trodden upon. Their dominant idea is that of self-defence, and it is only when alarmed that the jaguar knocks you down with his paw, or the snake brings his fangs into operation." He seemed to care little for jaguars, alligators, and serpents, however big or ferocious, his great annoyance arising from much more insignificant creatures, viz., the myriads of pestiferous insects of all sizes and shapes, most particularly the chigoe, about the size of a flea, which burrowed under the toenails and there deposited its bag of eggs, which had to be extracted by means of a needle or penknife without breaking the bag,

HOLBECK,

WATERTON, THE WANDERER.

and turpentine poured into the wound, else would the young chigoes, when hatched, burrow still further, and cause an ulcerated sore and eventually the loss of the foot. On some occasions he extracted as

many as four bags of eggs from his toes in a day.

He had many narrow escapes from death; for instance, he was passing down a river in a canoe, when he saw a huge Laboris snake—a powerful and deadly poisonous creature—on the bank. He wounded it with a gunshot, and caused the canoe to be brought up to the bank, in order to secure his specimen. He laid hold of a branch, and was preparing to grasp it by the throat, when the tillerman, terrified at the aspect of the snake, turned the boat off, and left Waterton swinging from the branch, half in the water, and thrice going overhead in the river, which swarmed with caymen. Another man, however, seized the helm and brought the boat back, and he was rescued from his perilous position. Determined not to lose his prize, he seized it by the neck, dragged it into the boat, and despatched it.

He had another adventure with a snake. This time a Couracalle. not poisonous, but thick and muscular, and 14 feet in length. He was anxious to get it perfect without wounding the skin by a shot, which he thought he could do by pinning it through the neck to the earth—a difficult thing to achieve, as it was lying coiled up under some woodbine which had grown over the roots of an old tree, and the head was not visible. He had two negroes with him, who were terribly alarmed at the project, and prayed that he would shoot it. Knowing that their first impulse would be flight, he told them that he would cutlass them if they did not stand by him in the struggle. He then approached silently, and gently kneeling on one knee, cut away the woodbine until the head appeared. This took a quarter of an hour to accomplish. He ranged the negroes behind him, one to seize and firmly hold the lance after the blow had been given, the other to wait his instructions. "Probably," says he, "nothing kept them from bolting but the consolation that I was betwixt them and the snake." They then, in dead silence, approached the reptile, which had not moved; "and on getting up to him, I struck him with the lance on the near side, just behind the neck, and pinned him to the ground. That moment the negro nearest me seized the lance, and held it firm in its place, while I dashed head foremost into the den to grapple with the snake, and to get hold of his tail before he could do any mischief. On pressing him to the ground he gave a tremendous loud hiss, and the little dog ran away, howling as he went. We had a sharp fray in the den, rotten sticks flying about in all directions. I called up the second negro to throw himself upon me, as I found I was not heavy enough. He did so, and the additional weight was of good service. I had now got good hold of his tail, and after a violent struggle he gave in. was the moment to secure him, so while the first negro held the lance firm to the ground, the other was helping me to tie up his mouth. The snake now finding himself in an unpleasant situation, tried to better

himself, and set resolutely to work, but we overpowered him. We contrived to make him twist himself round the lance, and then prepared to convey him from the forest. I stood at the head, and held it under my arm; one negro supported the body, and the other the tail, but he was so heavy that we had to rest ten times to recover our strength. As we proceeded he fought hard for freedom, but it was all in vain. Had I killed him partial putrefaction would have taken place before morning." When they reached the hut, they put him in a large sack, securely tying the mouth, and placed him in the basement room. "My hammock was in the loft just above him, and the floor betwixt us half gone to decay, so that in parts of it, no boards intervened between his lodging-room and mine. He was very restless and fretful, and, had Medusa been my wife, there could not have been more continuous and disagreeable hissing in the bed-chamber that night. In the morning ten negroes were sent for to prevent his escape on opening the bag. We untied the mouth of the bag, kept him down by main force, and then I cut his throat. He bled like an ox, and by six the same evening he was completely dissected."

On another occasion he found a young Couracalle, ten feet long, which he irritated by seizing its tail, when it turned and came at him open-mouthed; but he dashed his hand covered with his cap into its throat, and grasping it by the neck, let go its tail, when it coiled itself round his body, "pressing me hard, but not alarmingly so; and so I

marched off with my prize."

The famous cayman ride, which gave rise to so much derision from the critics, occurred in his third journey, on the Essequibo river. was anxious to procure a specimen uninjured by shot, and went accompanied by Daddy Quashi, his faithful negro, and some others—Indians and negroes. They found a cayman ten and a half feet long, which they vainly tried to catch, until an Indian constructed a hook and bait, which was laid overnight, attached to a strong rope, the other end of which was fastened to a post driven into the bank. In the morning they found that he had swallowed the bait and was tugging at the rope. Waterton wished to draw him out alive, but the Indians declared that he would worry them; and Daddy Quashi, terribly afraid, prepared his gun to shoot. This was only prevented by his master threatening him Waterton walked up and down some time, revolving in his mind various projects, then sent for the boat mast, eight feet long, round which he wrapped the sail, and kneeling down with it projecting before him, gave orders to haul away. After some plunging and splashing, the cayman was brought to the bank. "By this time he was within two yards of me; I saw he was in a state of fear and perturbation, so I dropped the mast, which I intended to ram down his throat, and jumped on his back, turning half round as I vaulted, so that I gained my seat, with my face in a right position. I immediately seized his fore legs, and by main force twisted them on his back; thus they served me for a bridle. He now seemed to have recovered from

his surprise, and probably fancying himself in hostile company, began to plunge furiously, and lashed the sand with his long and fearful tail. He continued to plunge and strike, and made my seat very uncomfortable. It must have been a fine sight for an unoccupied spectator. The people roared out in triumph, and it was some time before they heard me tell them to pull me and my beast of burthen farther inland. apprehensive the rope might break, and then there would have been every chance of going down to the regions under water with him. were dragged forty yards inland. Should it be asked how I managed to keep my seat, I would answer—I hunted some years ago with Lord Darlington's foxhounds. When by exhaustion he became a little tranguil, I managed to tie up his jaws and secure firmly his fore legs over his back. I then worked myself back upon his tail to prevent his kicking up a dust with it. The people then ventured near, conveyed him to the boat, and from it to the hammock, where his throat was He was then dissected, and Daddy Quashi feasted on the flesh, declaring that it revived him wonderfully, and becoming very bold and talkative now that the danger was over.

He employed himself on his first journey in collecting specimens of the deadly Wourali poison prepared by the Indians for tipping their arrows with, and in experimenting on its effects on various animals. None survived more than ten or twelve minutes after it mingled with their blood. In the second he describes the varieties of resplendent humming birds of Guiana, "darting through the air as quick as thought, now within a yard of your face; in an instant flashing through the air and fluttering from flower to flower to sip the silver dew; now a ruby, now a topaz, now an emerald, now all burnished gold." He also descants in doleful tones on the cruelty and impolicy of the banishment of the Jesuit Fathers from Pernambuco, where they had established schools and colleges, and were the disseminators of learning and civilisa-

tion.

In the third journey occurred the cayman adventure, and his close observation of the habits of the sloth. He spent eleven months in the forest, and brought home 230 birds, two land tortoises, five armadilloes, two large serpents, a sloth, a cayman, an ant-bear, and a vast number of hitherto unknown insects.

On his return he visited Switzerland and Italy, and whilst in Rome climbed up the lightning conductor and left his glove on the top; but as this would impede its action, he was compelled by the authorities to

make another ascent and remove it.

He was inspired to make his fourth and last journey by reading Wilson's "Ornithology of the United States," and passed through the States on his road to Guiana. He does not, however, give many notes on natural history, occupying his pages chiefly with compliments on the Americans, their cities, and institutions.

After all his dangers abroad, he died in consequence of a fall in his own park in 1865. He had previously chosen a spot for his burial in

the midst of his pet birds and beasts, and there he had placed a stone cross inscribed, "Orate pro anima Caroli Waterton, cujus ossa—juxta hanc crucem—sepeliuntur ossa. Natus 1782; obiit 1865." When lying on his deathbed the Pope telegraphed a blessing. Charles Waterton's funeral was conducted by the Bishop of Beverley, assisted by fourteen priests. The procession, after Requiem High Mass at the house, passed along the lake in boats, draped in black, and when the benediction canticle was being sung over him, after the coffin bad been deposited in the grave, a linnet in an overhanging tree lifted up its voice and with great appropriateness sang sweetly in unison with the choristers. In 1870 his collections in Natural History were sold by auction, along with his valuable library, pictures, coins, medals, and other works of art and objects of curiosity.

London.

F. Ross, F.R.H.S.

JACK HAWLEY.

LIONEL SCOTT PILKINGTON, alias Jack Hawley, of Hatfield, near Doncaster, was an eccentric character. Although born a gentleman and well educated, he chose to disguise himself in the dress, manners. pursuits, and speech of a much inferior class, associating with grooms and farm labourers, clothing himself in corduroy breeches, sleeved waistcoat, top boots, and fur cap, and speaking the dialect of the district in the broadest style. Yet beneath this rough and homely exterior he possessed the instincts of the gentleman. He was educated at Rugby. under the future Archbishop of Canterbury, was well read, possessing a large library, and was a careful reader of newspapers to keep abreast with the topics of the day, although he was wont to say, "I don't believe half of the stuff they put in newspapers; still there is as much truth in a newspaper as there is gospel in a sermon." He was also fond of studying animals and their habits, had an aviary in his drawingroom, and tame foxes which had the run of the house. He was free and generous in his disposition, kept a hospitable table, was affable in his demeanour, and had many friends, and few (if any) enemies. father, Redman Pilkington, was an architect at Kensington and J.P. for the county of Middlesex, who purchased a considerable estate at Hatfield, near the mansion of his brother, Henry Pilkington. son, was born at Kensington, in 1828, and died at Hatfield, in 1875. After leaving Rugby he was sent by his father on his travels, with a private tutor; but as soon as he got across the Channel he refused to learn any more lessons, and would not consent to go any further, excepting in the capacity of servant to his tutor. When they reached Italy, he ran off, and was not found till six weeks afterwards, when he was discovered in a farm-house, where he had hired himself out as a day labourer. Afterwards, he entered the service of the Duke of Parma as

a groom. His father died suddenly, and was buried in Hatfield Church, where there is a tablet to his memory; and as he made no will, his son, then a minor, succeeded to the estate and made it his residence, with a few short intervals, for the remainder of his life. He built a house on the estate, in a somewhat bizarre style, with antique lozenge-paned windows, and fire-hearths without ranges, on which he burnt turf, peat, or logs of wood. The floors of the rooms were carpeted with skins of animals, and the walls decorated with antlers, stuffed animals, and fox brushes; also with bits, bridles, and stirrups; portraits of favourite horses, and one of his great grandfather in the costume of a jockey. Outside were commodious stables and extensive greenhouses for the cultivation of exotic flowers.

He claimed to be a Catholic in religion, and on one occasion presented two fine horses to the Pope, who in return gave him a silver cross, which he had blessed, and which Lionel highly valued and wore suspended round his neck, day and night, until he accidentally lost it. He always made the sign of the cross, with great seriousness, when mounting or dismounting from his horse, Anglican. "Parsons" he had very little love for, and churchwardens were his especial abhorrence. This arose partly out of a quarrel he had had with the Vicar and churchwardens of Hatfield. The church was undergoing some alterations and repairs, and it was found necessary to remove the coffins of his grandfather and grandmother to a new vault. Amongst other repairs was some new lead spouting, and he was led to believe that it was made out of the coffins of his progenitors, whereupon he tore down the spouts, called the churchwardens "villains and scoundrels," and the Vicar a "thief and body-snatcher," supplemented by other choice epithets of a groom's vocabulary, for which breaches of the peace he was summoned before the West Riding magistrates and punished with He asserted, but it is supposed without truth, that when in Italy he married and had three children, and that when he left he handed them over to another man, which, he said, was sanctioned by the law of the land.

Multitudinous are the stories and anecdotes told of his adventures, frolics, and eccentricities, which show that he was always ready for a "lark," and that he possessed an abundance of mother wit, appreciation of humour, and kindliness of disposition, and that he was ever ready at repartee. Soon after his father's death, he made a voyage to India as a man before the mast, but that one voyage was sufficient for him; he never went to sea again excepting on a coasting trip. On his return he took service as a stableman at the Turf Inn, Doncaster, without wages; whence he passed to the stables of John Scott, the trainer, at Malton; afterwards became assistant to a butcher, at Barmby-upon-Dun, and subsequently passed, for a long period, into the service of Sir Joseph Hawley, of turf celebrity, which was the cause of his assuming the name of "Jack Hawley." On one occasion he took a harvesting job, but spent considerably more than his wages in beer for his fellow-

labourers. Interspersed with these periods of service, he indulged in all sorts of mad-cap and grotesque frolics and amusements, generally of a "horsey" character. He had a presentiment that his death would take place on Christmas Day, which really occurred on December 25th, 1875. As he found his end approaching, he prepared for the future by causing his groom Harris to read portions of the Scriptures to him every evening, and made his will for the disposition of his property, with special directions for his funeral, and a condition that his legatees should see them carried out strictly, under the penalty of forfeiting His Hatfield property he left to his then groom, John their legacies. Harris; his London property to a young man named Wiggins, the son of an old and faithful servant of his mother, who still lived, and to whom the legatee was to pay the yearly sum of £50. To an old servant named Nettleship he left £25; to the Catholic priest of Doncaster a legacy of £25, and £5 per annum for masses for his soul; and to the Catholic Church at Doncaster, towards the building of which he had contributed liberally, a painting of the Virgin.

The funeral was carried out in accordance with his instructions. He had appropriated a field as a cemetery for rinderpest cattle, of which he lost several in the plague of 1870, favourite horses, foxes, dogs, cats, etc., and had left in the centre a vacant place for his own grave, where he placed a ponderous stone coffin for the receipt of his corpse. His body was clothed in his usual costume of white cord breeches, top-boots with silver-mounted spurs, a cut-away riding coat, and a sealskin cap decorated with a portion of the brush of a fox. hands were crossed on his breast holding a crucifix and a bouquet of flowers, for which he had a great admiration, placed on his chest. The body was strapped on a board, and covered with a horse-rug, and was borne from the house by six men. In the coffin was placed a saddle for his pillow, with the bridle of his favourite pony at his feet. When the body was laid in its place, the massive lid of the coffin was lowered by means of a crane, and cemented down by the masons. Upon it was inscribed, "John Hawley, died December 25, 1875, aged 47 years." And thus terminated the career of this estimable and well-meaning, if wild and erratic, Yorkshireman.

London.

F. Ross, F.R.H.S.

FLINT JACK.

"FLINT JACK," whose proper name was Edward Simpson, but who was also known as "Fossil Willy," "Cockney Bill," "Bones,' "Shirtless," "Snake Billy," and the "Old Antiquarian," and who also assumed the alias of "Edward Jackson," as well as "John Wilson," "Jerry Taylor," &c., was a native of Sleights, two miles west of Whitby, in Yorkshire, where he was born in the year 1815. This I



Edward Simpson, alias "Flint Jack."

have in his own words, written down on the 10th of August, 1867: "Born at Sleights, five miles west of Whitby. Now fifty-two years of

age. Don't know when born."

His father was a sailor, and young Simpson was brought up as most young lads on the coast are, or rather were, brought up, partly on land and partly on the water. When fourteen years old he entered the service of Dr. Young, the historian, of Whitby-a man of varied attainments and an ardent geologist—from whom he acquired his love for geology and antiquities. He left Dr. Young, whom he constantly attended on his geological excursions, and entered the services of Dr. Ripley, also of Whitby, with whom he remained until the Doctor's death, which took place in about six years (1840). Thrown out of his situation, Jack, who had acquired a sound knowledge of and a deep love for paleontology, turned his attention to the collecting of fossils from the neighbourhood around Whitby, and disposing of them to the dealers and others at that place, and at Bridlington, Filey, Scarborough, etc. In this honest and praiseworthy manner young Simpson, who was then a young man of five or six and twenty, made a good living. He was very industrious in collecting specimens, and being particularly clever in cleaning fossils, obtained considerable employment.

In 1843, a dealer in "curiosities," in Whitby, with whom young Simpson did business in fossils, showed him a flint arrow head of barbed form, found somewhere in the neighbourhood, and asked him if he could make one like it? He said he would try, and this turned his attention from an honest to a dishonest calling. Being very cute and clever, and handy at anything, Edward Simpson soon set himself to his task of forming a counterfeit arrow head, and eventually succeeded so well that he manufactured them—of all conceivable and inconceivable forms—in large numbers, and palming them off as genuine antiques on experienced antiquaries as well as on amateurs, found a ready and

profitable sale for his productions.

Having succeeded in making the flint arrow head, of which I have spoken, and having, after much patient labour, succeeded also in expertly striking off the flake from the nodules of flint and chipping them into form, he extended his love for counterfeiting ancient works of art by establishing for himself a small secret pot-work, where he busied himself in making so-called ancient urns. This was, it is stated, in 1844. "The first pottery he made," says Mr. Monkman, the writer to whom I have alluded, "was among the Bridlington clay. This was an Ancient British Urn! which he sold as a genuine one to Mr. Tyndall, asserting it to have been found somewhere in the neighbourhood. For a time the urn making business proved the best, and the second was sold to a Mr. Tysseman, of Scarborough, and a third to Dr. Murray." The new branch of trade even necessitated still-more secrecy and still greater knavery, and Jack betook himself to the cliffs, where he set up an ancient pottery of his own. Here, after modelling the urns, he placed them beneath the shelter of an overhanging ledge of rock, out of reach

of rain, but free to the winds, until dry. Then came the bakings. These were only required to be rude and partly effective, and the roots, grass, and brambles, afforded the "fire-holding," and with them he completed the manufacture of his antiquities. Jack, however, had found the clay cliff of Bridlington Bay too open and exposed, and he repaired for his study and his works to the well-wooded and solitary region about Stainton Dale, between Whitby and Scarborough, where he built himself a hut near Ravens' Hall, and used to spend a week at a time there engaged in the making of his spurious urns and stone implements. After a general "baking-day," he would set off either to Whitby or Scarborough, to dispose of his collections—all of which he most religiously declared had been found in (and taken by stealth from) tumuli (Jack says toomoloo) on the moor—his great field for his discoveries being the wild wastes between Kirby-Moorside and Stokesley, where he declares a man might pass a month without meeting another human being. Fear of detection, therefore, was reduced to a minimum —and the general knowledge of antiquities of the British period was then but small. The urns, therefore, were all sold as genuine ones, and were never suspected. Now (1866) he says they would be detected at once, being not only too thick in the walls, but altogether of wrong material, ornament, shape, and burning. "I often laugh," says Jack, "at the recollection of the things I used to sell in those days!"

In 1845 Jack says he began to extend his "walks" from Scarborough to Pickering. He got to know Mr. T. Kendall (a gentleman who has paid much attention to archaeological matters), who showed him a collection of spurious flints which had been purchased as genuine ones from a Whitby dealer. These were of Jack's make, and on being asked for his opinion he frankly told Mr. Kendall he knew where they had come from, and set to work to show the method of manufacture, initiating his patron into the mysteries of forming "barbs," "hand celts," and "hammers." Jack declares the kindness of Mr. Kendall overcame him, and he for once resolved to speak the truth. He did it, and had no occasion for regret—he exposed the forgery, and retained a

friend to whom he could look for a trifle when "hard up."

In the following year Flint Jack visited Malton with some of his forgeries, but here he found a rival in the fabrication of early pottery in the person of a barber, who had for some time followed that dishonest practice. He, however, sold some of his stone implements, and not long afterwards he found near Pickering an old tea-tray, and out of this 'valuable' he set to work to fashion a piece of armour. The first idea was a shield, but the 'boss' presented an insuperable difficulty, and this was abandoned for a Roman breast-plate, which was forthwith constructed. The thing was a remarkably clever production. Jack made it to fit himself, and after finishing it, put it on, and walked into Malton. On arrival he had 'an ancient piece of armour' for sale, found near the encampments at Cawthorne—and a purchaser was found in Mr. Pycock, who had not yet suspicion of Jack. The 'relic' is now at

Scarborough. The article fitted well to the arms and neck, and had holes for thong-lacings over the shoulders and round the waist. Jack

walked into Malton, wearing the 'armour' under his coat."

One of his next exploits was the fabrication of a Roman mile stone which he carved with a queer inscription, buried in a field, dug up, and wheeled in a barrow to Scarborough, where he found a glad customer for his treasure. "At the same period he undertook the manufacture of seals, inscribed stones, etc. Of the latter he professed to have found one in the stream in the Pickering Marshes. In passing the railway gatehouse there he went to the stream to drink, and in so doing, said he noticed a dark stone at the bottom of the beck. This he took up and found it had letters on it! He was advised at the Old Malton publichouse to take it to Mr. Copperthwaite, and did so, receiving a reward. The stone, which is now in the collection of Capt. Copperthwaite, of the Lodge, Malton, bore the inscription, 'IMP CONSTAN EBVR' round the Christian symbol, it was wet, dirty, and heavy, and seemed to be a curiosity. Jack being then little known, no suspicion of a forgery was entertained. In course of time this stone was submitted to Mr. Roach Smith, Mr. Newton, of the British Museum, and other antiquaries, but no conclusion could be arrived at respecting it, the form of it suggesting most, if anything, the ornate top of the shaft of a banner. But the ability of the Romans to work metal so well, made it unlikely that they should use so rude an ornament of stone for such a purpose, and that theory was rejected. The article still remained a puzzle, and is now regarded as a curiosity. Its parentage was afterwards discovered, and it is needless to say it proved to be the handiwork of Flint Jack.

"In 1846, a fatal change came over Jack's life. He continued to be the same arrant rogue, but in addition, he began to drink. 'In this year' says he, 'I took to drinking—the worst job yet. Till then I was always possessed of five pounds—I have since been in utter poverty, and frequently in great misery and want.' Jack seems to have been 'led away' at Scarborough. While there he had got introduced to the manager of one of the banks, but he says he could not 'do' him, for he bought no flints and only cared for fossils. Jack had not yet set about forging fossils as he afterwards found it expedient to do. While at Scarborough, however, he made and disposed of a 'flint comb.'* This article was a puzzle to most people, and the buyer submitted it to Mr. Bateman, who could not find any use for it except that it might have been the instrument by which tattooing of the body was effected! He remained at Scarborough a short period, and about the end of the year visited Bridlington, Hornsea, and Hull. At the latter place, being short of money he went to the Mechanics' Institute—he had 'always

^{*} A flint "comb" is in the Council Room at the York Museum This was presented by a Whitby gentleman, and was described, and had all but been engraved. Mr. Monkman saw it in August last, and has no hesitation in pronouncing it to be one of Jack's forgeries, as is also the "fish-hook" which accompanies it.

been short of money since he took to drinking'—and sold them a large stone celt (trap) represented to have been *found* on the Yorkshire Wolds, The imposture was not detected. Hull proved a barren place, and not knowing or being able to find out any antiquaries or geologists, Jack crossed the Humber and walked to Lincoln. Here he called upon the curator of the Museum, and sold him a few flints and fossils—the

flints being forgeries."

From Lincoln, Flint Jack proceeded to Newark, Grantham, Stamford, and Peterborough, and visited the Roman camp at Caistor, and the Water Newton camp, near Wansworth, in Northamptonshire. At Peterborough he was introduced to Dr. Henry Porter, and remained a month, frequently being employed to go out with the Doctor in fossiling expeditions. Jack, of course, did not for one moment forget "business," and a good anecdote is related of one of his tricks played off on the Doctor, who, being possessed of a nice piece of fossil wood which he wished to have in a portable form, desired Jack to make it into a seal (he had revealed his ability to make things to some extent). Jack, however, took part of the wood, and getting rid of the inner annular rings, formed a signet ring, very cleverly executed. content with furnishing the ring with a "head," he supplied the name INGVLFVS-his tale of this wonderful ring's history being that the relic had been found by a labouring man while employed in removing soil from the churchyard of Croyland Abbey and sold to a small dealer in Peterborough. In this person's possession it had remained for many years, until discovered by some one when looking for something else. The ring, Jack had at once "recognised" as that of Ingulfus, who presided over the monks of Croyland circa 1272!" From Peterborough he went on to Huntingdon and Cambridge, Brandon, Newmarket. Norwich, Yarmouth, Thetford, Ipswich, &c. From thence he made his way to Colchester, where he formed a connection with a Jew dealer, as little scrupulous as himself, and the two-the one as fabricator of spurious articles, and the other as vendor of them to the London dealers and others—did a very thriving trade for some time. Jack, however, having learned the marts at which the Jew disposed of the articles, thought, at length, that he might as well supply them without the "middleman's" aid, and so made his way by way of "Forged antiquities were not so generally Chelmsford to London. understood at that period, and Jack says he sold manufactured flints and celts in great variety to numerous dealers whose names we need He was, however, more particularly desirous of trading with Mr. Tennant, in the Strand, who, as the sequel will show, had a hand in the subsequent exposure of Jack's malpractices. On him he called to dispose of fossils only at first, but afterwards sold flints and other antiquities; not one of the dealers knowing them to be spurious. Jack, on being asked—Did you take them in at the British Museum? replied, 'Why, of course I did!' and again 'They have lots of my things-and good things they are, too.' He remained in London

twelve months, manufacturing flints, chiefly, the whole time, obtaining his supplies of raw material by taking boat to the chalk cliff at Woolwich. At length the dealers (and the museums too) became overcharged with flints, and Jack feared their very plentifulness would arouse suspicions. He therefore resolved upon a return into Yorkshire, but by a different route, passing through the midland counties. accordingly resumed his 'walks,' taking Ware, Hertford, Bedford, (where he found his first purchaser since leaving London) and Northampton, where he found three ready dupes—'here,' says Jack— 'I did best of any.' For all he made large collections of flints, and 'spiced' them with a few genuine fossils. Market Harbro' proved a barren place, but at Leicester he got to the museum and succeeded in disposing of flints and fossils. At Nottingham he found two antiquaries and duped both. Jack, by way of 'a rest from the cares and anxieties of business,' took a 'holiday,' to visit the battle ground of Willerby Field (Charles I. and Cromwell), and traced part of the great Roman fosse from Nottingham to Newark, Lincoln, and Brigg. From Nottingham he proceeded to Claycross, Chesterfield, and Sheffield, but did no trade, having no flint. He passed through Sheffield 'with great reluctance,' and proceeded by Wakefield and Tadcaster to York, en route for Bridlington Bay." At York he made an arrangement to collect fossils and shells for the museum, and spent about a year faithfully upon this employment.

"In the summer of 1849 Jack set off on a fossiling expedition to the north—taking no flints with him. He walked to Staithes, Guisbro', Redcar, Stockton, and Hartlepool, and confined his attention to the selection of fossils from the magnesian limestone-fossil fish and plants. Thence he went to Darlington and Richmond, and at the latter place got to know Mr. Wood, the geologist of the mountain limestone country, and remained there all the winter collecting and cleaning fossils. In the new year of 1850 he started for Barnard-Castle, Kirkby-Stephen, Kendal, Ambleside, Keswick, Cockermouth, Whitehaven, Workington, Maryport, and Carlisle—the whole of these walks being nil. Thence he went to Wigton, Austin-Moor, Haltwhistle, and Hexham, where he halted for the purpose of visiting Hadrian's wall. He was much pleased with this locality, and noticed several Roman votive altars in the old walls, frequently in the walls of stables, and piggeries. Jack eventually reached Newcastle, where he had no difficulty in selling out his accumulation of fossils at the Jack's northern tour, up to this period, had been of a faultless complexion, but he, unfortunately, walked to North Shields, and examined the shingle on the beach and 'found some flint.' Here was a temptation not to be withstood, and Jack set to work on the spot to make forged celts, and with a spurious collection he went to Durham and there lapsed into his old trade, selling a few as genuine (with a plausible history attached) to private individuals who 'took an interest in *antiquities*.' From Durham he made for Northallerton, and

at Broughton, a village four miles distant, he managed to 'do' a gentleman by selling him flints. By way of Thirsk, Easingwold, Helmsley, Kirby, and Pickering, he reached Scarbrough, the district yielding him but little profit. Afterwards, Jack having replenished his stock, made two separate tours into Westmoreland with his fossils and forged flints, which he sold to a banker at Kendal, to a barber at Ambleside, to Flintoff's Museum at Keswick, and also to a private gentleman there. While here he took to wood carving, and to the formation of seals, rings, and beads, in coal and amber, and sold these readily at the Lakes."

In the next season, he went to Ireland by way of York, Leeds, Manchester, and Liverpool, selling his counterfeits at each place on his route. His Irish tour was a very profitable one, and after a time he recrossed the channel, and came back to his original haunt at Bridlington. In 1852, he was employed in collecting fossils for some gentlemen of Scarbro' and Whitby, and then again set out for London, staying a long time on his way, at Bottesford, collecting and disposing

of fossils from the lias there.

After visiting Scotland and other places, Jack in 1859 made a very profitable journey into Cumberland, going by Houghton-le-Spring, Durham, Barnard Castle, and Brough, to Lancaster, and across the sands of Morecambe Bay to Ulverstone, Bootle, and Ravenglass—then Whitehaven. He walked from Whitehaven to Carlisle in one day, and thence to Longtown, Haltwhistle, Hexham, Newcastle, Durham, Darlington, Richmond, Leyburn. Kettlewell, Harrogate, and Leeds. This was entirely a flint selling journey—occasionally he made an urn, or forged a fossil, and carried them on the road till a customer turned up. From Leeds he went to Selby and Hull, and took the boat to Grimsby, going by Louth to Boston, Spalding, and Lynn, selling flints

and lias fossils all the way.

In 1861, Flint Jack again visited London, and was again employed by Mr. Tennant, but the fact of his flints being spurious having got pretty well, by this time, bruited about, that gentleman taxed him with their manufacture (which it is but fair to Jack to say he had on more than one occasion openly acknowledged), to which soft impeachment he was not slow to plead guilty. Mr. Tennant proposed to introduce him to meetings of the Geological Society and other societies, if he would exhibit, publicly, his method of forming flint and stone implements, for which of course he was to be recompensed. Accordingly, on the 6th of January, 1862, "a considerable gathering of geologists and their friends took place at the rooms in Cavendish Square, in which at that time the meetings of the Geologists' Association were held, under the presidency of Professor Tennant. Two popular subjects were announced for the evening's consideration; the one being on 'Lime and Lime-stones,' by the President; the other, 'On the ancient Flint Implements of Yorkshire, and the Modern Fabrication of similar specimens,' by the Rev. Thomas Wiltshire, the Vice-President. These

announcements attracted a full attendance of members, and of their wives and daughters. The ladies rapidly filled the upper portion of the lecture-room nearest the platform; but courteously left the foremost row of seats to be occupied by the friends of the President and the Committee. It soon became evident that it was to be a crowded meeting, and as the back seats gradually filled, many a wistful glance was cast at these reserved seats; yet, by common consent they were left vacant. Presently, however, an individual made his way through the crowd whose strange appearance drew all eyes toward him, and whose effrontery in advancing to the foremost seats, and coolly sitting down in one of them, was greeted by a suppressed titter on the part of the ladies. He was a weather-beaten man of about forty-five years of age, and he came in dirty tattered clothes, and heavy navvy's boots, to take precedence of the whole assemblage; it was natural, therefore, that the time spent in waiting for the President's appearance should be occupied in taking an inventory of his curious costume and effects. He wore a dark cloth coat, hanging in not unpicturesque rags about the elbows; it was buttoned over a cotton shirt which might once have been white, but which had degenerated to a yellow brown. About his neck was a fragment of a blue cotton handkerchief; his skin was of a gipsy brown, his hair hung in lank black locks about a forehead and face that were not altogether unprepossessing, except for the furtive and cunning glances which he occasionally cast around him from eyes that did not correspond with each other in size and expression. His corduroys, which were in a sorry condition, had been turned up; and their owner had evidently travelled through heavy clay, the dried remains of which bedaubed his boots. Altogether he was a puzzling object to the ladies; he had not the robust health or the cleanliness of a railway navvy; he differed from all known species of a London working man; he could scarcely be an ordinary beggar 'on the tramp,' for by what means could such an individual have gained admittance to a lecture-room in Cavendish-square? Yet this last character was the one best represented by the general appearance of the man, who carried an old greasy hat in one hand, and in the other a small bundle tied up in a dingy red cotton handkerchief. The most amusing part was the comfortable assurance with which he took his seat, unchallenged by any of the officials, and the way in which he made himself at home by depositing on the floor, on one side his hat, on the other side his little red bundle, and then set to work to study the diagrams and specimens which were displayed on the platform.

"At length the President, Vice president, and Committee entered the room, and the business of the evening commenced. Many glances were cast at the stranger by the members of the Committee, but no one seemed astonished or annoyed at his presence; and, in fact, he was allowed to retain the prominent position which he had chosen for himself. He listened attentively to the President's lecture, and to the discussion which followed; but his countenance betrayed a keener interest when the second paper of the evening, that on Yorkshire Flint Implements, was read. And here the mystery of the stranger was suddenly revealed, for in the course of his remarks on the clever fabrications of modern times, by which these ancient flint instruments were successfully copied, the Vice-president stated that, through the efforts of Professor Tennant, a person was in attendance who, with the aid of only a small piece of iron rod, bent at the end, would, with remarkable dexterity, produce almost any form of flint weapon desired. He then desired the stranger to mount the platform, and the man, taking up his hat and bundle, seated himself in a conspicuous position, and prepared to exhibit his skill. He undid the knots of his red handkerchief, which proved to be full of fragments of flint. He turned them over, and selected a small piece, which he held sometimes on his knee, sometimes in the palm of his hand, and gave it a few careless blows with what looked like a crooked nail. In a few minutes he had produced a small arrow-head, which he handed to a gentleman near, and went on fabricating another with a facility and rapidity which proved long practice. Soon a crowd had collected round the forger. while his fragments of flint were fast converted into different varieties of arrow-heads, and exchanged for sixpences among the audience. This was the first appearance before the public, in London, of the celebrated "Flint Jack."

In 1863, Flint Jack was again at Salisbury, but here, says my late friend Mr. Stevens, the then honorary curator of the museum, "his career in deception was very short," as he (Mr. S.) at once found out that the flints he offered for sale were forgeries. Mr. Stevens here, at his own expense, had Jack's portrait taken in photography by Mr. Treble, from which the accompanying engraving is made. Mr. Stevens here gave him employment by ordering him to make him a complete set of flints for exhibition, and these are now placed in a frame along with the photograph and a brief memoir of Flint Jack, in the Museum

at Salisbury, as a "caution to the unwary."

After poor "Flint Jack', lost his occupation through being induced to make public confession and exhibition of his forgeries of antique flint implements and the like, he passed a nomadic life as a miserable lost wanderer, often on the point of actual starvation, and always in abject poverty. He tried hard, poor fellow, to make a living by collecting, during his wanderings, such fossils and other "curiosities" as came in his way, and parting with them for a few pence here and there, and occasionally making here and there an imitation flint implement, or a stone hammer or two, and selling them to those who cared to possess them—and he was often reduced to the necessity of actual begging. One of his failings was intemperance, and in his weak state wanting food, the slightest indulgence took effect upon him. Thus in the month of January, 1867, in a time of very severe weather, while endeavouring to make his way to London, he got as far as Bedford, when he called, in a pitiable and starving condition, upon some

gentlemen who gave him timely help in food and clothes, as well as means to help him on to the metropolis. Instead of proceeding thither, however, his love of drink overcame him, and, while in that state, he committed two petty robberies—the one of a barometer, the other of a clock—for which he was taken into custody, and, happily, as providing a home for him, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in

Bedford gaol.

While there incarcerated, I took occasion to communicate with the then governor of the gaol, Mr. Roberts, and through him with the wretched man himself. The result was, that through an "appeal" which I made, I was fortunate enough to obtain a small fund which I placed in the hands of the governor of Bedford gaol, so that on his release in the following March, some clothes were provided for him, a railway ticket to the destination (Cambridge) he desired to go to, and a sum of money given him to make a fresh start, the remainder being sent to him, a pound at a time, so long as it lasted, and until he obtained other means of obtaining an honest livelihood.

The poor fellow is now dead, but the memory of his good qualities—for he was not devoid of them—and of his undoubted cleverness still lives, and is cherished by no one who knew him more highly than myself. He deserved a better fate, and had he been properly taken in hand in earlier years, would have become a valuable and highly useful

member of society.

The Hollies, Duffield, Derby. LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A.





YORKSHIRE GENERALS.

MARSHAL-GENERAL WADE.

ARSHAL-GENERAL WADE was commander of one division of the army sent to oppose the entrance into England of Prince Charles in '45. His place of rendezvous was Newcastle, and his men were gathered from the northern counties, whilst the Duké of Cumberland collected his from the midlands, and the occasion of his encampment in Meanwood Road would doubtless be when he was marching his troops northward. He held a command also in the expedition against the Old Pretender in '15, and was in service fifty-eight years, dying in 1751, at the age of eighty. After the suppression of the rebellion of '15, he was left, for several years, Commander-in-Chief in Scotland, in which capacity he employed his men in constructing a series of military roads through the Highlands, in hitherto inacessible places, where there had previously been nothing but trackways, almost impassable in winter. These roads so delighted the natives that, in grateful commemoration they set up a stone, inscribed—

Had you seen but these roads before they were made, You would lift up your hands and bless General Wade;

which would seem as if it had been composed by one of the Sister Isle. Marshal Wade came of an illustrious race. His earliest known ancestor was Wada, a Saxon noble of the eighth century, who inhabited a castle near Whitby. He was of gigantic stature; was one of the conspirators who murdered Æthelred, King of Northumbria; was defeated in battle at Whalley, in Lancashire, by Ardulph, Æthelred's successor; died soon after, and was buried in a hill between two stones seven feet high and twelve feet apart. A legend informs us that he had a cow for his wife, who for some cause or other had to go daily to a distant moor to be milked. As the way thither was rough and uneven, Wada set to

work to make a level road for her convenience, she bringing the stones in her apron. It chanced one day that her apron-string gave way, and the stones she was conveying, some twenty cart-loads, fell to the earth, and there they remained until recently, a monument of her industry and strength. The road is still in existence, and is called to this day "Wade's Cawsey." One of his wife's ribs may be seen in Mulgrave Castle, but some unbelieving sceptics contend that it is the bone of a whale. It may be presumed that it is from this remote ancestor that General Wade inherited his talent for road-making. From this redoubtable hero descended the Wades of New Grange, near Leeds, with whom General Wade was connected, but how nearly or how remotely is not apparent. Of a collateral branch was Henry Wade, of King's Cross, near Leeds, whose brother Anthony married, in 1590, Judith, daughter of Thos. Foxcroft, of New Grange, and had issue, with five daughters, Benjamin, of New Grange, and John, of King's Cross. Benjamin, who d.s.p. 1671, built the mansion at New Grange in 1626. He was a zealous Loyalist, and contributed £10,000 to the exchequer of Charles I. during the Civil Wars. John, his brother, who died in 1645, married Mary, daughter of John Waterhouse, of Woodhouse, Leeds. Anthony, his second son, of King's Cross, served the office of Mayor of Leeds in 1676, and died 1683. Benjamin, his son, of New Grange, married Anne, daughter of Walter Calverley, of Calverley, whose elder sons d.v.p. and s.p. Walter, his fifth son, succeeded; rebuilt the mansion at New Grange 1752, and died 1757. Walter, his second son, married Anne, daughter and heiress of Robert Allanson, of the Royd, Halifax, and died 1771. Benjamin, his third son (the two elder having died young), succeeded, and died 1792, having had issue three daughters, all of whom died young.

London.

F. Ross, F.R.H.S.

GENERAL SIR RICHARD DEAN.

About the year 1600 William Dean was a dyer in Swinegate, Leeds. In his hands trade had prospered sufficiently to enable him to become a freeholder. The premises wherein he carried on his business were his own; they were situate behind those mills in Swinegate then, as now, called the "King's Mills," because they belonged to the Crown. Wm. Lindley, Esquire, of Leathley, the farmer of the mills under Queen Elizabeth, chose to pick a quarrel with the prosperous dyer, who had increased his premises in the direction of the royal property. Dean had erected a new building over against the mill-wheel, and this act had given offence to Lindley, who forthwith commenced a law-suit against the dyer, on the ground that, although erected upon Dean's land, the new building was injurious to the interests of the Crown, inasmuch as it prevented the sun from shining upon the mill-wheels in winter. The suit was tried at York, but the unsympathising jurymen,

who could not be brought to see the reason why her Majesty's millwheels required the mocking, heatless rays of a winter sun to fall upon them, gave a verdict in favour of the dyer. This protest against tyranny supported by regal power, may be taken as an assurance that the Deans were men of indomitable resolution of purpose, for there were few men who dared to oppose her most gracious Majesty

Elizabeth, Queen of England, France, and Ireland.*

Richard Dean, the subject of this memoir, is said by Wilson to have been the son or grandson of the above William; we incline to consider him the latter. Than this bald statement of the reluctant chronicler we know nothing more of the future hero until we find him a great and prominent man, whose actions are noticed in the chronicles of the age in which he lived and moved. Of his parentage, of his boyhood, of the development of his mind, of the inclination of his thoughts, of his early exploits, and of his early avocations, we know no more than if he had never lived. Heath is the only historian who speaks as to his origin. In that writer's account of the Regicides, we learn that Dean "was formerly a hoyman's servant at Ipswich, and when the war began was a matross in the train of artillery, and rose to a captain's command therein; and was famous first at the siege of Exeter, and being a cross fellow, was thought fit to be one of Cromwell's complices, to execute his plots against his Sovereign's life." The exact amount of truth contained in this statement we cannot point out. If ever Dean was a hoyman's servant at Ipswich, we are at a loss to explain how he became such; but that he was famous first at the siege of Exeter we can deny. The city of Exeter was delivered to Lord Fairfax on the 3rd of April, 1646, yet two years previous to that event Dean was an officer of some note in the army of the Earl of Essex, and his name appears among those of the officers of that army who signed the attestation concerning the surrender to the King at Lestithiel, in the month of August, 1644. In the "Squire Papers" published by Carlyle, the names of two persons, H. Deane and R. Deane, are given amongst those who were "hearty" to the cause; and one of these was captain of a troop—of Ironsides probably. As Dean's name does not appear among the names of officers of the first Parliamentary army, we must suppose he joined the service as a volunteer, zealous, but ignorant of military matters, after hostilities had actually commenced.

^{*} This William Dean is the last of his race whom we can clearly show to have been settled in Leeds. Wilson, the antiquary, who succeeded Thoresby as the historian of the town, and continued to chronicle events until the middle of the eighteenth century, possessed the documents referring to Dean's law-suit, and had an opportunity of learning the leading facts relating to the family. But he did not do so, and the reason is perfectly obvious. Wilson was a Royalist of the narrowest and most bigoted kind, the Deans were Parliamentarians of the most uncompromising and sinful caste; therefore it was through political delinqencies, especially those of the one great member of their family, that no account of them should be recorded.

Two years of hard fighting had expired before Dean raised himself into historic notice. When Fairfax and Cromwell were chasing Rupert's broken army from Marston Moor, Dean was with the Earl of Essex rapidly winning victories for the Parliament in the distant counties of Devon and Cornwall.

It was during the campaign of 1645 that Dean established his military renown, and commenced that close friendship with Cromwell which terminated only in death. He fought with Cromwell at Naseby; he shared in the triumphant march through the western counties; he took a prominent part in the siege of Bristol, as comptroller of the ordnance; he was one who dictated terms to Lord Hopton at Truro; and he stood before Oxford to force Charles into submission when he had retreated there as to the last place in his kingdom which could

offer him even a temporary asylum.

After the termination of the war, when it was urged there was no necessity for the maintenance of a body of soldiers larger than was required to prosecute the Irish war, and preserve order in the kingdom, Dean was appointed to the command of the artillery which was to be sent into Ireland. The peculiar turn military matters were taking in England, through the dispute between the army and the Parliament, seems to furnish the reason why he did not go. The army was Republican; the opponents of the army were Royalists; and as Dean was a Republican of the most uncompromising caste, it was only to be expected that he would remain at home where his counsel and advice might further the grand object of all his efforts. In all the important transactions, therefore, which preceded the execution of the King, we find Dean taking a prominent part on the side of the army and against those who sympathised with monarchy. He was colonel of a regiment of foot, under Cromwell, at the siege of Pembroke Castle; he was again with him at the battle of Preston, Aug. 20th, 1648, when Oliver defeated the Scotch under the Duke of Hamilton.

On the 23rd of December the Commons voted that the King should be brought to trial. In the interval between the purging of the House of Commons and the passing of this vote, Dean had been one of the few with whom Cromwell was wont "to consider and confer how the settlement of the kingdom might be best effected." Dean's most unqualified advice would be in favour of the erection of a Republic. With this predisposition to put away the poor tyrant whom he had so strenuously helped to crush, Richard Dean was appointed one of the judges for the trying of the King, by the Act for erecting a High Court of Justice. He sedulously attended the several meetings of the Court, and signed his name to the King's death-warrant in bold, regular characters, very unlike those of a hogman's servant.

When Cromwell called together a Parliament, Colonels Dean, Popham, and Blake were transferred from the land-service to the navy, and for some months they were in command of naval squadrons guarding the Channel, or watching the coasts of Ireland, where Rupert had taken that part of the English navy which still adhered to the King; where Ormond upheld the Royal cause with an army of considerable force; and where Cromwell was smiting his enemies with a strong and terrible hand. In March, 1650-1, Dean, Popham, and Blake were, by Act of Parliament, constituted Admirals and Generals of the Fleet, but when Charles Stuart attempted to make war upon the Commonwealth, Dean again took up his military command, and we find him acting a distinguished part at that "crowning success," the battle of Worcester.

When the naval war broke out between the English and the Dutch, Dean entered upon his command as an Admiral conjointly with General Monk. What his knowledge of naval affairs was at the outset of his naval career we cannot say; but if he was not an expert seamen, he appears to have been very apt to learn the duties of one.

The first great engagement with the Dutch was Dean's last. commenced on the 2nd day of June, 1653, and at the first broadside, Dean was slain by a cannon ball which struck him in the breast. was standing by the side of Monk when he fell, and his death seems to have been the cause of some consternation to the seamen of his ship. Monk covered the dead body with his cloak, and commanded the seamen to attend to their duty. A two days' action brought a complete victory to the English. Van Tromp, the most experienced naval officer of the day, saw his fleet taken or dispersed, and himself compelled to The rejoicings of the English were greatly saddened by the death of Dean. In the report of the action which Monk transmitted to the Commissioner of the Admiralty he speaks of Dean as "an honest and able servant to this Commonwealth." The Admiral's mutilated body was taken to Greenwich, where it was received with mournful sadness. The 23rd of June (N.S. 3rd of July) was set apart by the English Parliament as a day of devotion and thanksgiving for their great victory, and it was generally kept throughout the city. On the 24th the Admiral was buried. The corpse was placed on board a barge, which was followed up the river by a procession of barges and boats, all in mourning equipage. As the procession passed along, the ships in the river discharged their guns, the batteries of the Tower thundered forth their dismal salute, and the solemn peal was continued by other guns placed on the banks of the river even up to the Abbey. The arrangements of Dean's funeral seem to have been those afterwards observed at the burial of his famous comrade, Blake. After the procession had landed at Westminster Bridge it passed through a guard of several regiments of soldiers, drawn up to do the last military honours to the deceased commander. Cromwell himself was there with the chief men of his Government. All the pomp and ceremony of military parade were exhausted to do honour to his memory. The corpse was carried through New Palace Yard to the Abbey, and was interred among the bodies of the greatest men of the land in the chapel of Henry VII. It remained there in quiet repose until the 12th Sept., 1661, when the returned King dragged forth the mouldering bones, along with those of many other Republican heroes, and threw them into a pit dug for their reception, in St. Margaret's churchyard, close by.

Dean left a widow and children. From the day of his death till that of his burial the Parliament allowed them £100 per diem in consideration of the very eminent services he had rendered to the

Commonwealth.

For many additional particulars (omitted for want of space), see "Supplement to Leeds Worthies," pp. 551, 558; Col. Chester's "Westminster Abbey Registers," pp. 146-7; and the "Life of Richard Deane (the Regicide), Major-General and General at Sea," by the Rev. J. B. Deane, M.A., F.S.A., Rector of St. Martin Outwich, London, with two portraits, &c., 1871, Longmans & Co.

Richmond.

R. V. TAYLOR, B.A.

A FAMOUS LEEDS GENERAL.

SIR SHEFFIELD CLAPHAM, Knt., &c., Major-General of the army sent by James I. unto Stoad, was born at Cottingley, near Beeston, Leeds, and was baptised in the Leeds Old Parish Church, November 13th, 1580 (vide Regist. Eccles. Leod). He was the son of Gresham Clapham, who resided at Cottingley for many years in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by Anne, daughter and heiress of Captain William Fisher. Gresham was the son of George Clapham, by his first wife, Katherine,

daughter of Mr. Thwaits, of Lund and Marston; he married second, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Morgan, and Maid of Honour to Queen Elizabeth. His sister, Anne, was married to John, second brother of Sir William Ingleby, of Ripley. George was the son of William Clapham, Esq., by Margaret, daughter of Sir William Middleton. of Stockeld, Knt. His sister Margaret married Mr. Arthur Dineley, of Swillington. William was the son of Christopher Clapham, who was the son of William Clapham, by Joan, daughter of Sir William Skargill, Knt. His brother John was the father of David

Clapham, for whose works see Wood's "Athen. Oxou.," vol. I., p. 64. This same John Clapham (as a curious MS. says) was a famous soldier in the wars between the Houses of York and Lancaster. He was General under the great Earl of Warwick, and cut off the heads of Jasper, Earl of Pembroke, and the Duke of Bedford, in the church porch at Banbury (vide Camden's "Britan.," p. 713, &c.) His sisters,

Thomasine married Thomas Nesfield; Agnes, Mr. Redman; Anne, Mr. Joseph Bossville; and Elizabeth, Mr. Thomas Methley. The above William was the son of Thomas Clapham, by Margaret, daughter of Walter Calverley, of Calverley, Esq., married 21st Henry 6th (or 1443), which pedigree might be continued for twelve generations The above Gresham Clapham, left issue—first, George Clapham, who married Martha, daughter of Thomas Heber, of Marton, Esq.; second, Ralph, baptised December 21st 1579; third, the above Sir Sheffield Clapham, baptised November 13th, 1580, Major-General, who married a lady in Brabant, and left an only daughter, who married a son of Sir Ralph Ashton, of Whalley, Lancashire; fourth, Richard, baptised at Leeds, February 11th, 1582; fifth, Robert, baptised June 24th, 1583; sixth, Alexander, June 3rd, 1584; seventh, Grace, June 15th, 1585; eighth, Francis, July 1st, 1586; ninth, William, August 26th, 1587; and tenth, Anna, December 18th, 1588. These dates are from the registers of the Parish Church of Leeds, in which parish they were all born, their father, Gresham Clapham, living first at The Wither and then at Cottingley. The above George left issue -first Sir Christopher Clapham, Knt., who married Mary, daughter of Mr. John Lowden, of London; second, George, slain at Newcastle for Charles I.; third, Thomas, slain at Preston for Charles I., &c. above Sir Christopher left issue-Sheffield Clapham, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Benjamin Thonborow, of Swinden Hall, son of Dr. John Thonborow, Bishop of Worcester; and second, Margaret, married to Sir William Craven, and left issue William, afterwards Lord Craven, who married Margaret, daughter of Sir Christopher Clapham. The above Sir Sheffield Clapham left issue Christopher Clapham, Esq., living at London in 1705, having married Ellen, daughter of Mr. Jolly, of Deeping, county Lincolnshire, and left issue three sons, who all died young; second, Richard, married another daughter of Mr. Jolly, sister of Ellen; third, Benjamin, married Elizabeth, another daughter of Mr. Jolly, and sister of Ellen, &c., who left issue five daughters; fourth, Elizabeth, married Mr. Henry Mitchell, of Moor-Allerton, near Leeds; fifth, Anne, married Mr. Jos. Whitley, of Leeds; and sixth, Frances, married Mr. Waddington, of Moor-Allerton, near Leeds. The Rev. Thomas Clapham, Vicar of Bradford, who was born in this locality, was probably a descendant of this ancient family.* The arms of the Claphams were argent on a bend azure, with six fleurs-de-lis or 2, 2, and 2; and the crest, a lion rampant sable, holding a sword argent, hilt and pomel or. Their pedigree is also given in Glover's "Visitation of Yorkshire," 1584-5, and in Dugdale's "Visitation," in 1665, &c.

^{*} Vicar Clapham was an eminent man in Bradford. He held the offices of master of the Grammar School, lecturer, and vicar. He sprang from the noted family of Clapham of Beamsley, and the tact is recorded on his monument, surmounted by the Clapham arms. He stood amongst the foremost of the distinguished masters of the Grammar School, possessing great and varied learning, and also the rare talent of clearly and pleasantly communicating it to his scholars.—Holkoyd's Collectanea Bradfordiana, p. 164.

A DISTINGUISHED GENERAL.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR JOHN ELLEY, K.C.B., &c., a distinguished officer, formerly a tanner's boy at Meanwood, was born at Armley Hill End, near Leeds, where there is a field called Eley's or Elley's Close. He enlisted into the Royal Horse Guards Blue, with some others from Armley Heights and from Farnley. He was formerly in the service of Mr. John Gelderd, tanner, of Meanwood, and had often, on a wet Sunday, to meet Mrs. Gelderd, at Headingley Church, with an umbrella and a pair of pattens. Elley was engaged to marry Ann Gelderd, the daughter of his master, but she died, and he attended her funeral, at Armley Chapel, in great grief. Elley had a desire, after a short service, to leave the army, but was induced by the Rev. John Smithson, then incumbent of Headingley, to remain. He enlisted at Leeds, on the 5th November, 1789, as a private trooper in the Royal Horse Guards Blue; in which he soon obtained the post of Quarter-Master, and soon afterwards a cornetcy in the same regiment. He accompanied the four troops of the Blues to Flanders, in 1793, as Acting-Adjutant; and was present at the several engagements where the Blues distinguished themselves, particularly at Cateau, April 26th, 1794, where Elley evinced signal gallantry. During the campaigns in Flanders (1793-5), he was present at most of the battles fought during that period, and at the siege of Valenciennes, &c. He was employed as aide de-camp to Major-General Staveley, on the staff of Great Britain, when the country was threatened with invasion by Bonaparte. In 1808 he served as Assistant Adjutant-General to the cavalry of the army which advanced into Spain, under Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore, and was present in the affairs of Sahagun, Majorca, Benevente, and Lugo, and in the battle of Corunna. He served also in the Peninsula from 1809 to 1814, and was present at Talayera and most of the battles in Portugal and Spain. He had the command of the rear-guard of Cavalry which covered the advance corps of the army when it retired over the Alberche; and was in the battles of Fuentes d' Onor, Salamanca, Vittoria. Orthes, and He received several severe wounds, particularly at Salamanca, where he narrowly escaped being taken prisoner. In 1815 he was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General to the Cavalry of the army in Flanders, and served at the battle of Waterloo. It is recorded of Sir John Elley, in Scott's "Letters to his Kinsfolk," that there were found on the field of Waterloo more than one of Napoleon's Cuirassiers cleft to the chine by the stalwart arm of this gallant officer. He was a daring fellow, and was generally known in the army as "Black Jack, the Duke's aide-de-camp." For his services on these occasions he was appointed a K.C.B., and received a cross and two He was appointed also a Knight of the Austrian Order of Maria Theresa, and a Knight of the 4th class of the Russian Order of St. George. He afterwards served on the staff in the South of Ireland. and represented Windsor in Sir Robert Peel's Parliament, of whose

party and politics he was an active sur orter. He died January 23rd, 1839, and was interred in the Chapel Royal at Windsor. The following are the dates of his various promotions:—Quartermaster, June 4th, 1790, Royal Horse Guards; Cornet, 6th June, 1794; Lieutenant, 26th January, 1796; Captain, 24th October, 1799; Major, 29th November, 1804; Lieutenant-Colonel, 6th March, 1806; Colonel, 7th March, 1813; Major-General, 12th August, 1819; appointed Governor of Galway, 19th January, 1826, with £348 18s. 8d. per annum; appointed Colonel of the 17th Lancers, 23rd November, 1829; Lieutenant-General, 10th January, 1837. For many additional particulars with anecdotes, &c., see the "Worthies of Leeds," pp. 375-6; also "Recollections of Count Gronow," late of Grenadier Guards, and "Memoirs and Correspondence of Field-Marshal Viscount Combermere," (Hurst and Blackett), reviewed in Fraser's Magazine for November, 1866, &c.

Melbecks.

R. V. TAYLOR, B.A.

LIEUT.-GEN. JOSHUA GUEST.

This celebrated General, who commanded the King's troops at Edinburgh during the rebellion in 1745, was a native of Leeds, and the son of a cloth dresser, a business at which he himself laboured in the early part of his life. Of the circumstances which produced his elevation there are at present no trace—at least none to which we have access. After the army of Charles Stuart had taken possession of the City of Edinburgh, General Guest made use of some finesse to engage the rebel army in a siege of the Castle and thus prevented them from marching directly into England. With this view, after the battle of Preston, he wrote four or five letters addressed to the Duke of Newcastle, Secretary of State, stating that there was but a small stock of provisions in the Castle of Edinburgh, and that he should be obliged to surrender immediately. These letters fell, as it was designed they should, into the hands of the rebels and had the desired effect; and there is no doubt that his judicious defence of the Castle contributed to retard, in a very considerable degree, the progress of the arms of the Pretender, and thereby rendered a very essential and lasting service to his country. Another account states that General Guest was once a servant at the Angel Inn, in Halifax; which (if true), greatly redounds to his honour, as he was most probably promoted for his merit. His parents are said to have lived for rome time at Lightcliffe, near This bold and fortunate son of Mars, from a very Halifax. humble beginning, both in his civil and military capacity, deservedly rose to the rank of a general. He had actually been ostler to the person who kept the post-office at Boroughbridge in Yorkshire. So far was he from concealing his once subaltern situation in the army,

when removed from the care of horses, that he always sent the first slice of meat from his table to the sentinels at his gate; because, said he, "I remember, when I stood sentinel, I sometimes envied those who were at dinner within doors." In the north aisle of Westminster Abbey is a handsome monument erected to his memory, admirably well cut, having his bust thereon, in white marble, with the following concise but energetic inscription on the tablet beneath:—

Sacred
To those virtues
That adorn a Christian and a soldier,
This marble perpetuates the memory of
Lieutenant-General Joshua Guest,
Who closed a service of sixty years,
By faithfully defending Edinburgh Castle
Against the rebels in 1745.

His widow (who lies near him) caused this to be erected. On a base and pyramid of most beautiful Egyptian porphyry, are the finest enrichments and bust that are to be seen in the whole church. It were an injustice to the excellent artist (Sir Robert Taylor, sculptor) to attempt a description of this monument, as nothing but a fine imagination is capable of conceiving how highly it is finished. He died in October, 1747, aged 87; she, in 1751. A portrait of General Guest was engraved by S. Taylor in 1744, from a painting by V. Diest, in 1724. See Noble's "Continuation" of Grainger's "Biog. Hist. of England," "The Yorkshire Dead in Westminster Abbey" under 1747 and 1751; also the "Notes in Col. Chester's Book," pp. 373 and 381. For many additional particulars (omitted for want of space), see a memoir of Lieut -General Guest, by W. Wheater, in "Colburn's United Service Mag.," and in the "Yorkshire Post" for Sept. 12th, 1868, &c. Sir Thomas Lord Fairfax was also a Yorkshire General; as were also Sir Wm. Balfour, Boynton, Cockell, Denison, Fawcett, Hopton, Ingilby, Lambert, Langdale, Lascelles, Monckton, Seaton, Rawden, Thompson, &c.; some of whose memoirs may possibly be given in future vols.

Richmond.

R. V. TAYLOR, B.A.





YORKSHIRE LIBRARIES.

AN OLD DONCASTER LIBRARY.

N the year 1710, a few gentlemen residing in the little town of Spalding, in Lincolnshire, who were in the habit of meeting at a coffee house to pass away an hour in literary conversation, and in reading aloud some new publications, formed themselves into a society, which they named "The Gentlemen's Society at Spalding."* The objects of the society were—literary conversation, reading, enquiries relating to antiquities, natural history, improvements in arts and sciences; in fact, they excluded nothing but politics, "which," says the founder, Mr. Maurice Johnson, "would throw us all into confusion and disorder."†

Three other societies having nearly similar objects were established shortly after the Spalding society. These were the Peterborough society, the Stamford society, founded about 1721, and the Doncaster society, founded in 1714. The last-named, called the "Society of the Clergy of Doncaster," had amongst its members the principal clergy and many of the gentry of the neighbourhood. The meetings were held monthly at the house of each of the members in succession. The objects of this society were not quite so extensive as those of the Spalding society, after which it was modelled. "Improvement in Christian Knowledge"‡ was the main object, but the meetings appear to have been of a convivial nature, and were sometimes held at noted inns and hostelries. To further the ends of the society, it was agreed to obtain subscriptions for the purchase of books, and also to accept

[•] Nichol's Literary Anecdotes of the 18th century. Vol VI., page 6.

[†] Ibid, p. 7. ‡ Deed of Incorporation of the Society's Library, reprinted in Miller's History of Doncaster, p. 94.

donations of books with the intent to establish a library for the use of the members and benefactors of the society. The books acquired were kept originally in the vestry of the Parish Church, 30s. being paid in October, 1716, for a "book-press set up there" at the charge of the subscribers,* and they remained there until the year 1726. But in the year 1721 or 1722, an application was made to His Grace William, then Archbishop of York, for his license and approbation to use the room over the south porch of the then existing Parish Church of Doncaster for the purposes of the library. The application was received favourably, and a deed under the hand of the Archbishop, and with the Archiepiscopal seal, dated 26th Sept., 1722, granted the requisite permission for the room to be fitted up and used as a library for the society. No action, however, seems to have been taken on this permission until four years later, 1726, when a general effort was made in order to establish the library on the basis intended, and to provide for its maintenance and administration. A deed was drawn up between the then Vicar of Doncaster, Patrick Dujon, and the trustees of the society, which, after reciting in brief the foundation and objects of the society, goes on to provide for the administration of the library, to which many books had been given and many others added by purchase with the subscriptions of the members, "which books so purchased and given do now amount to a considerable value." The Rev. Patrick Dujon and his successors, as Vicars of Doncaster, were to be the librarians and attend at the library every Saturday from ten to four, to lend out and receive books. No books were to be lent unless the person borrowing deposited with the librarian a sum equal to the value of the book, which sum was to be forfeited unless the book was returned within the specified time, or if any hurt or damage happened to it. The time allowed for reading was, for a folio, three months; a quarto, two months; a small book within one month. No person to have more than two books at a time. It was provided that any trustee or contributor who desired to borrow more than two books for the purpose of furnishing himself with information to be used in writing anything for the public good, should be allowed to borrow six books for four months, on condition that he gave gratis to the library a printed copy of what he published, and also deposited the value of the books as usual. Any person who contributed money or books to the value of twenty shillings and upwards was allowed to use the books of the The trustees of the society were to be as follows:—The Mayor of Doncaster, the Vicar of Owston, the Rector of Sprotboro', the Rector of Warmsworth, the Rector of Hooton Roberts, the Curate of Harworth (Nottingham); the Vicar of Wadworth, the Vicar of Cantley, the Curate of Thorne, and the Curate of Swinton. From this time, then, two branches of work were carried on by the society, viz., the meetings which were held on the first Thursday in every month, and the

^{*} Jackson's History of St. George's Church, Doncaster, p. 49.

lending of books to the members, free of charge, beyond the annual subscription, but under such restrictions as would be considered prohibitive at the present time. It was provided by the deed just mentioned, that all the books were to be marked either in Latin or English, as the property of the society, and the name of the donor, or the cost of the book, was also to be inserted. A small copper bookplate was engraved by Mr. William Spencer, of Bramley Grange, who presented it to the society in 1721.

In 1726, the year in which the library was put into working order, the Corporation of Doncaster gave £10 10s. "for advancing so good and pious an undertaking."* Lord Downe, in a letter written in 1734, requests the society not to visit him on Mondays and Thursdays, as those were hunting days, when he could not dine until the late hour of three o'clock.

The founder of the Spalding society, writing in 1744 to Mr. Bowyer, and referring to one of the secretaries of the Spalding society, says, "We charged him to enquire for and visit the society at Doncaster, through which he may in his ready road both pass and re-pass; and if he can't hit the day of the company's meeting, at least to visit the president or secretary and settle a correspondence by inviting them to become members of ours, and accepting some of us into their fraternity."† The society's meeting was held by adjournment at Blyth and Bawtry in 1746.‡ This is the latest reference to the society until the year 1821, and it is supposed that it gradually became inactive about the middle of the 18th century; indeed, the adjournment of the meeting to Blyth and Bawtry in 1746 might be taken to indicate an attempt to re-awaken the languishing interest of the members by visiting neighbouring places. On the 6th of May, 1821, a meeting of the trustees of the library was held in the vestry of the Parish Church, Doncaster, the Rev. John Sharpe, Vicar, in the chair. At this meeting it was resolved to transfer the books belonging to the society's library to the custody of the Doncaster Subscription Library, which Institution had just been established. It was arranged that the books were to be kept on shelves distinct from those belonging to the subscription library, they were to be under the care and superintendence of the librarian, and open at all times to the inspection of the trustees for the time being of the society's library. The books were made available for the use of the subscribers to the new library, but no book could be removed from the building without a written order from one of the original trustees, or from the president and treasurer for the time being of the subscription library. Accordingly, the books were transferred to the rooms of the subscription library at the corner of High Street and St. Sepulchre Gate.

^{*} Jackson's St. George's Church App., p. xxvi. † Reliquæ Galleanæ, p. 93. ‡ Nichol's Literary Anecdotes, vol. vi., p. 5.

A catalogue of the books was published at this time as a supplement to the catalogue of the subscription library, a copy of which I have succeeded in obtaining for the Doncaster Borough Free Library, It is dated 1822. A list of the books is also given in Miller's "History of Doncaster," to which no date is affixed, but published about 1805. A comparison of these two lists shows the number of books as given by Miller to be 393, and the number according to the later catalogue, 441. This might be taken to indicate that some additions had been made to the library between 1805 and 1821; but it more probably means that the list given by Miller is incomplete, and this is upheld by the fact that there is no book mentioned in the cataloge of 1822, of a later date than 1757. If the society had, as is conjectured, become inactive about the middle of the eighteenth century, then it is probable that a complete list of the books did not exist in Miller's time, that he simply copied the incomplete list, and when the books were re-catalogued in 1821-2, a complete list was made.

Unfortunately the society's library was not destined to remain long in the rooms of the subscription library. It seemed to be under a ban, to be impelled onwards, from ruin to ruin, until it was utterly destroyed. In the records of the subscription library is a minute of a meeting held August 20th, 1833, which runs:—"The committee feeling the necessity of providing further acommodation for the increased number of volumes belonging to the society, direct the treasurer to communicate to the trustees of the Doncaster Church* Library their wish to decline the future custody of the books belonging to that trust, and that the treasurer do take the necessary steps for their removal." Hence they were taken back to the room over the

south porch of the church. Alas!

Then came the end. On the night of Sunday, February 28th, 1853, the parish church of St. George was destroyed by fire, and the society's library, after an existence of 130 years, was totally destroyed. It was

a sad catastrophe to befall such a collection of books.

The only book known to have been saved from the general destruction is Wood's "Athenæ Oxonienses," two vols., folio, 1721. These had, it is presumed, been borrowed by a gentleman in the town, previous to the fire, and so escaped; they were found in this gentleman's house after his death, and were given by the widow to an esteemed gentleman, still living, who has most kindly and courteously given me these details. The books contain a book-plate, inscribed, "Ad Bibliothecam Doncastriensem," and are marked as "the gift of Mr. Richd. Fayram of Doncaster, Doncaster Library."

Miller relates that a former curate of Doncaster was not satisfied with spending the greater part of his days in the library, but had a bed fixed within it, and spent there his nights also. This must have been

This is an error: the correct name is the Society's Library, but as it was kept in the church it is sometimes called the Church Library.

some time in the last century, as Miller's book was published about 1805, but neither name nor date is given.

As regards the character and value of the books, it may safely be said that the collection was a valuable one. Folio editions of the classics formed a very large section of the library. "Tindall's Bible," folio, London, 1532; "Cicero de Officiis, Erasmi," folio, Lugd. 1517; "Erasmus' Paraphrase of the New Testament," two vols., folio, London, 1548, and "Book of Common Prayer," folio, Edinburgh,* 1637, were the only black letter books in the library which have been distinguished as such in the catalogue of 1822. The following is a complete list, taken from the catalogue just mentioned, of the books of an earlier date than 1550.

Augustini Opera, (vol I. IX. X.) folio Basil, (11,) 1529. do. (11 vols. in 8) folio Parisiis, (12,) 1541. Basilii Epistolae 12mo, Hagan, (13,) 1527. Burgersdicius de Logica Institut., 8vo. Harderv. (14,) 1548. Ciceronis Phillipicae Ascensii, 4to, 1529. Cicero de Officiis; Erasmi.—black letter—folio Ludg. (15,) 1517. Chrysostomi Opera, (3rd vol.) folio, Basil, (11,) 1525. Cartwright's Comments on the Proverbs, 4to, Amsterdam, 1532. Calvini Commentarium in Epistolas, folio, Geneva, 1518. Erasmi Paraphraseon in Novum Testamentum, (1st vol.) 12mo. Basil, (11,) 1524. Erasmus' Paraphrase of the New Testament, (2 vols.) black letter, folio, London, 1548 Fuschii Historia Stirpium, 12mo. Parisiis, (12.) 1546.

Haymons Homiliae, 12mo. Coloniae, (16,) 1537. Justiniani Institutionum Paraphrasis, folio, Lovanii, (17,) 1549. Neckermanni Systema Logicae, 12mo. Colon, (16,) 1511.

Novum Testamentum Latinum, Delaeni, 4to. London, 1540.

Ovidii Epistolae, Badii, 4to. Lugd., (15,) 1518.

Psalterium Latinum, 12mo. Parisiis, (12,) 1547.

Sarcerii Scholium in Mattaeum, 12mo. Franc, (18,) 1537.

Setoni Dialectica, 12mo London, 1545.

Theophylacti Enarrationes, 12mo. Colon, (16,) 1541. Tindall's Bible, black letter, folio, London, 1532.

Theophrasti Opera, folio, Basil, (11,) 1541. Valerius Maximus, 18mo. Anverp, (19,) 1545.

11, Basle. 12, Paris. 13, The Hague, 14, (?). 15, Leyden. 16, Cologne. 17, Louvaine. 18, Frankfort. 19, Antwerp.

The number of books dated between 1551 and 1599 was forty-six, which, with the twenty-four works just mentioned as being prior to 1550, brings the total number of 16th century books up to seventy. A book worthy of notice is "Walton's Polyglot Bible," six volumes, folio, London, 1657; the library contained a complete copy of this Bible, and also duplicates of volumes II, III. VI. According to the list given by Miller, the library contained a copy of Dugdale's Monasticon, folio, three volumes, 1656, but this does not appear in the catalogue of 1822. It may be that the book was borrowed previous to the removal in 1821,

^{*} There were two printers at Edinburgh in 1637, viz., Robert Young and George Anderson.

and not returned, in which case it very likely escaped the fire, and may still be in existence; it will be known by the book-plate, "Ad Bibliothecam Doncastriensem."

It is a grievous thing to know that so many books, which are now held in great esteem in the book-world, were swept away at one blow, and not only the books, but also the sacred and beautiful edifice in which they were kept.

Doncaster.

JOHN BALLINGER.

THE LEEDS (OLD) LIBRARY.

On the morning of Tuesday, August 9th, 1768, the worthy burgesses of Leeds found in the columns of the "Intelligencer," the following business-like and complete advertisement:-

"It is proposed to establish in this Town, A Circulating Library, Upon the following Plan, or one similar to it, that shall be more approved by the Generality of the Subscribers.

1. Every Subscriber to pay a guinea at his admission, and Five Shillings a year for the Purchase of Books, with a little Addition for other Expences.

2. The Books to be chosen by a Committee of twelve or twenty, who are to meet every month, and to be elected at an annual Meeting of all the Subscribers.

3. None of the Books to be sold; but the whole stock to increase perpetually, without any Increase of the price of Admission.

4. Every Subscriber to have a Power of transferring his Property in the Library in any manner whatever.

A Library upon this Plan was formed at Liverpool in the year 1758. It is now become very considerable, and is a great Benefit to that Town. Others have since been formed upon the same in other places; and it is hoped, that the Gentlemen and Ladies of Leeds will not be backward to follow so good an Example; as a Library of this Nature will be an Honour to the Town, and a capital Advantage to the Inhabitants, especially in future Time. For an Establishment of this kind cannot be expected to make any great Figure for a few years; but it will be seen to be of such a Nature, as that it cannot fail to increase in Number of Members, and in Stock of Books perpetually, so that if properly enougaged it Members, and in Stock of Books perpetually; so that, if properly encouraged, it will at no great Distance of Time, be an Object of Considerable importance.

Those who chuse to encourage this Scheme, are desired to meet in order to carry it into execution, by electing proper Officers, &c. on Monday the 15th day of August Instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon at Mr. Myer's in Briggate in whose News-Room a Printed Catalogue of the Library at Liverpool and a copy of their Laws, will be laid, for the Inspection of any Person, who is desirous of having a more perfect Idea of this Scheme, and of its Importance, than can be conceived in these short Proposals."

The idea was warmly taken up, and though we have no record of the meeting held on Monday, 15th August, and probable subsequent preliminary meetings, yet we are assured no time was lost in carrying it to a practical issue, for the regular minutes of the library committee date from the month following, and give evidence of a carefully planned

^{*} At this time Leeds had already two newspapers, "The Intelligencer" and " The Mercury."

constitution; the soundness of which has been proved by the fact that after a flourishing existence of 114 years it has remained practically unaltered.

The young society began with 104 members and hired for their purpose an upper room at the sign of the "Dial," in Kirkgate, then occupied as a bookstore by Mr. Joseph Ogle, who was appointed librarian, "and should have for this present year five guineas for his trouble." The same year the first catalogue was published; its title ran:—

"LAWS for the REGULATION of the circulating library in Leeds, and a CATALOGUE of the BOOKS belonging to it: to which are prefixed, the Names of the Subscribers. Leeds: Printed by Griffith Wright,* 1768. It described 503 volumes "classified according to size,—8 folios, 31 quartos, 199 octavos, and 265 duodecimos."

Besides the first purchases, the library acquired by gift several important works, and its first furniture was represented by a handsome "strong oaken table for the use of the Committee," presented by the brothers Messrs. Thomas and Hatton Wolrich.†

The first president was James Kenion, Esquire, who two years before was mayor of Leeds.

Dr. Priestley, who had been scarcely twelve months in the town, was appointed first honorary secretary; and we believe we are justified in assuming that to him was due the first suggestion that Leeds should emulate Liverpool in so praiseworthy an object, and that his was the main part of the work in carrying it into effect.

Since Dr. Priestley's time, there has hardly been a period in the history of the library during which his successors in the pastorate of Mill Hill Chapel have not taken an active share in the administration of the library.

The regulations of the new institution were designed with a view to perfect equality and fair play amongst the members. It was enacted "that all the members should have equal power in the society, and out of their number should be chosen, annually, a committee of twenty persons, each member giving a list, unseen by the rest, of those persons of whom he would choose to have it consist, and all the books were to be chosen by the committee, and by way of ballot; but every member of the society could command a ballot for any book he pleased."

^{*} Griffith Wright was proprietor of "The Leeds Intelligencer."

† This table disappeared some years ago, and had dropped out of memory, when during the recent alterations (1880-81) the present librarian, exploring the old cellars, found among a heap of debris a battered piece of furniture apparently so worthless that the workmen intended to cart it off with the rubbish. On being brought out it was found to be the old committee table. It is now "restored" and is a notable feature in the handsome new reading-room.

In the interest of the librarian-bookseller, Mr. Ogle, and to enable him to discharge the duties of one function without detriment to those of the other, it was laid down that:-

"In order to avoid giving the Librarian unnecessary trouble, persons who come to take out books, are desired to rap on the door when they have absolutely fixed on the volume they chuse, and they will be waited upon immediately. There is no occasion for the attendance of the Librarian on the delivery of a book, it being sufficient to leave it upon the table."

To show the rapid progress made by the library during the first two years of its existence, we cannot do better than again to quote from the "Intelligencer." On the last Tuesday of August, 1770, appeared the following:

"The Circulating Library. On Monday next the 3rd of September, the Annual General Meeting of all the Subscribers to the Circulating Library in this Town, is appointed to be held at Mrs. Cook's the Old King's Arms at three o'clock in the afternoon. At this Meeting, a New Committee and President are to be chosen, and the annual payment of Five Shillings is to be made. At the Time of the last Annual Meeting, the whole number of the Subscribers was above One Hundred and Ten; but of that Number, (besides the members of the Old Com-Hundred and Ten; but of that Number, (besides the members of the Old Committee, who, as such are reasonably disqualified from voting,) only Ten or Eleven attended to chuse the new one. The Committee therefore, think it their Duty to remind the Subscribers in General, that, if ever there should appear the least Suspicion of Partiality in any particular Committee, the Annual Meeting, when the New Committee is elected, is the only Time for correcting and controlling so pernicious a Tendency. It is therfore earnestly to be wished, that every Subscriber who had the Welfare of the Society at Heart, and is not prevented by the most urgent Business, would always give his Attendance upon that Day, where, by every one producing his own list, a Committee will always be composed of the fullest and fairest Representation. and fairest Representation.

This Library, though of only Two Years Standing, already consists of upwards of Eight Hundred Volumes of Valuable Books, calculated for the Instruction and Entertainment of every Class of Readers. Every Member is entitled to a printed

copy of the Laws of the Society, and a Catalogue of all the Books.

Immediately after this meeting will be the Time for subscribing to the most advantage. It is hoped, therefore, that all those Gentlemen and Ladies, who are disposed to become Members will take this Opportunity of doing it. The Institution is such as cannot fail to be greatly advantageous both to the Subscribers themselves and to their Posterity, since none of the Books are ever to be sold; and the whole Stock, it is hoped, will be increased by the Addition of several hundred Volumes every Year."

"At the Annual Meeting held at Mr. Jos. Myers', the 5th of April, 1774, Miss Mary Ogle was unanimously elected librarian in the stead of her deceased father." •

Early in 1781 the committee discovered that their charge had outgrown the cradle of its infancy, and in April the "Intelligencer" informs us that they had taken "the large front room on the ground floor of the house in Kirkgate, formerly belonging to Sir James Ibbetson, Bart, and lately occupied by the Rev. D. Goodage." Five years before this it had been found that one of the first provisions in the original programme could not with fairness be carried out—that is—that no

increase should be made in the price of admission.

It was clearly unfair that, as the library increased in value, new members should be admitted to an equal share in its property, at the same fee as those who had borne the heat and burden of the day.

Accordingly in 1776, the entrance fee was increased to a guinea

and a half. Ten years later that again was doubled.

In 1805 the books had so increased that a fresh move became necessary, and this time the subscribers wisely determined no longer to hire accommodation but to acquire a building of their own. To raise the needed capital, debentures of £50 each, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent., were issued and taken up amongst themselves. With the funds thus provided the present valuable site* was purchased, and a plain but substantial building erected: the whole of the basement and ground floor was let off and produced a considerable income, while the upper floors made a handsome provision for the wants of the library.

In 1808 the subscribers to the Foreign Library—a society chiefly composed of foreigners residing in Leeds for purposes of trade, which had till now successfully catered for the literary wants of its members and had got together a small but very complete library of Continental literature,—offered to deposit their books in the library, the conditions

being :-

"1st.—That the Subscribers (of the Foreign Library) do pay four guineas per annum to the Librarian for Attendance.

2nd.—That no Persons shall in future be admitted a Subscriber to the Foreign Library who has not also a ticket in the English one."†

On June 6th, 1814, we find the following minute:-

"That the offer of the Foreign Library, on condition that not less than twenty pounds a year shall be laid out in the purchase of Foreign books, be accepted."

It is to be regretted that fuller particulars of this event in the history of the library have not been recorded; as it is owing to this vaguely described transaction that the Leeds Library is so exceptionally rich (for a library of its class) in foreign literature.

We infer that the members of the Foreign Library had individually become ticket-holders in the Leeds Library, and had offered to merge their books with those of the latter and cease to exist as a separate class of ticket-holders on condition that £20 a year be expended in foreign literature.

The subscribers were very fortunate in their choice of managers, for while in every branch the efficiency of the library was maintained, by 1850 the whole of the building debt had been cleared off, and the valuable estate became the unburdened freehold of the subscribers.

[•] The land and building were recently (1880) valued at £30,000.

† Vide Minutes.

The annual subscription, which had gradually increased with the needs of the library from five shillings to sixteen shillings, and had, during the time the library was in debt, been fixed at twenty-five shillings, was then reduced to one guinea.

The price of a ticket which now conferred proprietary rights in a freehold estate was raised in 1806 to seven guineas, and the number

of shares or tickets was fixed at 500.

The price of a ticket or share in the library had been raised from time to time, till finally in 1822 it was fixed at twenty guineas. This was the last time that the price was fixed officially. Since then the ordinary law of supply and demand has ruled the price of shares, and accordingly they have experienced great fluctuations. About 1854, the demand fell so low, that shares went a-begging at five pounds, and had it not been for the public spirit of one of the proprietors, it is hard to say where the downward tendency would have stopped. Mr. Darnton Lupton went into the market and bought up every share offered for sale—held them—and by degrees sold out at gradually increasing prices. From this time the rise in price has been steady, till now, (1882) they are worth twenty-five guineas in the market, and even £27 10s. has been obtained.

About 1856 the Literary and Philosophical Society made overtures to the management of the library with the object of combining the two institutions, but the proposal meeting with determined opposition

from the proprietors, fell to the ground.*

The perpetually recurring difficulty of all progressive libraries again began to make itself pressingly felt about the time that the library attained its centenary, but it was a large question and not to

be hastily decided.

While one section of the proprietary was in favour of removing to a new site, another elected so to alter the old building as to provide greater space for the books, and at the same time not diminish the income derived from rents. The question was finally decided on May 28th, 1879, when a special general meeting authorised the committee to carry out the scheme for altering the old premises, proposed by Mr. Thomas Ambler, architect.

These alterations, recently completed at a cost of about £5,000, have entirely altered the interior of the building. The entrance from Commercial Street is very handsome, and leads by a broad flight of steps into the principal room, a lofty well-lighted apartment measuring 63 by 30 feet. The walls are covered with books, and on three sides a gallery gives access to the books on the higher shelves. In this room is the counter where the exchange of books is carried on. A hoist communicates with another counter in the entrance hall, by means of

To judge from the following minute, the last generation's notions of decency must have been extremely refined:—"4th June, 1838. Suppressed: Mrs. Trollope's 'Vicar of Wrexhill,' on the ground of its appearing to be indecent and of an immoral tendency." Our Ouidas and Rhoda Broughtons have fallen on happier times.

which an attendant placed there can supply the wants of members not

wishing to go upstairs.

Parallel with the principal room and reached by two short corridors, is another large room (72 by 18.) This, and a smaller room leading out of it, are entirely new. They are fire-proof and cut off from the older part of the building by massive iron doors.

Both are lighted from above, and at night the gas light is diffused through an inner glass roof, by means of which the unpleasant effects

of the heat and gas-products are entirely shut out.

The larger room has been handsomely fitted up in American walnut, the shelving being arranged in bays.

The shelving of the smaller room, devoted to the treasures of the

library, is of polished teak.

Another large room at the west end of the building is filled with an exceptionally large collection of periodical literature (about 8,000 volumes), while the table is supplied with the current numbers of the principal reviews and magazines, and a selection of the literary and scientific weeklies.

Above this is another room nearly as large, and adjoining is the

binders' workshop.*

In order to meet the additional expenditure caused by the interest on the new building debt and the sinking fund for its extinction, the annual subscription was recently raised to a guinea and a half.

During the alterations and in re-arranging the library, several very valuable bocks and manuscripts came to light which had altogether been lost sight of. Among these were the first Minute Book (containing the autographs of the founders), and cash books of the library, dating from September, 1768.

The library now possesses upwards of 75,000 volumes, including many of great value and rarity, a very complete set of County Histories

being one of its chief features.

It also ranks among its treasures a very rare collection of Reforma-

tion Tracts—many by Luther and his opponents.

Not less valuable is an almost unique collection of Revolution

The following is a list of the MSS.: -

Chartularium Melsense, a collection of Papal Bulls, Royal and Private Benefactions to the Abbey of Meaux, in the East Riding, ex Bibliotheca Thorntonianae, folio, 1746.

The English Historian and Antiquary's Register, containing an account of all the English Historians and their Works, Manuscript and Printed; also of Foreign

Historians that have written of English Affairs, 2 vols., folio.

Familiæ Lancastriensis, or Genealogical Descents of the Nobility and Gentry of Lancashire, from Original Records in several hands, and the MSS. of Sir John

^{*} The plan of binding on the premises was introduced a year ago by the present librarian, and has proved a great success; that is to say, more and better work is done for less money than was spent under the old system when the work was sent out.

Byron, Sir G. Booth, Mr. J. Hopkinson, R. Thornton, Esq., Ralph Thoresby, and John Lucas, folio.

Liber Judiciarius, or Doomsday Book for the County of York, folio,

Leeds Charities. The wills of Thomas Ward, Sir. W. Sheaffelde, Josiah Jenkinson, J. Harrison, Rev. H. Robinson, Mrs. M. Potter, with the Grants of J. Harrison and G. Bannister.

Pedigrees and Arms of the Families of the West Riding from the MSS. of John Hopkinson, Gent., corrected by Mr. Wilson, 4 vols., folio. (Inserted in the first volume is a shield of the Beavot Family, with Autograph Certificate of Sir W. Dugdale.)

Sharp's (Abp.) Historical Account of the Silver and Gold Coins of England,

Transactions. temp. Car. I., various, including the King's Mr. Wilson, 4to.

Transactions. temp. Car. I., various, including the King's Message to both Houses on his removal to Yorke; their Petition and Message to the King; Sir Jo. Hotham's Refusal to let the King into Hull, &c., &c.; Ex. Bibliotheca Radulphi Thoresbeii, small 4to. (contains Thoresby's Autograph, and is mentioned in "Ducatus Leodiensis," p. 534.)

Catalogues have been issued from time to time, but, unfortunately, a complete set has not been preserved at the Library. We have, however, been able to make the following collection:—

Laws for the Regulation of the Circulating Library in Leeds, and a Catalogue of the Books belonging to it, to which are prefixed the Names of the Subscribers.

8vo., pp. 36. Leeds, 1768. A Compleat Catalogue of the Books in the Circulating Library at Leeds; a Copy of the Laws as they are now in Force; and a List of the Subscribers. 8vo., pp. 136. Leeds, 1782.

A Catalogue of the Books in the Foreign Circulating Library, supported by a

separate subscription at five shillings per aunum, and half-a-guinea entrance with a list of the subscribers (incorporated with fore-going), pp. 6. Another Catalogue was published—the title-page being exactly the same as the

second-1785.

A Complete Catalogue of the Books in the Leeds Library, a copy of the Laws as they are now in force, and a list of the subscribers. Small 8vo., pp +194. Leeds, 1809.

A Catalogue of the Leeds Library, alphabetical and classed, with the Rules of the

Society, and a list of the Members. 8vo, pp. +208. Leeds, 1827.

Another, same title, 8vo., pp. +251. Leeds, 1836.

A Supplement to the Catalogue of Books in the Leeds Library, and a list of the Registered Owners. 8vo., pp. +84. Leeds, 1851.

Catalogue of the Leeds Library with the Bye-laws and Regulations, Extracts from the Trust Deeds, and list of Proprietors. 8vo., pp. XXIV + 382 + Leeds, 1859. Catalogue of the Leeds Library, part I. Svo., pp. XVI+269. Leeds Library, 1879.







Mary Wright: Aged 104.



YORKSHIRE LONGEVITY.

A REMARKABLE CENTENARIAN.

**HOUGH not born in Yorkshire, Mary Wright spent a great many years of her life in the county. She was grand-mother to Alderman George Tatham, the present mayor of Leeds, who furnishes the following brief particulars of her career.

This remarkable woman was born in Edinburgh on the 31st December, 1755, and died in Leeds on the 14th of March, 1859, in the 104th year of her age, and had thus lived in the reigns of five Sovereigns, viz., George II., George III., George IV., William IV., and Victoria. Her parents were respectable Presbyterians named Bishop, and the writer remembers

hearing from her how tea in those days was sold for its weight in silver, the good wives selecting their heaviest coin to place in the scale against it when buying their shilling's worth of tea, at a price equal to about

eighty shillings per pound.

Mary Wright, when young, removed to London, involving a journey of about two weeks, over roads like the bullock tracks in the Transvaal, sleeping a few hours each night at some inn on the road, and at the end arriving worn out with fatigue. She was of a lively disposition, fond of amusements, such as singing, private theatricals, &c. One day, when passing through the street, a Quaker lady met her, laid her hand on her arm, and said, "Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life." Mary Wright could not understand what this meant, not even knowing that the words were a Scripture quotation, and thought the woman insane. Wishing to amuse her young friends by representing what took place at a Quaker's meeting, she attended one, during the silence of which she was wonderfully visited by the Holy Spirit of God, convincing her of her sins, of the need of a Saviour, and that she could no longer take pleasure in things

in which she had formerly delighted. She went home, and alone in her chamber, pondering over these things, and with prayer to be led aright, she felt constrained to strip her dress of all ornaments and finery, which at once she did, and burned them in the fire; ever afterwards seeing it to be her duty to observe great simplicity in all outward things. She continued her connection with the Friends, whom she joined, and eventually became "recorded" as a minister in that body,

She married John Witchell (a name now almost extinct in England, though still existing in Wales), who was then engaged in the banking house of Smith, Wright and Co., afterwards Smith, Payne and Co., but some years afterwards removed with her husband and youngest son to America, where she spent sixteen years, mostly in Pennsylvania and Ohio, encountering the hardships of a settler's life in those days, and earnest in her labours for the spread of "the truth," being instrumental in establishing several meetings of Friends, which still remain in those parts. In attending her "Yearly meetings," she several times crossed the Alleghany mountains on horseback, having at times to swim the rivers, she being kept on her saddle by the assistance of a man Friend on each side.

Shortly after her return to England her husband died, and after some years she married William Wright, of Sheffield, whom she survived, and eventually settled in Leeds, where she died.

Mary Wright was blessed with exceptionally good health, and preserved her faculties to the last. She was very independent in her feelings. She took great pleasure in helping the poor, and having but small means of her own, she employed herself in knitting purses, which she disposed of amougst her friends, so that she might be able to give of her own earnings to those who were in want. When turned one hundred years of age she knitted a silk purse for the Queen, which was graciously accepted. At this time five generations of the family were living, and were photographed together. The following members composed the group:—

	1st.	Mary Wright				born	12	month	31	1755
	2nd	Her daughter,	Ann 7	Catham	• • •	22	5	"	9	1780
	3rd	Her daughter,	Emma	Mennel	l	11	3	11	17	1803
	4th	Her son, Char	les Isa	ac Menne	ell	11	4	11	2	1825
	5th	His daughter,	Emma	Louisa M	[enne	11 ,,	6	11	26	1850
T		st of these only						,,		

Mary Wright's eyesight remained good, and during the Crimean war she took a deep, though distressed, interest in the accounts connected therewith, diligently reading the papers of the day without the aid of glasses; but soon after her sight failed, and for the last two or three years she was blind—her mental faculties remaining bright to the last. Within a fortnight of her death she preached very acceptably, with clearness and power, to the Friends at Camp-lane-court Meeting-house.

She died peacefully on the 14th of March, 1859, and the heavenly, blissful expression of her features could leave no doubt on the minds of those who beheld it that she had gone to be at rest for ever with the Lord.

LONGEVITY IN KIRKBURTON.

The following instances of extreme longevity are recorded in the register of the Parish Church of Kirby Burton:-

1655 - Elizabeth Clayton, widow, buried 20th February, aged 112 years and upwards.

1670.—Widow Lee, of Broome Bank Steele, buried 2nd March, aged 105 years. 1672.—Robert Fitton, buried 9th February, aged 94 years.

1708.—Ellen Booth, of Scholes, widow, buried July, supposed to be 100 years old. 1749.—Robert Ellis, of Barnside, Hepworth, buried 25th December, aged 106 years.

1800.—John Sykes, Snowgatehead in Fulstone, aged 101 years.

1812.—James Hinchcliffe, of Milshaw in Hepworth, clothier, buried May, aged 102 years.

The following list of the names of persons who had attained the age of 95 years and upwards in this district since 1813 has been copied from the Parochial Registers of Kirkburton and Holmfirth, and from the registers under the Registration Acts:-

1822.—Mary Hoyle, widow, Shepley, aged 95 years. 1827.—Grace Lee, of Riley, aged 99 years.

1833.—Joseph Smith, of Grange, Thurstonland, aged 96 years,

1850.—Michael Wortley, of Shepley, aged 97 years. Mary Hellawell, of Cumberworth, aged 99 years.

1857.—George Chappell, of Paddock, Kirkburton, aged 100 years.

In addition to these, it may be stated that there are forty-one persons recorded to have attained the ages of from 90 to 94 years.

The registers of the Parish Church of Almondbury supply us also with the following in connection with this district:—

1506.—Elizabeth, the wife of John Green, of Holme, buried 8th April, aged 100 years.

In 1695 occurs the following remarkable record:—

Nicholas Grime, of Brockholes, buried 9th March, aged 96 years. Dinah Kay, of Castle Hill, widow, buried 10th March, aged 105 years. Maria Earnshaw, of Honley, widow, buried 11th March, aged 90 years. Alice, widow of Daniel Dyson, of Crosland, buried 10th March, aged 63 years.

The Vicar adds—"These four burials took place at the Parish Church within the space of forty-eight hours, and their united ages amounted to 354 years."

Huddersfield.

E. D. BOOTH.

LONGEVITY IN WHITBY.

Whitby and its neighbourhood appear to be very favourable to health and length of days, as instanced in the longevity of many of the Upon examining the tombstones and burial-registers, we find the ages of 70 and 80 are common, from 80 to 90 very frequent, and several attained the age of 100 or upwards. Philip Lawson died at Whitby in June, 1833, aged 104 years; Ann Brown died here in June, 1852, aged 101. From seventy to eighty years back, Joseph Stonehouse died here, aged 108; Margaret Cooper, aged 100; and Margaret Ingham, aged 103. During the year 1857 there were interred in Whitby 250 bodies, of which twenty-two died between the ages of 50 and 60, thirty between 60 and 70, forty-one between 70 and 80, fifteen between 80 and 90, and five above 90 years. Mrs. Bambles. of Whitby, died in 1812, aged 94 years. She lived in the same house with two sisters, one older, the other younger than herself, both of whom were alive at the time of her decease. The eldest was an unmarried lady, who had great vivacity of spirits, and frequently distinguished herself from her sisters, both of whom were widows, by the epithet of the "young maid." Thos. Brignell, of Whitby, died in 1796, aged 96. He was for many years an eminent whitesmith and mechanician, and was well known in most of the ports of England, especially in those trading to the Baltic and Greenland seas, for the excellence of his screws and harpoons. Along with Mr. Wilson, another mechanic of Whitby, he appears to have constructed the first locomotive carriage, but on what principle we have no information. The invention, however, came to nothing; probably it was too much in advance of the age in which it was produced. Francis Ellis, mariner, of Whitby, died in 1771, aged 95; within a few days, also, died Mary, his wife, aged 93 years. Henry Wells, of Whitby, died in 1794, aged 109. His health was uniformly sound and good till a short time before He was, however, almost blind, and was led through the his death. streets by a poor woman, carrying on his shoulders for sale a few mats of his own manufacture. William Wilson, of East Row, near Whitby, died in 1795, aged 100 years. In the adjoining parish of Sneatcn, Jane Sedman, died in February, 1792, aged 111; and in July of the same year, William Sedman, her husband, died, aged 116. This ancient pair lived together ninety years as man and wife. In 1710 Margaret Robinson died at the same place, aged 102; and in 1736 Mary Wilkinson at the age of 101; and from 1743, to the beginning of the present century, twenty-one persons died there aged from 80 to 90, and twentytwo between 90 and 100 years old. Joseph Thompson, of Lythe, near Whitby, died in 1817, aged 102 years. In 1825 John Sedman, of Ugthorpe, died, aged 100 years. His father attained the same great age. Dorothy Burley, of Ruswarp, died in 1826, aged 100 years and 2 months: Francis Knaggs, of Sleights, died in 1828, aged 105; William Sneaton, of Aislaby, died in the same year, aged 103; and Isaac

Dobson, of Mickleby, died in 1829, aged 100 years and 9 months. Mrs. Harrison, who was born at Whitby, and had lived there all her life, celebrated her 100th birthday September 10th, 1873. After a drive out, she was joined at tea by her brother from Scarborough, who was 90 years of age. Her faculties were unimpaired. Her sister, who lived at Burniston, near Scarborough, and was 97 years of age, would have joined this remarkable family gathering, had not her friends at the above place been busy with the harvest.

Richmond. R. V. Taylor, B.A.

LONGEVITY IN PUDSEY.

As another contribution to Yorkshire longevity, the following list is given, principally extracted from registers:—1672, Old Dame Lobley, of Pudsey, aged 99 years; 1696, James Thornton, of Pudsey, aged 102; 1778, Richard Anderson, sen, aged 93; 1779, Mrs. Margaret Marshall, widow, of Black Hey, Pudsey, late of York, aged 96; 1780, John Hinchcliffe, aged 92; Frances, widow of Samuel Hinchcliffe, sen., aged 95; 1784, Sarah, widow of James Fenton, aged 99; 1785, Elizabeth, widow of John Grave, aged 90; 1790, Sarah, widow of Richard Anderson, aged 93; Mary, widow of William Kershaw, aged 96; 1793, Elizabeth, widow of Joseph Binns, aged 90; 1794, Joseph Wilson, aged 90; Martha Fenton, alias Pearson, aged 99; 1799, Joseph Turner, aged 99; 1802, George Hainsworth, a Chelsea pensioner, in his 90th year; 1805, Joseph Holiday, aged 91; 1810, Aaron Ackroyd, aged 92; Mary, widow of Benjamin Boocock, aged 98; Jane, widow of Richard Farrer, aged 99; 1814, Edward Hinchcliffe, aged 91; 1816, Mrs. Susannah Holdsworth, aged 95. She was mother, grandmother, and great-grandmother to upwards of one hundred persons. 1831, Ellen, widow of Joseph Northrop, aged 93; 1839, Mrs. Susannah Holmes, aged 92; 1840, Robert Bywater, aged 91; 1841, Mrs. Farrer, mother of the late Mr. John Farrer, J.P., of Grove House, Pudsey, aged 90; Mrs. Elizabeth Haste, aged 90; 1842, Jeremiah Watson, aged 92 (was for a great number of years sexton at the Independent Chapel, Pudsey); 1844, Mary, widow of Mr. Thomas Walker, in her 90th year; 1845, Samuel Ingham, in his 90th year; 1855, Benjamin Farrar, in his 92nd year; 1857, Hannah, relict of Benjamin Watson, aged 93; Hannah, wife of John Barraclough, aged 93; 1859, Tobias Farrar, aged 92; 1861, Mrs. Ann Scholefield, in her 93rd year, leaving behind her five children, thirty-five grandchildren, sixty-one greatgrandchildren, and seven great-great-grandchildren, total 108; 1863, Matthew Ingham, aged 91; 1847, Nancy, widow of Samuel Farrer, in her 90th year; 1874, Mrs. Sarah Panks, relict of Mr. Thomas Banks, in her 94th year; 1874, Joseph Roberts, formerly of Bowling, aged 90; 1876, Joseph Webster, in his 95th year; 1876, Mary, relict of James Berry, an old pensioner, aged 94.

Pudsey.

S. RAYNER.

YORKSHIRE CENTENARIANS.

In "The Universal Museum, or the Gentlemen and Ladies' Polite Magazine" (such is the title), for the year 1763, is the following letter and notice relating to three old men:-

"To the I'rinter of the 'Universal Museum,' London.

Leeds, March 16th, 1763.

"Sir,—About two months ago I had an opportunity of conversing with Robert Oglebie, the old Travelling Tinker, and took the following account from him. If it will be of any service to your magazine you have liberty to communi-

eate it.

"He seems a healthy, strong man, and earries his budget on his back, and works at his trade, and does not appear to be above eighty years of age, and says he has not eaten any flesh meat for twelve years, but lives chiefly on bread and milk, butter, cheese, and pudding; he travels twice a year from Rippon to York, thence to Leeds, and home again, and complains of the badness of trade this war time, and the searcity of money; he carries along with him the following copy of the register belonging to the Church at Rippon:—

'Robert Oglebie, son of John Oglebie, of Rippon, born November the 16th,

1654, as appears by the parish register. 'Witness my hand,

SETH ROWE, Clerk.'

He says he was born at Rippon, and placed out as an apprentice to Mr. Wm. Sellars, of York, coppersmith and bellfounder, and served him seven years, and worked with him as a journeyman; from thence he went to Hull, and was pressed as a soldier in the second year of King James II., and sent over to Holland in the brig Stanhoppe Ballicon; was with King William at the battle of the Boyne in Ireland; was wounded in the thigh at Brussels, and discharged in Amsterdam. He afterwards served Queen Anne, was at the battles of Almanza and Malplaquet, and continued as a soldier under King George I. and King George II. till he obtained his discharge. He was a soldier in all forty-eight years, and says he has six sons in the army now. He married at the age of twenty-two, and lived with his wife seventy-three years, and had by her twenty-five children—twelve sons and thirteen daughters. His wife died about thirteen years ago. His father lived to the age of 140 years, and there is a monument erected to him in Tanfield Church, near Rippon.

"Yours, &c., Leodiensis."

And in the same magazine is the following notice:-

"Newcastle, May 28th, 1763.

"There is now living and begs in a little hut on Byker Hill, one Robert Jackson, aged 110 years. He was a soldier under James II., William and Mary, Queen Anne, and George I. He was at the battles of the Boyne, Almanza,

Malplaquet, Sheriff Moor, and Glenshee."

"London, Oetober 5th, 1769.—Thursday, died at Barnsley, in Yorkshire, Martha Preston, aged 123. She had been married to five husbands, and had twenty five children, besides some that were stillborn; nineteen of them are alive and well married, and have ehildren, some grandehildren, to the amount of forty. She preserved the use of her faculties to the last. She is said to have attributed the extreme length and healthfulness of her life to a walk constantly every morning up a hill before breakfast, till within ten years of her death. It is remarkable that in the ages of her children there was but one year between each, and two years between each marriage. She was a distant relation of the late eelebrated Counsellor Preston, at Norwich.

"George Kirton, of Oxnop Hall, near Reeth, died July 15th, 1764, in his 125th year. He was remarkable for his love of hunting. After following the chase on horseback till he was upwards of eighty, so great was his desire for the

diversion, that till he was 100 years old he regularly attended the "breaking cover" in his single-horse chair. He was a remarkable instance that length of days are not always entailed on a life of temperance and sobriety, for no man, even till within a short time of his death, made more free with his bottle. estate—which was considerable, and had been in the family for three centuries—descended to his son, Thomas Kirton, an eminent physician."

"Jonathan Hartop, of Aldborough, near Boroughbridge, died in 1791, aged He well remembered the person of Charles II., and once travelled from London to York with the facetious Killigrew. He was always sparing in his diet, and his only beverage was milk. His disposition was cheerful, and under every and his only beverage was milk. His disposition was cheerful, and under every circumstance, however adverse, he seemed to enjoy an uninterrupted flow of good spirits. The third wife of this extraordinary man was stated to be an illegitimate daughter of the Lord Protector Cromwell, who gave her a marriage portion of about £500. He possessed a fine portrait of Cromwell, by Cooper, for which Mr. Holles offered him £300, which was refused. Mr. Hartop was personally intimate with the poet Milton, and, shortly after the Restoration lent him £50, which the bard returned him, though not without difficulty, as his circumstances then were Mr. Hartop would have declined receiving back the loan, but at a very low ebb. the independent spirit of the poet would not allow him to accept the offer, and he sent the money accompanied with a somewhat indignant letter at the proposal, which document was found among the papers of the venerable patriarch after his decease.

The following particulars of Yorkshire Centenarians are taken from various sources.

In the churchyard at Bridlington is a tombstone thus inscribed: Thomas Newman. "To the memory of Thomas Newman, who died in 1542, aged 153. This stone was refaced in 1771 to preserve the recollection of this remarkable prolongation Next to Henry Jenkins, he is the oldest Yorkshireman of whom we have any record.

Robert Montgomery died at Skipton, January 26th, 1671, aged 127. native of Scotland; but the oldest inhabitant of Skipton never knew him but as an aged man. During the latter part of his life he obtained a livelihood by soliciting alms from door to door and in the public places of the town, till

within a year of his death.

James Morrison, of Harrogate, died in 1734, aged 102. He was a musician at that watering-place more than seventy years, and followed his favourite pursuit till

his death.

Thomas Dobson, of Hatfield, died in 1766, aged 139. He was eminent as an agriculturist. At the time of his death he left a family of three sons and seven daughters, all married and living in that neighbourhood, who, together with their children and grandchildren to the number of ninety-one, attended his

Isaac Trueman, of Kettlewell, near Skipton, died in 1770, aged 117. Till within a year of his death he had the enjoyment of his sight, and all other faculties, in as great perfection as he had at thirty. He had served in the Army, was sergeant in the first year of Queen Anne, and was engaged in many battles and sieges, during her reign, upon the Continent. After leaving the army, nearly

the whole of his time was devoted to fishing.

Valentine Cateby, of Preston, near Hull, died in 1770, aged 116. He went to sea in his eighteenth year, and continued a sailor thirty-six years; he then commenced farming, which occupation he followed for thirty-six years more, when he retired from business His diet for the last twenty years of his life was strictly confined to milk and biscuit. His mental faculties were quite composed and perfect up to the close of his long life.

Levi Whitehead, of Bramham, died in December, 1787, aged 100. He was noted for swiftness in running, having won the "buck's head" for several years at Castle Howard. In his twenty-second year he ran four miles over Bramham Moor in nineteen minutes; and in his ninety-fifth and ninety-sixth years he walked from Bramham to Tadcaster, a distance of four miles, in an hour. He retained his faculties to the last.

Francis Consitt, of Burythorpe, near Malton, died in 1796, at the age of 150. He was maintained by the parish above sixty years, and retained his senses to

the last

Sarah Miller, of Hardcastle, in Nidderdale, was buried at Pateley Bridge, October 19th, 1820, aged 103. She was married and had a family. She was employed as a hand metal washer—that is, a washer of lead ore—at the Cockhill Lead Mine, Greenhow Hill, Pateley Bridge until she was upwards of 100 years of age. She possessed the use of her faculties and her memory, which was singularly retentive, nearly to the last.

In the burial ground at Hartwith Chapel, Nidderdale, Yorkshire, is the following epitaph:—

"In memory of William Darnbrough, who for the last forty years of his life was sexton of this chapel. He died October 3rd, 1846, in the one hundredth year of his age. 'Thou shalt go to thy father in peace; thou shalt be buried in a good old age.' Genesis, xv., 15." He used to boast that in his youth the fairies were very numerous on the moors around Hartwith, but most of them had disappeared before he died, which was a matter of great regret to him. An examination of Pateley Bridge church register proves that Darnbrough was 102 years of age at the time of his death.

Matthew Pearson, of Panual Ash, Harrogate died in 1848, aged 112. He was a working man during the whole of his life, and was for a long time carrier between Leeds, Harrogate, and Knarcsborough, and their respective neighbourhoods. He was only once confined to his room by sickness, and that about forty years before his death. He had the use of his faculties to the last, and was able to walk about till within a few years of his death.

George Stephenson, of Romaldkirk, died in July, 1855, aged 105. He had passed

George Stephenson, of Romaldkirk, died in July, 1855, aged 105. He had passed most of his life as an agricultural labourer, and had been invariably an early riser, even till within a few months of his death. He used frequently to reprove his daughter and her husband, both upwards of seventy years of age, for indulging in bed so long in the mornings, though they generally rose before six, asking them if they did not work when young, what would they do when old. He possessed his mental faculties to the last, and having a most retentive memory, one of his greatest pleasures was to recount the events of his youth.

In Thorner Church, near Leeds, is a mural monument with the following inscription:—

"John Philipson was born at Carlton, in the parish of Stokesby, in Cleveland, in the year 1625; he died in this town, and was buried in this church, 1742, in the 118th year of his age. As to obtain with health to this age should not be lost to posterity, George Lord Bingley and Harriot Lady Bingley give this stone to his memory."

HENRY JENKINS.

The oldest Yorkshireman of whom we have any record is Henry Jenkins; some say the oldest Englishman; others, the oldest man in the world since the days of the Hebrew patriarchs. He was born at Ellerton-upon-Swale, a small village in the North Riding of this county, one mile from Catterick, and six from Richmond, in the year 1500, and the Parish Register of Bolton-on-Swale records his death December

9th, 1670, thus showing that he had completed his 169th year. The proofs on which the great age of Jenkins rest have been examined and sifted with the greatest severity and care, in order, if possible, to detect the slightest fallacy: but the fact appears to be established beyond the reach of reasonable doubt. Belonging to a humble station in society, but few events of his life are recorded, beyond his extraordinary longevity. His youth was passed in the laborious employments of agriculture; afterwards he became butler to Lord Conyers, of Hornby Castle; in his old age he used to earn a livelihood by thatching houses and fishing in the rivers.



Henry Jenkins.

The earliest and most reliable account of Jenkins is given by Anne Savile. daughter of John Savile. Esq., of Methley, ancestor of the Earls of Mexborough, a lady whose testimony may be considered as above suspicion, in a letter to Dr. Tancred Robinson. F.R.S.* published in the Transactions of the Royal Society:-This lady says, "When I first came to live at Bolton, it was told me that there lived in that parish a man near one hundred and fifty years old; that he had sworn as a witness in a cause at York, to one hundred and twenty years, which the judge reproving him for, he said he was butler at that time to

Lord Conyers; and they told me it was reported his name was found in some old register of Lord Conyers' menial servants. Being one day in my sister's kitchen, Henry Jenkins coming in to beg an alms. I had a mind to examine him, I told him he was an old man, who must soon expect to give an account to God of all he did or said; and I desired

^{*} Dr. Tancred Robinson was second son of Thomas Robinson, Esq, and own brother to Sir William Robinson, Baronet, of Newby-on Swale. He was M.D., and F.R.S., and was knighted on his appointment as Physician to King George I.

him to tell me, very truly, how old he was; on which he paused a little, and then said, to the best of his remembrance he was about one hundred and sixty two, or one hundred and sixty-three. I asked him what kings he remembered. He said, 'Henry VIII.' I asked him what public thing he could longest remember. He said, 'Flodden Field.' I asked him whether the King was there. He said, 'No; he was in France, and the Earl of Surrey was general.' I asked how old he might be then. He said between ten and twelve, 'for,' says he, 'I was sent to Northallerton with a horse-load of arrows; but they sent a bigger boy from thence to the army with them.' I thought by these marks I might find something in histories; and looking into an old chronicle, I found that Flodden Field was about one hundred and fiftytwo years before, so that if he was ten or eleven years old, he must be one hundred and sixty-two or one hundred and sixty-three, as he said, when I examined him. I found that bows and arrows were then used, and that the Earl he named was then General, and that King Henry VIII. was then at Tournay: so that I don't know what to answer to the consistencies of these things, for Henry Jenkins was a poor man, and could neither write nor read. There were also four or five in the same parish that were reputed, all of them, to be one hundred years old, or within two or three years of it, and they all said he was an elderly man ever since they knew him, for he was born in another parish, and before any register was in churches, as it is said.* He told me then, too, that he was butler to Lord Convers, and remembered the Abbot of Fountains Abbey very well, who used to drink a glass with his lord heartily; and that the dissolution of the monasteries he well remembered."

The following remarks are from the pen of Dr. Tancred Robinson, Physician to King George I.:—"This Henry Jenkins died December 8th, 1670, at Ellerton-on-Swale. The battle of Flodden Field was fought or the 19th September, 1513. Henry Jenkins was twelve years old when Flodden Field was fought; so that he lived one hundred and sixty-nine years. Old Parr lived one hundred and fifty-two years and nine months; so that Henry Jenkins outlived him, by computation, sixteen years, and was the oldest man born on the ruins of the post-This Henry Jenkins, in the last century of his life, diluvian world. was a fisherman, and used to wade in the streams. His diet was coarse and sour; but towards the latter end of his days he begged up and down. He was sworn in Chancery, and other courts, to above one hundred and forty years' memory, and was often at the Assizes at York, whither he generally went afoot; and I have heard some of the country gentlemen affirm that he frequently swam in the rivers after he was past the age of one hundred years."

Mrs. Savile having sent a copy of her statement respecting Jenkins to Sir Richard Graham, of Norton Conyers, near Ripon, which was inserted in the household book of that family, a transcript of it was

^{*} Parish Registers were first ordered to be kept in 1538.

afterwards given to Roger Gale, the celebrated antiquary, by Sir Reginald Graham, accompanied with the following note from himself:— "Sir,—I have sent you an account of Henry Jenkins, as I find it in my grandfather's Household Book,—the time of his death is mentioned, under the letter as I have set it down; it seems not to have been the same hand; he must have lived sometime after Mrs. Savile sent this account to Sir Richard. I have heard Sir Richard was Sheriff when Jenking gave evidence to six score years, in a cause between Mr. How and Mrs. Wastell, of Ellerton. The Judge asked him how he got his living, he said 'by thatching houses and fishing.' This letter is without date, but appears to have been written by Mrs. Savile in the year 1661, or 1662, by what she says of the time when she examined the old man, compared with that of Flodden Field, and was eight or nine years before he died, for I found his burial in the Register of Bolton Church, thus:—'December the 9th, 1670, Henry Jenkins, a very old poor man.' And was also shewed his grave. -R. Graham, Norton, 26th August, 1739-40."

From his extraordinary age he was often summoned as a witness, to give evidence on ancient rights and usages, where his evidence was frequently of the most material importance. "A Commission out of the Court of Exchequer, dated 12 Feby., 19 Charles II., authorizing George Wright, Joseph Chapman, John Burnett, and Richard Fawcett, gents, to examine witnesses, as well on the part of the plaintiff as defendant, in a tythe cause between Charles Anthony, vicar of Catterick, complainant, and Calvert Smithson, owner and occupier of lands, in Kipling, in the parish of Catterick: Depositions taken in the house of John Stairman, at Catterick, co Ebor, on the 15th April, 1667:— Henry Jenkins, of Ellerton-upon-Swale, labourer, aged one hundred and fifty-seven, or thereabouts, swore and examined, says-'That he has known the parties seven years, and that the tithes of lambs, calves, wool, colts, chickens, goslings, pigs, apples, pears, plums, flax, hemp, fruit, and multure of mills were paid in kind, by one Mr. Calvert,* the owner of the lordship or manor of Kipling, to one Mr. Thriscroft, † above threescore years since, the Vicar of Catterick; and were so paid in kind during the time of the said Mr. Thriscroft's continuance; and, after, the tithes of Kipling were paid in kind to one Richard Fawcett, deceased, for many years together as vicar of Catterick; and that this deponent never knew of any customary tithes, paid by any of the owners or occupiers of the lordship or manor of Kipling, or any other of the towns or hamlets within the said parish of Catterick; but all such particulars named in the interrogatories were ever paid in kind to the vicar there for the time being."

^{*} George Calvert, Esq., afterwards created Baron Baltimore, + Henry Threstoft was Vicar of Catterick from 1594 till 1603; Richard Fawcett, from 1603 till 1660.

[#] Clarkson's History of Richmond, p. 396.

At the Assizes at York, in 1655, Jenkins appeared as a witness to prove a right of way over a man's ground; he swore to one hundred and twenty years' memory; for that time he remembered a way over the ground in question. Being cautioned by the Judge to beware what he said, as there were two men in the court above eighty years of age each, who had sworn they remembered no such way, he replied that those men were boys to him. Upon which the Judge asked those men how old they took Jenkins to be. They answered that they knew him very well, but not his age, for he was a very old man when they were

boys.

In the cause mentioned in Sir Reginald Graham's letter, between How and Wastell, of Ellerton, Jenkins again gave evidence to one hundred and twenty years' memory. One of the Judges asked him what remarkable battle or event had happened in his memory, to which he answered that when the battle of Flodden Field was fought, where the Scots were beat with the loss of their King, he was turned of twelve years of age. Being asked how he lived, he said by thatching and salmon fishing; that when he was served with a subpœna he was thatching a house, and he would "dub a hook" with any man in York-He also stated that he had been butler to Lord Conyers, of Hornby Castle, and that Marmaduke Brodelay, Lord Abbot of Fountains, did frequently visit his lord, and drank a hearty glass with him that his lord often sent him to enquire how the lord abbot did, who always sent for him to his lodgings, and after ceremonies (as he called it) passed, ordered him, besides wassel, a quarter of a yard of roast beef for his dinner (for that monasteries did deliver their guests meat by measure), and a great black jack of strong drink. Being further asked if he remembered the dissolution of the religious houses, he said very well; and that he was between thirty and forty years of age when the order came to dissolve those in Yorkshire; and that great lamentation was made, and the country all in a tumult when the monks were turned out.

Another cause is also mentioned in which Jenkins appeared as a witness at York, in 1667, between the Vicar of Catterick and William and Peter Mawbank, in which he deposed that tithes of wool, lambs, &c, were the vicar's, and had been paid, to his knowledge, one hundred and twenty years and more.

Of the family history and private life of the venerable old man we have very little information. He was married, but what family he had we know not; two sons have been mentioned as living a few years before their father's death, "both of whom were much more infirm in

memory and in body than the patriarch himself."

The multitude of great events which took place during the lifetime of this man are truly wonderful and astonishing. He lived under the rule of nine sovereigns of England—Henry VII.; Henry VIII.; Edward VI.; Mary; Elizabeth; James I.: Charles I.; Oliver Cromwell; and Charles II.; he was born when the Roman Catholic religion

was established by law, he saw the dissolution of the monasteries, and the faith of the nation changed—Popery established a second time by Queen Mary—Protestantism restored by Elizabeth—the civil wars, between Charles and the Parliament begun and ended—monarchy abolished—the young Republic of England arbiter of the destinies of Europe, and the restoration of monarchy under the libertine Charles II. During his time, England was invaded by the Scots; a Scottish King was slain, and a Scottish Queen beheaded in England; a King of Spain and a King of Scotland were Kings in England; three Queens and one King were beheaded in England in his days; and fire and plague alike desolated London. His lifetime appears like that of a nation, more than an individual, so long extended and crowded with such great events.

Harrogate.

W. GRAINGE.





YORKSHIRE MANUSCRIPTS

THE LANSDOWNE MSS.

HE following is a list of a portion of the manuscripts relating to Yorkshire to be found in the Lansdowne The originator of the collection was William Petty, created Marquis of Lansdowne in 1784. He was born in 1737, and died in 1805. Chalmers tells us that his lordship always had the reputation of being a man of considerable political knowledge, improved by a most extensive foreign correspondence, and a study of foreign affairs and relations. He was possessed of perhaps the most valuable and complete library of historical and political documents, both printed and manuscript, that ever was accumulated by any one individual or family. The printed part was dispersed by auction after his death, but the manuscripts were purchased in 1807, by a parliamentary grant, for the sum of £4.925. The number of the volumes of these manuscripts is 1,245. This celebrated collection includes, besides numerous miscellaneous documents, the papers of Lord Burghley, Secretary of State, temp. Edward VI., and Secretary of State and Lord High Treasurer, temp. Elizabeth; Sir Julius Cæsar, Judge of the Admiralty, temp., Elizabeth, and Dr. White Kennett, Bishop of Peterborough, in the early part of the eighteenth century.

1 Injunctions of Archbishop Gifford. Prebends at Howden. Inquests concerning Inclosures. Co. York, 1517. Copy of the King's proclamation to the Northern Rebels, 1537, 68.

2 Letter of Thos. Vavasour, 1551, 61. Copy of Indenture between Edward VI. and the Mayor and Burgesses of Hull about the Government of the Castle, &c. there, 1552, 80.

3 Copy of Contract between Edward VI. and the Mayor and Corporation of Hull,

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7 Miles Coverdale to Cecil, 60.

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10 Archbishop of York to Cecil, 1. The same to the Council, 2. Queen's Letter about Cawood Park, 17. Archbishop of York to Cecil, 1538, 43.

11 Declaration of the Earls, 52. Archbishop of Canterbury concerning Grindal

and York, 57.

- 12 Archbishop of Canterbury to Cecil about a Prebend at York, 80. Dean and Chapter of York that they ha'l elected Edmund Archbishop, 1570, 89. Northumberland's Lands, 1570-91.
- 13 Ind're for sale of Sir Wm. Pickering's Lands in Co. York 6. Entertainments of the officers in 1570, Yorks, 9. An Order for raising soldiers in Yorks, 44.

 13 A note of the rebels' Land in Yorks., &c., 4 and 5.

- 14 Mr. Wm. Whartone, of Rippon, to the Lord Treasurer, for a Commission for Yorkshire to curb some turbulent spirits there, December 9, 1572, 67.
- 15 Articles of Information against John Norton and others, abettors of the northern rebellion, December, 1572, by Wm. Wharton, of Rippon, 95.
- 16 Letters of Lord Scroope, Lady Stanhope to Burghley, &c., about Prebend in

17 Earl of Huntingdon on the state of the North, 18.

18 Archbishop of York to Burghley about Inclosures, 27.

19 Letters. Archbishop of York to Lord Burghley, to annul destructive Leases

- granted by the Master of Sherburne Hospital.

 19 Archbishop of York on the Government of the North, 2. Do. about Dr. Vavasour and Popery, 13. Earl of Huntingdon to Cecil, that the Queen might build a house in York with the materials of Middleham Castle, 1574, Middleham Castle, 38. Sir W. Pickering about a debt the Queen had forgiven him, 46. On the death of Sir W. Pickering, 75. Route of the Queen's progress to York, 1575, 92.
- 20 Earl of Huntingdon about the Archbishop of York, 50. Archbishop of York, Archbishop of York on his removal to Canterbury. Lord President, 65.
- 22 1576. Petition respecting Repairing of Hull Harbour and Fortifications, 9.
 26 1578. Petition of Eliz. Matthew, to enjoy her License for Making Train Oil without the encroachment of the Town of Scarborough. Humphrey Cole on

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27 Letter of Mr. Th. Metham about the Savills, 40.

- 28 Archbishop of York about Dean of Durham, 68. Archbishop of York about Earl of Huntingdon, 80.
- 29 Petition of the Dean and Chapter of York to the Queen, for confirming their Charter, 53.
- 29 Matthew Hutton against Sandys, 53. Frauds in the West Riding, 1580, 71. 30 Sir Thos. Boynton's Proposals for improving Bridlington Harbour and Pier, 5. Archbishop of York on Lady Cumberland, 54.
- 31 On the State of the Copper Works in the North, 1580, 25. On the decay of

Scarborough Castle, 1580, 27. 31 Sir Thos. Boynton about Bridlington Pier, 67.

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- 36 Earl of Essex from York to Cecil, 1582-12. Archbishop of York, 24. Matthew to Lord Burghley, 53-54. Same to same about Deanery of Durham,
- 37, 8, 9. Several Letters. Archbishop of York's Case with Sir R. Stapleton. 40 Temple Newsam, 35. Ralph Bowes on a newly discovered lead mine.

42 Archbishop of York's Case of Dilapidations, 46.

42 Prebend of Masham, October 9, 1584, 57-60. Ramsden, Prebendary of York, to Cecil. 74.

43 Sir R. Stapleton from the Fleet to Lord Burghley, 1584-5.

- 46 The Council at York to the Archbishop, 67. Archbishop of York to Burghley,
- Certificate that no heriots are due in Yorkshire, 11. The Imperfections of Sir 47 E. Stafford's Book of Concealments, 12.

49 Fees of the Councillors attending the Council at York, 1586-80.

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- 52 Complaint for Salt Making at Hull, 20, 23, 24, 25. Complaint about a searcher at Hull, 1587-57.
- 52 Edwin, Archbishop of York; his opinion to Burghley of the J.P.'s of York, 63. 53 The Names and Characters of several Northern Justices, 86, 85, 87. Names

of the Justices in every County, 1587, 91.
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58 An Account of Glover's MSS., 47.
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77 Sir W. Mallory. Vicarage of Campsall, 23.
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79 Archbishop of York to Loid Burghley. Libertie of Rippon, 1595, 41.

- 79 Edw. Nevill als Latimer, 1 to 7. Archbishop M. Hutton to Burghley about Lady Margt. Nevill, 39 (see also 78, fo. 11 and 12). Toby Matthew with £100 for lead, 40. Archbishop of York on behalf of his son-in-law, 41. Archbishop of York about one Wright venting Jesuitical opinions, 44. Archbishop of York on the death of the Lord President, 47. The Council of the North to P. Council, 48. Archbishop of York about Lord President's effects and papers,
- 80 Information of Edw. Nevill in the Tower, 20. Information against Atkinson, searcher; at Hull, 42. Burghley's letter to the customs officers at Hull to

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981 Archbishops Young and Heath. 982 Archbishops Sandys and Piers.

983 Archbishop Matt. Hutton, and Jno. Brook, Precentor, York.

984 Geo. Meryton, Dean of York; Archbishop Matthews, Archbishop Mountaigne, Archbishop Harsnet; Jno. Wilson, Dean of Ripon; Henry Ramsden, Vicar of Halifax; Archbishop Neile. 985 John Scot, Dean of York; Geo. Stanhope, Chantor of York; Archbishop

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1233 Church and Topographical Notes, tem. Charles II. York Minster, Bawtry, Ryther, Wighill, Otley, Spofforth, Ripley, Bedale, and Red House (Sir Thomas Slingsby's house near Marston.)

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Calverley.

S. MARGERISON.

THE DODSWORTH MSS.

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[•] Yorks. Arch. and Top. Journal, vol. vi., p. 73.

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117 Extracts relating to Kirkstall, &c., Sandal Advowson, Archbishop Holgate's Will. Extracts from the Wakefield Court Rolls, list of Chantries, &c., in the

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- 118 Extracts relating to the Monasteries of Selby, Gisburne, Meaux, Drax, S. Clement's, S. Leonard's, York, Byland, Monk Bretton. Extracts from the ancient Court Rolls of Wakefield. Extracts from the Chapter Acts of York.
- 119 Extracts from the Gascoigne Papers. Tenures in Serjeantry. Notes from

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128 Extracts from sundry Registers of Priories, Fines, Placita, &c.; Records of the Vavasour Family.

129 Extracts from the Coucher Book of S. Leonard's, York, and Fountains Abbey. List of Chantries, &c., in York. Norroy's Visitation of Yorkshire, tem. Hen. VIII. Extracts from Wills, &c.

130 Extracts from the Register of Fountains and from the Talbot Papers, Petitions in Chancery, &c.

131 Fees of the Duchy of Lancaster and Inquisitions.

- 132 Feudal Tenures in the cos. of Nottingham and Derby, Inquisns., &c.
- 133 Charters of St. John of Pontefract, and Papers from S. Mary's Tower; Extracts from the Armitage, Ramsden, Wood, &c., Papers.

134 Fines, &c., Notts and Derbyshire.

- 135 Extracts from the Vavasour, Mauleverer, Constable, Midelton, &c., Papers, and from the Welbeck Book.
- 136 Extracts from the Cartularies of Selby, and S. John's, Pontefract, and from the Registers of the See of York.
- 137 Arms and Inscriptions in Churches at Sheffield, Aston, Melton, Rotherham, Thribergh, Hemsworth, Nostell, Selby, Newmarch, and Bolton Priory; Sandford, York Minster, St. Sampson's, St. Martin's, S. John's, York; Allerton, Newton-on-Ouse, Sheriff Hutton, Pocklington, Barwick-in-Elmet, Hesslewood, Roddington, Co. Northampton; Flawforth, Titheby, Langar, Co. Notts; Watton, Kirkby Wiske, Kirkby Fleetham, Catterick, Leeds, Harewood, Swillington, Elland, Huddersfield, Darfield, Barnsley, Hemingbrough, S. Cave, N. Cave, Aske, Ellerton, Eastrington, Lockington, St. Mary's, Beverley; Kilham, Sutton-in-Holderness, Brandsburton, Kirkby Misperton, Stokesley, Wadworth, Walten, and Wishill. Wadworth, Walton, and Wighill.

138 Extracts from Cartularies of Nostell and S. John of Beverley.

139 Extracts from the Registers, viz., Thoresby, Scrope, and William's Register Books, and from the Rockley, Barnby, and Fairfax Papers; Notes respecting

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140 Abbots of St. Mary's, York; Parks, &c., in Yorkshire; Seneschals of Wakefield; Names and Values of Benefices in Yorkshire; Notes relative to

the parish of Marr.

141 Transcripts from the Red Book, &c.

142 Miscellaneous, chiefly from records and charters.

143 Transcripts from the Kighley Papers.

144 Extracts from the Bolton, and Haverholm, Co. Lincolnshire, Cartularies, and

Register Book of Archbishop Melton.

145 Extracts from the Cartularies of Selby; Arms and Inscriptions in some York Churches; Bounds of the Parish of S. Maurice, York; Extracts from the Constable Papers; Notes respecting Setterington.

146 Miscellaneous; Everingham Papers, &c.

147 Arms and Inscriptions in sundry Yorkshire Churches; Extracts from Monk Bretton Cartulary.
148 Plompton Papers, On the Custom of Church Ale.

149 Papers, chiefly Lancashire.

150 Yorkshire Tenures, Pedigrees, &c.

151 Charter Priory, Pontefract; Extracts Cartulary Monk Bretton.

152 Placita and Fines; Transcripts and Extracts from Charters of Roche and Nostell; Inquisitions; Pedigrees of the Lacies, &c.

153 Placita, Genealogies, &c.

154 Placita, &c.; Extracts from the Court Rolls of Knaresborough.

- 155 Extracts; Charters of Salley, Monk Bretton, and Pontefract, and from the Hammerton, Lister, Beaumont, &c., Papers.

 156 Extracts from the Cartularies, &c., of S. Mary's Abbey, and Fountains, and
- from a Register Book of the Diocese during the vacancies of the Sec.

157 Miscellaneous Inscriptions in the Churches in York.

158 Catalogues of Barons and of Religious Houses.

159 Extracts from the Cartularies of Pontefract, Whitby, Bridlington, &c.

160 Church Notes, giving an account of the arms and inscriptions, and some other memoirs, extracted from the Parish Registers, with occasional remarks of the hills, rivers, hamlets, &c., viz., Peniston, Silkston, Ecclesfield, Rotherham, Rawmarsh, Sandal Magna, Saxton; All Saint's, Pontefract; Tankersley, Laughton, Emley, South Kirkby, Kirkby Malhamdale, Swillington, Whitkirk, Wragby, N. and S. Deighton, Bolton-by-Bolland, Hemsworth, Mitton, Waddington, and Long Preston.

161 Epitaphs in York Cathedral, and in all the Parochial Churches within that

city, collected by Dodsworth, in 1618.

Calverley.

SAML. MARGERISON.

FABRIC ROLLS OF YORK MINSTER.

THESE Rolls are the collected statements, prepared annually, by the custos of the fabric of the Cathedral, in order to inform the Chapter of the amount of receipt and expenditure in his department. Unfortunately they follow in a very imperfect series from about 1360 to 1639 though they cover a period in which some of the most interesting and magnificent parts of the building were constructed. The space at our disposal prevents us from entering into a dissertation on several curious topics we have noted; though we cannot refrain from making a few observations to shew what kind of valuable information may be derived from a class of records which many would suppose ceased to be of any

utility after they had served their temporary purpose.

During the period over which the Rolls extend, the stone seems chiefly to have been obtained from Thevedale, a quarry near Tadcaster, belonging to the Vavasours; and Huddlestone, not far from Cawood. Indeed, from a statue of a Percy and a Vavasour on either side of the west door of the Minster, each bearing his offering, the wood and the stone they gave, it has become a common tradition that the whole of the materials used in the fabric were given by them—and seldom has tradition been nearer the truth. Both the quarries being not far distant from the river Ouse, the stone was conveyed by carts and waggons to Tadcaster and Cawood, thence by boats to York, where it was delivered at St. Leonard's landing, where a ferry boat now touches. guarry account some terms are employed that have gone, as might have been expected, out of use. For instance, in 1371, a payment was made to William Duffield and others for conveying twenty damlad of stone from Thevedale to St. Leonard's landing, at the rate of 16s. for each damlad. It was no kind of vessel or raft, for in another year there is a charge of £6 8s. for the carriage of thirty-two damlad that had been brought by carts from Thevedale to Tadcaster "et per navem usque Ebor," which cost 52s. 6d., in "sleddying" from the wharf to the Minster. Other stones were measured at so much the doleum or tub load. "Tuntight," is another obsolete measure that often occurs in the Rolls. In the year 1421, when the river Ouse was so unusually low that vessels could not float, "forty-six tuntight lapidum" were conveyed from Cawood to York "per botes," and again forty tuntight were taken from Cawood to Bishopthorpe by a vessel; whence, in consequence of some impediment in the river, they were carried by carts to the Minster. Stone was sometimes charged by the waggon load: thus in 1478, Thos. Langton was paid 66s. 8d. for 160 waggon loads of Huddleston stone which had cost the Chapter as much in quarrying. Payments continually occur for baring new ground, mending the roads, removing ramell or rubbish out of the quarries and other incidental expenses. Even "quele barrowes" and "pikkes" were not omitted. In 1421, when the works in the central tower were going on, the staith at Cawood became so much injured that a new one had to be constructed, a work to which the Archbishop gave "vij. fother de pyles et ix. fother de subbosco," which cost three shillings cutting from the great wood there, including fourpence for the woodmen's liquor. The chyngell with which it was paved had to be brought "per navem a Hesill et Humbre." The imperfect condition of the roads and the great value of water carriage for the transmission of bulky and heavy goods in the mediæval times is often strikingly exemplified in these accounts. Indeed the Humber, with its great tributaries, must have served, as high up their streams as they were navigable, the same purpose as the railways of the present time; many a now forgotten staith and landing being as familiar places of resort as our modern stations. For instance, stone quarried in 1404, at Thevedale at 6d. and 6½d. per fother, cost 10d. per fother to bring it to Weleland, and 7½d. per fother to convey it thence by a vessel to York. At that time, at least in 1415, two shillings a week were the wages of a quarryman. In that year the carriage of 285 fother of stone from Huddleston to Cawood—about nine miles, cost £13 10s. The carriage of the same to York, ten miles—in a vessel by John Blackburn, "shipman"-108s. 4d.; and in sledding the same from the Lendal landing, a few hundred yards to the Minster, the apparently disproportionate sum of 54s. 2d. .It is remarkable that until nearly the close of the last century our forefathers should have allowed these valuable facilities of water carriage to remain undeveloped, and that so soon after the comparatively brief space of time (1770 to 1820) in which the chief canal works of Yorkshire were executed, they were to a degree superseded by a motive power which, could the elders rise from their graves, they would deem supernatural.

It is pleasing to find the Chapter acknowledging the liberality of Sir John Langton, of Farnley, near Leeds, the proprietor of the Huddleston quarries, by a pipe of port wine, which cost them (in 1450) 66s. and 8d., though his lady at the same time must have felt rather insulted than complimented by the niggardly present of half a pound of

"grene gynger" which cost a shilling.

Of those "men of old," whose history is comprehended in "Si Quæras, circumspice," and the triumphs of whose intellect—after more than one seeming interposition of Him to whom they were dedicated—remain to instruct and delight and comfort when they that thought and they that wrought have vanished alike into dust and dreams, the editor must speak in his own comprehensive words. "It has been frequently

asked." says he, "How is it that we know nothing of the mediæval architects? Did modesty constrain them to conceal their names, or were the plans executed by several persons, so that it would be invidious, if not impossible, to particularise any one?" It is by no means easy to give an answer to this question. I am inclined to think that at York a great share of the responsibility fell upon the master mason, but he was probably assisted to a certain extent by the keeper of the fabric and the treasurer. The following list of the master masons will be of some use. Thomas de Pakenham; William de Hoton; 1351, William de Hoton, junr.; 1368-71, Robert de Patrington; 1399-1401, Hugh de Hedon; 1415, William Colchester; 1421, John Long; 1433, Thomas Pak; 1442-3, John Bowde; 1445-7, John Barton; 1456, John Porter; 1466, Robert Spyllesby; 1472, William Hyndeley, p.m., Spyllesby, 1505, Chr. Horner, p.m., Hyndeley; 1526, John Foreman. Of these, Pakenham was a native of the south. Patrington and Hedon were probably born at the towns in Holderness which bear their names. The stately churches which grace those places are famous, not only in Yorkshire, but throughout England, and it is probable enough that the Chapter of York very gladly availed themselves of the services of men who assisted in erecting them, to superintend the building of their Colchester we may safely assume was an Essex man, and his appointment to the office of master mason was looked upon as an intrusion. Porter came from Lincoln, and Hyndeley from Norwich. To Hyndeley, the Minster of York is indebted for its splendid screen. and the presence of a hind lodged among the carving, would seem to show that Hyndeley had had a hand in designing it, as well as in executing the work. In looking over the lists of the workmen, many other names foreign to Yorkshire will be observed. Philip de Lincoln was master carpenter for a long period in the fourteenth century. Hugh de Grantham was one of the masons. Foreigners also occasionally occur. On the very first page is the name of Begon Baions, who could scarcely have been an Englishman. James Dam worked the crockets, &c., for the new screen.

The wages of the masons were paid once a fortnight, the sum total of the expenditure in this respect, for the busy year 1371, amounting to £245 8s. 6d. Of course, all were not paid alike, the services of some being estimated at 3s. a week, some at 2s. 6d., or 2s. 4d., or 1s. 10d. Those who set or walled received, occasionally, a present of gloves. 1n 1422, ten pairs of gloves were given "tempore settandi

lapides," which cost eighteenpence.

Among the documents illustrative of the Fabric Rolls are two sets of rules to be observed by the masons and other workmen connected with the fabric, of great interest and value, but they are too long for our present purpose and should not be abridged. The concluding ordinance of the latest is, however, too characteristic to be omitted:—

"It es ordayned yt na masonn sall be receavyde atte wyrke, to ye werke of ye forsayde kyrke, bot he at first provede a weke or mare opon his well wyrkyng;

and aftyr yt he es foundyn souffissant of his werke, be receavede of ye commune assente of ye mayster and ye kepers of ye werk, ande of ye maystyr masonn, and swere upon ye boke yt he sall trewly ande bysyli at his power, for oute any maner gylyry, fayntys, outher desayte, hald and kepe haly all ye poyntes of yis forsayde ordinance, in all thynges yt hym touches, or may touches, fra tyme yt he be receavyde till ye forsayde werke als lang als he sall dwell masonn hyryd atte wyrk till yt forsayde werke of ye kyrk of Sanct Peter, ande noght ga away fra yt forsayde werke bote ye maystyrs gyf hym lefe atte parte fra yt fersayde werk: and wha sum evyr cum agayne yis ordinance and brekes itte agavn ye will o ye forsayde chapitre have he Goddy's Malyson and Saynt Petirs."

Although we cannot undertake to initiate our readers into the "Mysteries of the Craft," or to impart for the benefit of the ladies, through the medium of these long buried parchments, the faintest inkling of "The Secret," still we are enabled to refurnish to the mind's eye the Lodge in the Minster Yard, from an inventory of the stores of the church, taken in the year 1399, when the glorious choir was nearly completed. As the record will be tolerably intelligible to most Yorkshiremen, we quote it, like the last extract, in the original language, not only as a specimen of the piebald Latin in which the Rolls are written, but, also, to shew the difficulty under which first transcribers and editors labour, when decyphering such barbarous phraseology entangled with contractions, and oftentimes disguised in a careless and indefinite scrawl.

In le Loge. In primis, in le loge apud Ebor, in cimitorio lxix stauexes; j magna kevell; xcvj chisielles ferri; xxiiij mallietes ferro ligati; cccc fourmers ferri; j compas ferri; ij tracyng bordes; iiij chargeors plumbi pro mouldes; j parva hachett; j hand sagh; j shovel; j whalebarwe et j rastrum ferri; ij boketts cum cordis ad fontem ibidem; j magna ker cum iiij rotis pro petra, meremio, et hujus modi cariandis; ij kerres cum rotis pro aliis petris extra le loge cariandis, et iiij weges ferri. Item j colrake ferri.

Accustomed to the multitudinous appliances by which buildings

are now "run up" as it were by sleight of hand, we should be tempted to laugh downright at this simple recital, if we did not remember that, with these implements, the earnest men of old constructed works which

we are not able to repair.

Ripon.

The late John R. Walbran, F.S.A.

OLD YORKSHIRE REGISTERS.

Below is a list of the Old Yorkshire Church Registers, arranged in chronological order for facility of reference. There are said to be only forty registers in existence in England before the year 1538.

1500.—Manfield.

1504.—Fewston.

1538. -Aldborough, Bardsey, Brodsworth, Cantley, Carlton, Dewsbury, Halifax (being published) Hooton-Pagnell, Melton, Monk Fryston, Normanton, Rossington, Rothwell, Saxton, Wensley, &c.

1539.—Kippax, Ledsham.

1540.—Aberford, Kirkburton, Wragby. 1542.—Howden, Tickhill.

1547.—Adwick-le-Street.

1549.- Hedon.

1550.—Anston, Ryther, Tong.

1551.—Leckonfield. 1552. -- Pateley Bridge.

1553.—Swillington.

1555. - Conisborough.

1556.—Richmond, Rotherham, Thirsk.

1557.—Arksey, Doncaster.

1558.-Ackworth, Barmborough, Beverley, Birstal, Bolton-by-Bol-Darton, Ecclesfield (published), Elland, Feather-Handsworth, stone, Hull, Roystone, Silkstone.

1559.—Batley, Bradfield, Braithwell, Mirfield, Pickering, Pocklington, Rilston, Sprotborough,

Worsborough.

1560.—Bedale, Bolton-on-Dearne, Burnsall, Ferry Fryston, Marton, Methley, Ripley, Sheffield.

1561.—Fishlake, Gisburne, Knaresborough, Linton, Mexborough.

1562.—Brotherton, Keighley, Otley, Whitgift.

1563.—Bramley, Campsall, Huddersfield, Long Preston, Ravenfield, Roystone.

Flamborough, 1564.—Bridlington,

Womersley.

1565. - Thorne.

1566.—Burneston, Hatfield, Stainton, Thornton-in-Craven.

1567. —Aston, Snaith, Wickersley.1568. —Barnsley, Cowthorpe, Darrington, Whixley.

1570.—Gilling, Patrington, Tadcaster, Topcliffe.

Percy, 1571.—Bolton Coniston, Stokesley.

1572.—Leeds Parish Church.

1573.—Filey, Melsonby, Spennithorne. 1574.—Calverley (see Vol. I. of 1574. —Calverley Calverley Registers, just published.)

1575. -Helmsley, Kildwick, Wadworth.

1577.—Bingley, Frickley.

1578.—Romaldkirk.

1579.—Collingham. 1580.—Thornhill, Wales.

1581.—Barningham.

1582.—Hornby.

1583.—Badsworth, Coxwold, Kirkby Wharfe.

1585.—Pontefract.

1586.—Bramham, Guiseley, Pannal. 1587.—Barnoldswick, Bracewell, Ripon.

1590.—Selby, Wistow.

1591.—Cawood, Kirkby Fletham.

1592.—Skelbrooke, Skipton, Whiston. 1593.—Heptonstall, Northallerton.

1594. - Warmsworth.

1595. -Thorp-Arch.

1596.—Bradford (being published), Clapham.

1597.—Burghwallis, Drax, Ilklev, Kirkby Malhamdale, Londes-

borough, Maltby. 1598.—Horbury, Tankersley, Wath-on-Dearne.

1599.—Easingwold, Masham, Spofforth, Thrybergh, &c.

1600.—Emley, Kirk Deighton, Barnby Dun, Todwick. 1603.—Hampsthwaite, Whitkirk. 1604.—Kirk Smeaton, Middleham. 1605.—Heminborough, Sedbergh.

1696.—Adel.

1608.—Whitby.

1611. - Dent, Mitton.

1612.—Addingham, Hartshead, Thropham.

1613.—Wakefield.

1614.—Harewood.

1615.—Brayton, Crofton. Kirkby Wiske.

1616.—Waddington.

1619.—Thurnscoe.

1620.—Ecclesfield (being published), South Kirkby, Walton.

1622.—Thorner. 1627.-Baildon. 1628.—Darfield.

1633.—Newton Kyme.

1638.—Muker.

1639.—Sherburn. 1640.—Grinton.

1643.—Sowerby. 1644.—Penistone.

1645. -Haworth.

1647.—Kirkby Overblow.

1648.—Marston. 1651.—Woolley.

1652.—Kirkthorpe, Sandal, Warmfield, Woodchurch or West Ardsley.

1653.—Almondbury. Armthorpe, Barwick, Castleford, Catterick, Cawthorne, Cumberworth, Glass Houghton, Harthill, Kirkheaton, Luddenden, Rawmarsh, Slaidburn.

1654.—Hemsworth, Wentworth.

1655.—Rufforth. 1662.—Bentham, East Ardsley.

1663.—Garforth.

1669.—Arncliffe, Giggleswick, Meltham.

1672.—Scarborough.

1674.—Leathley. 1675.—Gargrave.

1677.—Laughton, Treeton, Weston.

1678.—Marske, Thornton.

1679.—Kirk Sandal.

1681.-Moor Monkton, Wycliffe.

1683.—Hooke, Owstone. 1684.—Birkin, Ripponden, Slaithwaitc. 1685.—(Hemsworth).

1686.—Hunslet,(Kirkburton), Wortley.

1687.—Healaugh. 1689 —Broughton, Rawcliffe. 1690.—Adwick-on-Dearne.

1693.—Adlingfleet, Horsforth.

1694.—Hickleton, Weston.

1695.—Hawes, Illingworth.

1698.—Kettlewell.

1700.—Kirk Bramwith.

1701.—Askrigg, Felkirk. 1702.—Hooton Roberts.

1703.—Loversall.

1704.—Lightcliffe. 1709.—Aysgarth, Sowerby Bridge. 1715.—Tinsley.

1717.—Bramley, Holbeck, Flockton, Wighill.

1719.—Attercliffe, Raistrick. 1720.—Beesten, High Hoyland.

Richmond.

1721.—Firbeck.

1722.—Armley.

1723.—(Baildon), Headingley.

1724. - Knottingley.

1725.—St. John's, Leeds.

1726.—Armin. 1729.—Marr.

1730.—Dinnington.

1731.—Edlington.

1740. - Hoyland. 1744.—Wibsey.

1746.—Scammonden.

1747.—Greaseborough.

1750.—Monk Bretton. 1754. -- Denton.

1761.—Cleckheaton, Whitechapel.

1768.—Silsden.

1772.—Bolsterstone, Farnley.

1774.—Burley-in-Wharfedale, Grindleton.

1776.—Marsden.

1783.—Rawdon, Wetherby.

1789.—Chapel-Allerton.

1797.—Holmfirth.

&c. &c.

R. V. TAYLOR, B.A.





YORKSHIRE MOORS.

YORKSHIRE MOORS AND WATERFALLS.

HE river Tees, which forms the boundary between Yorkshire and Durham, has the finest waterfalls of the county, throwing itself soon after its rise on Crossfell over a cliff two hundred feet high, inexpressibly dreary and bleak in its surroundings of rock and ling, and known by the name of Caldron Snout. A few miles beyond, the whole mass of water - which in flood is magnificent-is gathered into a narrow chasm between sheer greenstone cliffs ninetynine feet in height, by its fall over these into a pool where it boils in rushing whirlpools before recovering itself for its subsequent quiet gliding over limestone shallows and ledges of rock. This fall, known as the High Force, is the finest in the county, not only for the compressed volume of its water, but for its beauty of wood and moor and mountain. In an autumn sunset, when the golden greys of Crossfell merge into swells of purple heather, just above the force and below it the heights that climb again from the river are one brilliant mass of fading chestnut. beech, and oak, thrown into bolder relief by the dark stateliness of the pines; nothing can be finer of its kind than this most perfect picture.

Considering the river Ure as identical with Wensleydale, down which it flows, we find in this—the most beautiful of Yorkshire's moorcrowned dales, the falls which succeed those of Teesdale in importance. At its head are Cotter Force and Hardraw Scar Force, the latter taking a free leap of ninety-nine feet into a basin formed by a grand crescent of rocks, where, dashed into showers of iridescent spray, the water seems to play with its own bold spirit before submitting to the narrow course that takes it to Ure. Between the fall and the glistening shaly scar it is easy to walk without being wetted. In the winter of 1880, as also in 1739, the whole glen was transformed into an ice-scene. Even the spray froze: gigantic icicles hung from the crags, and the water dropped down a funnel boring the column of ice which represented the

Force. Between here and Aysgarth are the small falls of Sale, Whitfield Gill, Bow, Millgill, and West Burton. At Aysgarth a charming picture is made below the bridge by the falling of the river over the Horse-shoe Force, with the church tower rising above the woods—a picture preferred by some to that of Aysgarth Force beyond, where the whole volume of water dashes over successive deep ledges of limestone between crags crowned with foliage and thickets of wild rose and bramble. To the traveller who is fortunate enough to be there after a summer thunderstorm, when the clouds are rolling off and the sun bursting out upon the river that then fills the whole chasm, the thunder of its pent up force and the play of light and shade over rock and water and wood are aspects of nature never to be forgotten. A few miles further down on the heathery slopes of Witton Fell, deep sunk in mossy oak woods, is Deepgill Force, perhaps all the more

bewitching because so little known and frequented.

In Nidderdale, amid overhanging black shale cliffs in autumn fringed with French willow-herb and half-veiled in Cystopteris Fragilis, there occurs another fall in a considerable stream. The Nidd, which rises in Great Whernside, a few miles above, here pours over a limestone scar known as Haden Car, bearing in all its features, except the strictly geological, a great resemblance to a fall on the Esk above Whitby known as Thomasin Force. The beautiful course of this latter river is marked also by another fall in its upper part named Falling Foss, and there can be little doubt that all our Yorkshire rivers, mostly flowing abruptly downwards from ling to benty-grass and bracken, and thence into quiet courses between decorous meadow and pasture lands, have in their upper parts where they tumble from the hills, waterfalls known scarcely at all except to the farmer shepherding his sheep. Lunedale, again, on the borders of Lancashire, one side of which we are proud to claim, Howgill Fells contribute Cautley Spout, a fall of many hundred feet; Weathercote Cave, between Ingleborough and Whernside, is distinguished among caverns by the rush of a river down it which in one place falls over a high rock. Thornton Force lies below Whernside; and Hackfall is a jagged cascade, falling amid thick foliage into a beautiful glen bordering the Ure a few miles beyond Ripon.

It is difficult to specify our Yorkshire moors, because as a rule they take their names from the district in which they lie or the landowner to whom they belong, and to describe them, because there is such a strong family likeness between one and another. Most of the Yorkshire "tops" are moors, i.e., waste grounds where grouse breed, and their chief characteristic is ling—miles of it crowning the ridges between two valleys in long undulating reaches warm and varied in colours and broken now and again by a watercourse full of tumbled rocks, and overhung by stunted oaks, silvery birch, or gnarled rowan. Perhaps the finest of these moors is that of Bowes, near Barnard Castle, a magnificent stretch of ground, with views which, from hill and dale

on one hand, comprise Cleveland down to the sea on the other. But if with seven-leagued boots one were to stride across the county the next hour to Ingleborough, it is probable that the impression made by the east would fade, and one's heart would beat stronger to the grandeur of the west. For here, where a mighty mountain rises from the lonely valley of the Lune, we see the north blocked by the Westmoreland hills, the silver sea shining at Morcambe, and the "amethystine fells" stretching around in a refined beauty of form and colour all their own. These moors, however, are not so isolated, and thus strictly characteristic, as others lying between them. Wensleydale joins Swaledale there is an eerie waste known as the Butter-tubs Pass, commanding wild views of a bleak country quickly snowblocked in winter; and again at the other end of both dales, where a road crosses from Askrigg to Richmond, a cleft in the rocks crowning the summit called Scarth Nick, frames a view of hill and valley, wood, river, castles, and churches such as no other point in Yorkshire can Nor must the moors around Great Whernside be overlooked. Where the lava-like desolation of Dead Man's Hill merges into the deep ling of the Great Haw, there is a thin-lipped wicked tarn sunk in a porous hollow, where nothing living dares step; and following the Black Dyke from here to Throstler on a day in early August when the ling is in "blow," the traveller who knows all Yorkshire and the claims of every other moor named, may still be excused if he felt that there is nothing fairer than this wide reach of purple heather, dashed here and there with spagnum, or ashy burnt fibre, or richest blaeberry beds, merging miles away into Mashamshire, with shining church spires and yellowing harvest fields and red fallow land and clumps of trees, and then again beyond this the great vale of Mowbray to the hazy greys of the Hambleton Hills as they lie close-pressed against the sky.

Ripon.

M. E. CARTER.

RICCALL COMMON.

RICCALL COMMON is situated in the centre of the wide low-lying plain called the Vale of York. This vale has undoubtedly been produced by natural forces acting through a long series of years, wearing away the soft triassic or new red series of strata; while the harder liassic, colitic, and cretaceous strata of the East Riding, and the permian and carboniferous rocks of the West Riding, offering more resistance to the disintegrating forces, marine or subaerial, have been left standing out as hills and mountains. This vale may be traced from the coast of Durham through Yorkshire and Nottinghamshire far down into the midland counties; and into it are gathered the great rivers which, by their confluence, form the Humber. The Humber estuary has to escape from this vast inland basin by cutting its way through the three parallel ranges of hills formed by the outcrop of the lias, the colites, and the

chalk which bound it on the east. It is evident that a comparatively small obstruction to this outflow would convert this basin into a great inland lake; and this, indeed, appears actually to have been the case. This lake, however, would in process of time become filled up by materials brought down by the rivers from above, and consequently we now find its site a wide alluvial plain, with a few little islets of trias rising out of it. The new red sandstone is reached at Cawood at a depth of about 100 feet. The lowest bed reached about Riccall is a strong brown clay of unknown thickness, which is met with at Cawood and Kelfield on one side, and at North Duffield on the other, and probably extends beneath the whole of the common. Above the clay is a bed of sand of variable thickness, which, owing to the retentive nature of the clay beneath, is waterlogged in its lower part so as to become quicksand. In repairing the tower of Riccall Church ten years ago it was found that the Norman builders, in order to obtain a firm foundation, had thrown confusedly together into the quicksand a number of trees, upon which they had rested their tower. It is upon this wet sand that the rich flora of Riccall Common grows. There is a great similarity in the flora of Riccall Common to that of Thorne Waste, but at Riccall there are many sand-loving plants, such as Plantago coronopus, which do not grow at Thorne Waste. At Thorne there is a thick bed of peat resting on the clay, while at Riccall the soil is sandy but full of vegetable matter in its upper part.

The common is not quite twenty-five feet above the mean tide It is included in the parishes of Riccall and Skipworth, and is one of the largest unreclaimed pieces of land in England that are capable of improvement. The Enclosure Commissioners have now their eve upon this land with a view to its reclamation for agricultural purposes, and in a year or two it is not improbable that, like Troy, its place will be occupied by fields of waving corn. The river Ouse forms the western boundary of the parish; it is here a tidal river, the tide extending as high as Naburn Lock, four miles below York. The water is turbid from containing a quantity of a brownish sediment called warp; this warp has a peculiar soft, smooth feel, and contains many shining scales of mica; it is probably derived partly from the disintegration of the coast of Holderness being washed up by the tide, and partly brought down by freshets from above. Low-lying lands near the river are often "warped"—i.e., submerged at high water for two or three years—by which process a deposit of highly-fertile soil, several feet in thickness, is obtained. At high water much of the surrounding country would be submerged were it not for the river banks, which were constructed, it is supposed, in the thirteenth century. of Riccall parish called the Nesses lies on the west of the river; it was formerly a peninsula attached to the east or left bank, but the river has altered its course by cutting through the isthmus, and silting up the old channel, so that the Nesses now lie on the right bank, although still maintaining their parochial connection with the left. In the course of

the river Ouse there are several similar cases, which, to a geologist, are interesting as illustrating the similarity of the operations of nature

in the past and in the present.

Like human history in general, the history of the neighbourhood is mainly occupied with man's efforts, more or less successful, to destroy his fellow-men. The earliest human memorials are found at the northwest corner of the common, where dwelling and tomb, records of life and death, may be traced in the mounds called "Danes' Hills." These earthworks are of two kinds, the first being small circular trenches about nine feet diameter, the earth from which has been thrown inwards so as to raise the centre. These are believed to be the foundations on which stood huts or wigwams, probably built of brushwood or peat. On digging into them Professor Phillips found marks of fire often at one end, but no trace of bones or burial. The others are low circular mounds twenty feet to thirty feet diameter, standing in a square excavation, like the circle inscribed in a square, which Euclid, in his fourth book, teaches how to construct; the sides of the squares face exactly N.E.S. and W. These mounds, of which there are about twenty on Riccall Common, and another cluster between Skipwith and Thorganby, are undoubtedly sepulchral barrows, and common tradition asserts them to be the graves of the Danes, or rather Norwegians, slain in their retreat after the battle of Stamford Bridge. Professor Phillips, who is always anxious to claim as much as possible for the Celts, says:-" Tumuli of various magnitudes are here seen in considerable numbers, and they yielded to inspection burnt bones and carbonised wood; but, except one rather dubious flint arrowhead, no other trace of man or his works. The vague tradition of the country, preserving the memory of the Norwegian descent, speaks of the tumuli of Skipwith as the Danes' Hills—as if they had been raised over the Northmen's dead. But the fight so fatal to the invaders was at Stamford Bridge, and at the time of the battle Christianity had visited the Danes, and the dead were buried not burnt." To which it might be added that the defeated Northmen would not be likely to pause in their flight to bury their dead, nor the victorious Saxons to take so much pains over the funeral obsequies of their slain foes, even had they not been called hastily away to oppose the Norman invader. Dr. John Burton, however, in his "Monasticon Eboracense" supports the popular view, saying:—Upon Skipwith Common, between Riccall and Skipwith. south of this last place, are the vestiges of an encampment, near to which are several tumuli, called to this day the Danes' Hills. several of these opened in 1754, and in the centre of one of the largest of them to the south-east we found almost the perfect skeleton of a young man, as appeared by his teeth, and part of another; they were laid with the faces to the east upon the ground, covered with a bed of fine dry sand of a reddish colour, grown over with a short ling or heather. I took up the bones as they lay in due order; the head of the younger person was laid betwixt his knees, having I presume, had his head cut off in battle; the teeth were all therein and very firm and

fresh; the jaws of this, with a piece of coarse sacking cloth that adhered to the thigh bone, I have now by me. After examining this tumulus I had several others opened, the rest being all of a lesser size, but found only calcined human bones, ashes, and pieces of decayed iron of various shapes. Ever since the aforesaid battle, it is by tradition to this day said that the Danes were permitted to encamp there till they had buried their dead and their ships at Riccall could be ready for their re-embarking for Norway; all which appears to agree so well with the history of that engagement and what followed it that I make no doubt of the truth of the fact; moreover, there is a piece of ground south of these tumuli called the King's Rudding; and there is a way called Olave's Road or Lane, from Olave, the son of King Harfager, who, returning into his native country, is supposed to have made this road to his ships in the river Ouse, lying very near the camp." There are also on the common many ancient banks and excavations.

The following is a brief sketch of the Norwegian invasion of 1066, of which this neighbourhood was the scene. At the death of King Edward the Confessor, whose mistaken piety left him without an heir, the crown was assumed by Harold, son of the powerful Godwin, Earl of Kent, although he had no hereditary title to it. A claim was, however, promptly put in by William of Normandy, who had just as little right to it, and he backed his claims up by preparations for an Tosti, the brother of Harold, was Earl of Northumbria, but had been expelled the year before by an insurrection on account of his cruelties, taking refuge with Harold Hardrada, King of Norway. This Hardrada, who was a man of great stature and a valiant warrior, was the nephew of Olaf, King of Norway—the Saint Olave of the Calendar. He had been in the service of Jarisleif, King of Russia, whose daughter he married, and of the Empress Zoe, of Constantinople, and had won many battles over the Saracen in Greece, Sicily, and the Holy Land, and had finally succeeded in obtaining the crown of Norway. In 1066, Hardrada and Tosti collected a large army and a fleet of over three hundred ships, which, however, could not have been of very large tonnage, and after descents in the Isle of Wight and Cleveland, sailed up the Humber and Ouse as far as Riccall. Leaving his fleet at Riccall in command of his son Olaf and Eystein Orre, his betrothed son-in-law, Hardrada marched upon York. At Fulford, two miles south of the city, he was opposed by Earls Edwin and Morcar, who were completely routed. This was on the Wednesday, and on the next Sunday the city of York, despairing of relief, submitted itself to Hardrada and gave hostages, and he returned with rejoicing to his army at Stamford Bridge. That evening, however, King Harold of England arrived with a numerous army and entered York, surrounding the city so closely that no messenger could escape to tell the Northmen, who on advancing next day in light array to hold a council in York, suddenly found themselves in the presence of the hostile Saxon army. Harold, anxious to avoid bloodshed, held an interview with his brother

Tosti, and offered to give him the third part of his kingdom. answer, however, to a demand for territory on the part of Hardrada, Harold made the celebrated reply, "I will give him seven feet of English ground, or as much more as he may be taller than other men." This concession not being deemed satisfactory, the battle began, and was waged with great fury and varying success, until Hardrada fell, pierced by an arrow in the throat. Eystein Orre hastened up with reserves from the fleet at Riccall, and threw himself into the battle, but his men were breathless and exhausted, so that it is said many fell through weariness, and died without a wound. In the words of the "Saxon Chronicle"—There were slain Harold Hardrada and Earl Tosti, and the Northmen who were there left were put to flight, and the English hotly slew them from behind until they came to their ships. Some were drowned, some also were burnt, and so diversely perished that few were left, and the English had possession of the place of The king then gave peace to Olaf, the Norwegian king's son, and to their bishop, and to the Earl of Orkney, and to all those who were left in the ships, and they then went to our king, and swore oaths that they would ever observe peace and friendship to this land, and the king let them go loose with twenty-four ships." however, took possession himself of the treasure of the Norwegians, which was more than twelve lusty men could carry. however, long enjoy the fruits of his victory, for that same evening, whilst feasting and making merry, a messenger arrived to tell him of the landing of William of Normandy at Pevensey Bay, and nineteen days afterwards Harold was himself defeated and slain at Hastings. There is no doubt that this district was largely colonised by the Danes, whose great highway to the northern and midland counties was the Humber and its tributaries. The names of many of the neighbouring places are of Norse derivation, e.g., Skipwith (skip-vidu, sheep's wood), Thorganby, Selby, Barlby, Osgodby, Thorpe Willoughby, Menthorpe, and Bubwith. The name of Riccall is spelt in "Domesday Book" Richale; Dr. Parsons hazards the conjecture that it is derived from Ricc Hall, A.S., the mansion of the domain, like the German Reichenhall, perhaps referring to Wheel Hall, the palace of the bishops of Durham, which stood at the head of a "wheel" or sharp turn in the river, half a mile above the village. This hall was pulled down one hundred years ago, and only the foundations of a wall by the river and traces of the moat now remain.

Many a stately barge must have passed up and down the Ouse, conveying gorgeously-robed ecclesiastics to some solemn ceremonial or festive visit in the days when the Bishop of Durham had his palace at Riccall and the Archbishop of York his at Cawood Castle, three miles higher up; when Selby Abbey, which shared with St. Mary's of York alone of Abbeys north of the Trent the privilege of sending its abbot to sit in Parliament, stood yet in its glory; while a little lower down were the Cistercian priory of Drax, and at Hemingbrough and Howden collegiate churches, belonging to the monastery of Durham.

Riccall and Skipwith were both of sufficient importance to be possessed of churches in Norman times; indeed, the lower part of the tower of Skipwith Church is said to be of Saxon date. The dissolution of the monasteries in 1536 occasioned an insurrection called the Pilgrimage of Grace, which commenced in this immediate neighbourhood, its ringleader being Robert Aske, a gentleman of Aughton, three miles from Skipwith, who was executed, with many of his adherents, one of whom was Lord Hussey, who resided at a castle, now demolished, at

North Duffield, in the parish of Skipwith.

The district was again the scene of bloodshed during the parliamentary wars. Entries relating to soldiers occur in the register of the Parish Church during the years 1640 to 1646. In 1639 an army was assembled at Selby to subdue the unruly Scots, and reviewed by Charles I.; it was, however, suddenly disbanded. In 1640 the Scots again invaded England, and an army was again assembled at Selby to oppose them. In that year we find the burials of two soldiers in Riccall churchyard, one of them drowned in the river, as the entry shows, "Miles quidam vocatus Silvester Wanker suffocatus in acquâ de Ouze sepultus est per milites sexto die Junii." On the 11th of April, 1644, an important action took place at Selby, when the Royalists, under Colonel Bellasis, were routed by Lord Fairfax, and forced to retreat to York. The wounded soldiers appear to have been left at Riccall, for in the register we find the burials of six soldiers between April and July, 1644; one of them was "percussus bombardo." Also in June, 1644, the baptism of the daughter of a soldier, whose wife possibly came to Riccall to nurse her wounded husband, and was confined there. By Riccall Landing is a place where the river is so shallow that at low water a horseman might ford it, and in a field close by about fifty years ago, in excavating for a "potato pie," a quantity of "bones and old iron" were turned up, probably the relics of soldiers slain in passing or guarding the river. Two neighbouring fields are called Charging Close and Trooper's Close to this day. A straw will show which way the wind blows, and the direction which the sympathies of the worthy Vicar of Riccall took may be guessed from observing that in the register "Regius" is spelt with a capital "R" while "parliamenterius" has a small "p." The register commences in the year 1613, the handwriting is beautifully clear and regular, and the shape of the letters almost exactly resembles that of modern German handwriting. It is interesting to look over that time-worn record; it enables one to picture to oneself the joys and sorrows of those who lived and died so long ago. One pathetic entry is the burial of "Pauper guidam puer peregrinus" a poor little stranger boy.

The yearly number of burials in the twenty years from 1613 to 1632 ranges from eight to twenty-six, the average being sixteen. The average number of deaths in Riccall for the last six years has been eighteen, and the population now is 795. Assuming the death rate to have been the same then as now, that in the seventeenth

century would have been about 686. It is known, however, that the death-rate has greatly diminished during the last two centuries, so that probably the population of Riccall was then smaller.

MOWBRAY'S VALE.

Few counties in England can boast of the many attractions of this far-famed vale. Here is Rievaulx Abbey, rich in poesy; Hambleton, teeming with the sublime; Topcliffe, stored with faded memorials of feudal sway, and blest with beauteous landscapes, Asenby, where simple and artless nature reigns predominate; Kilvington, record of the piety of the lordly Scroops, around whose tranquil precincts arise "the everlasting hills"; Sutton, where rurality is enshrined in neat dwellings, meandering streams, and encircling rocks, pale with the hoar frost of antiquity; Bagby, where Gray might have imagined his elegy, "where the rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep"; Sowerby, the scene of retired taste and peaceful seclusion; Coxwold, as the last resting place of the noble family of Belasyse; Upsall, where stern and gaunt remains of the old castle strike the tourist; Kirkby-Wiske, famous as the birthplace of Roger Ascham, of learned memory; Northallerton, near whose castle was fought the memorable battle of the Standard; Mount Grace, where the ruins of its extensive Carthusian Priory still exist; Seawton, that outlandish retreat of rusticity and unsophisticacation; Felixkirk, where blooms the beautiful woods of the Mount; where in the little sanctuary are the uncouth effigies of the antique Templar and his consort; Thornton-le-Street, memento of the Roman road thrown across the country; Newburgh, the birthplace of "William of Newburrow," the learned and diligent historian; Byland. Abbey, where Edward II. was surprised by the army of the Scots; Birdforth, where in Saxon times was held the gemote, or assembly of the people of this Wapentake; and Brackenburgh, the seat of the ancient family of Lascelles.





YORKSHIRE MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

THE CORPORATION INSIGNIA OF LEEDS.

HE Corporation Insignia of Leeds consists, besides the borough and mayoral seals, of a remarkably fine silver gilt mace, and two mayoral chains of office. The mace, which possesses an unusual degree of historic interest in the following curious facts, is fifty-six inches in length, and one and a half inches in diameter of shaft. It is of the usual form, with open-arched crown.

The head, or bowl, is crested by an elaboratelydecorated circlet of eight crosses pattee and the same number of fleurs-de-lis, alternating with each other, and with intermediate pearls. From this circlet rise the four arches of the open crown, which, in turn, is surmounted by the orb and cross. On the flat plate at the top of the bowl, beneath the open arches of the crown, are the royal arms, quarterly, first and fourth, France (three fleurs-de-lis) and England, quarterly; second, Scotland; third, Ireland. These are in an oval shield, surrounded by the garter, and are crowned and have the lion and unicorn supporters. These armorial bearings are in high relief, but not very artistically executed, and the mottoes are defaced. The bowl, or head, is, as usual, supported on the top of the shaft by four elegant open-work arabesque brackets with human heads and delicate ornamentation. It is divided into four compartments by demi-figures and foliage, and above and below are encircling borders of rich design. In these four compartments are, of course in high relief, the national emblems—first a rose (for England) crowned, between the royal monogram or cypher of W. and M. conjoined, (William and Mary) and the letters R. R. (Rex et Regina); next a fleur-de-lis (for France) similarly crowned and initialed; third, a thirdle (for Scotland) initialed and crowned in like



manner; and fourth, a harp, crowned and initialed as the others. The encircling border of a wreath of laurel leaves, beneath these emblems, is a somewhat unusual feature in the design of maces of the period.

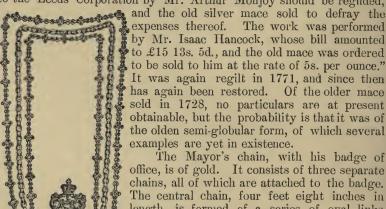
The shaft, which is divided into three unequal lengths besides the base, is beautifully chased with foliage, and the knops, or encircling bands by which it is divided, are massive in character, and richly ornamented. The base, also elaborately chased, bears on its upper edge, the name of the maker "ARTHUR MANGEY DE LEEDS, FECIT 1694;" and on the flat at the bottom are the arms of the borough of Leeds (azure, a fleece suspended or, on a chief, sable, three mullets, argent) with supporters, two owls ducally crowned, and the words "BURGOS DE LEEDS. THO. DIKSON, MAIOR. MARMADUKE HICK 2 MAIOR."

The maker of this mace, Arthur Mangey, silversmith, of Leeds, was on the third of November, 1694, paid the sum of £60 11s. 6d. for it, and very well and honourably he appears to have acquitted himself of his task. Two years later, however, in 1696, he was taken into custody on the serious charge of clipping and forging the current coin of the realm, and being convicted of those crimes, was hanged at York. The premises in Briggate, Leeds, which he had occupied, and where, doubtless, this mace was so skilfully made, were taken down in 1832. On referring to the Annual Register of that year, I came across the following notice of this removal of the building referred to:—"In taking down some houses in Briggate, the workmen discovered in the roof a small room in which were found several implements used in coining, and a shilling of the date 1567. The house in which they were found was occupied in the reign of King William III. by a Mr. Arthur Mangee, a goldsmith, who was convicted of high treason in imitating the current coin of the realm, at the Assizes held at York, Saturday, the first of August, 1696, and executed on the third October following, having in the interval been twice reprieved. The principal evidence against him was a person of the name of Norcross, an accomplice, who stated that he saw him stamp a piece of mixed metal with the head of Charles II.; the coining, he said, was carried on in a small chamber formed in the roof of the house. This roof was visited by the then mayor, Mr. Iveson, and Aldermen Massie, Preston, and Dodgson. The mayor

Leeds Civic Mace.

stated that, when he came into the chamber which led into this room, there was what he supposed to be a closet with shelves, but it turned out to be the staircase leading into the private room, the passage to which was so straight that he was obliged to pull off his frock and creep on his hands and knees, and that in the chamber they found a pair of shears and some clippings of half crowns. The mace now used by the Corporation of Leeds was made by this unfortunate person, as appears by the following inscription:—'Arthur Mangey, de Leeds, fecit 1694,' two years before his execution."

On the 28th May, 1728, it was "ordered that the mace supplied to the Leeds Corporation by Mr. Arthur Monjoy should be regilded,



office, is of gold. It consists of three separate chains, all of which are attached to the badge. The central chain, four feet eight inches in length, is formed of a series of oval links alternating with fleurs-de-lis. The outer chain, five feet six and a half inches in length, and the inner one, four feet three and a half inches long, are formed of a large number of plain

Leeds Civic Chain. round links, each seven of which is divided from the rest by a knot composed of seven similar links. The badge, which is of large size and well executed, bears, within scroll-work and mantling, the arms of the Borough of Leeds, -Azure, a Fleece suspended, or, on a chief, sable, three Mullets, argent, with crest, an Owl, argent, and supporters, two Owls argent, ducally crowned. The badge is surmounted by the Royal Crown, and on its reverse side is engraved the following inscription:— "Presented by the Burgesses and Inhabitants of Leeds to their Reformed Corporation as the Official Insignia of the Mayor in token of their approbation of Representative Municipal Government, and to Remind the Chief Magistrates that their Powers and Honours, conferred by the People, are to be held for the Public Welfare. George Goodman, Esq., first Mayor, elected Jan. 1st, MDCCCXXXVI. Johannes Wilkinson, Aurifex." The presentation took place on the 30th of April, 1836. The total weight of the chain and badge is 22oz., and the cost was £197 14s.





Tam risks George Tattan

The smaller chain and badge, a fac-simile of the larger one, was made for and worn by George Goodman, the first Mayor, whose name has just been given. It weighs 2·30 oz., and was presented by him to the then Mayor of Leeds and his successors on the 14th May, 1857.

The year following the presentation of the great chain by the Burgesses to the first Mayor, George Goodman, was marked by the presentation by them to the town of a portrait of that gentleman, painted by Simpson, and hung in the Town Hall. In 1852, being again Mayor, Mr. Goodman received the honour of knighthood, and in the same year was elected at the head of the poll as M.P. for Leeds along with Mr. M. T. Baines. Sir George died on the 13th of October, 1859. and the following obituary notice will fittingly close this paper:-"Died at his residence at Roundhay, near Leeds, aged 67 years, Sir George Goodman, a magistrate for the borough and for the West Riding, and formerly one of the parliamentary representatives for the borough. The worthy knight, for two years prior to his death, had suffered from ill-health -paralysis and neuralgia-brought on by his zealous and close attention to the new and arduous duties which were imposed upon him by being elected a Member of the House of Commons in 1852. Sir George was four times elected to the highest civic office in the borough. He was the first Mayor under the Corporation Reform Act, being elected in January, 1836; and as a testimonial of respect as well as to commemorate the new era in municipal affairs, a full length portrait of him was subscribed for by his fellow-townsmen, and now adorns the Council Room of the new Town Hall. He was also elected Mayor on the resignation of C. G. Maclea, Esq., on the 1st of January, 1847. He went out of office on the 9th of November following, but on the 9th of November, 1850, he was again elected Mayor, and on the 9th of November, 1851, he was re-elected; but on the 20th of March, 1852, he resigned the office of Mayor in order that he might be eligible to be a candidate for the representation of the borough in Parliament in the spring of 1852. In 1851, Mr. Goodman might be considered as the civic representative of Leeds at the Great Industrial Exhibition in London, in reference to which Her Majesty conferred the honour of knighthood upon him in the spring of 1852. In July of the latter year, at the general election, Sir George Goodman was elected along with the Hon. M. T. Baines as one of the members for this borough, which he continued to represent till 1857, when he retired on account of ill-health. In politics Sir George was a Liberal; in religion a Baptist; in trade a wool-stapler at Leeds and Bradford; and both in his public and private capacity he was greatly respected. He was especially distinguished for kindness of manner and an openhearted disposition, which won for him the affection and esteem of all classes of his fellow-townsmen."

The Hollies, Duffield, Derby. LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A.



YORKSHIRE POETS AND POETRY.

JAMES MONTGOMERY.

HEFFIELD has been poetically fortunate. It has had the honour, not to give birth to two eminent poets—a mere accident, but to produce them. Neither Montgomery nor Elliott was born in Sheffield; but there their minds, tastes, and reputations grew. In both poets are strongly recognisable the intellectual features of a manufacturing town. They are both of a popular and liberal tendency of mind. They, or rather their spirits and characters, grew amid the physical sufferings and the political struggles of a busy and high-spirited population, and by these circumstances all the elements of freedom and patriotism were strengthened to full growth in their bosoms. Montgomery came upon the public stage, both as a poet and a political writer, long before Elliott, though the difference of their ages was not so great as might be supposed from this fact, being only

about ten years. James Montgomery was born November 4th, 1771, in the little town of Irvine, in Ayrshire. The house at the time of his birth, and till his fifth year, was a very humble one. His father was the Moravian minister there, and probably had not a large congregation. sixty years of age, the poet visited his birthplace, and was received there by the provost and magistrates of the town with great honour; in his own words, "the heart of all Irvine seemed to be moved on the occasion, and every soul of it, old and young, rich and poor, to hail me to my birthplace." Accompanied by his townsmen, he visited the cottage of his birth, and was surprised to find the interior marked by a memorial of his having been born there. In his fifth year he returned with his parents to Grace Hill, a settlement of the Moravian Brethren, near Ballymena, in the county of Antrim, in Ireland; and where his parents had resided previously to the year of the poet's birth. When between six and seven he was removed to the seminary of the Brethren at Fulneck, in Yorkshire. In the year 1783, his parents were sent out

as missionaries to the West Indies, to preach to the poor slave the consoling doctrine of another and a better world, "where the wretched hear not the voice of the oppressor," and "where the servant is free from his master." There they both died. One lies in the Island of Barbadoes, the other in Tobago.

In the Fulneck academy, amongst a people remarkable for their ardour in religion, and their industry in the pursuit of useful learning, James Montgomery received his education. He was intended for the ministry, and his preceptors were every way competent to the task of preparing him for the important office for which he was designed. His



James Montgomery.

studies were various: the French, German, Latin, and Greek languages; history, geography, and music; but a desire to distinguish himself as a poet soon interfered with the plan laid out for him. When ten years old he began to write verses, and continued to do so with unabated ardour till the period when he quitted Fulneck, in 1787; they were chiefly on religious subjects. Fulneck, the chief settlement of the Moravian Brethren in England, at which we have seen that Montgomery continued till his sixteenth year, is about eight miles from Leeds. It was built about 1760, which was near the time of the death of Count Zinzendorf. It was then in a fine and little inhabited country. It is now in a country as populous as a town, full of tall

chimneys vomiting out enormous masses of soot rather than smoke, and covering the landscape as with an eternal veil of black mist. The villages are like towns for extent. Stone and smoke are equally abundant. The situation of the settlement, were it not for these circumstances, is fine. It has something monastic about it. The establishment consists of one range of buildings, though built at various times. There are the school, chapel, master's house, &c., in the centre, of stone, and a sisters' and brothers' house, of brick, at each end, with various cottages behind. A fine broad terrace-walk extends along the front, a furlong in length, being the length of the buildings; from which you may form a conception of the stately scale of the place, which is one-eighth of a mile long. From this descend the gardens, play-grounds, &c., down the hill for a great way, and private walks are thence continued as far again, to the bottom of the valley, where they are further continued along the brook side, amongst the deep



Moravian Establishment, Fulneck.

woodlands. The valley is called the Tong valley; the brook the Tong; and Mr. Tempest's house, on the opposite slope, Tong Hall.

When Montgomery removed from Fulneck, the views of his friends were so far changed, that we find him placed by them in a retail shop at Mirfield. Here, though he was treated with great kindness, and had only too little business and too much leisure to attend to his favourite pursuit, he became exceedingly disconsolate, and after remaining in his new situation about a year and a half he privately absconded, and with less than five shillings in his pocket, and the wide world before him, began his career in pursuit of fame and fortune. His ignorance of mankind, the result of his retired and religious education,—the consequent simplicity of his manners, and his forlorn appearance,—exposed him to the contempt of some, and to the compassion of others, to whom he applied. The brilliant bubble of patronage, wealth, and celebrity, which floated before his imagination,

soon burst, and on the fifth day of his travels he found a situation similar to the one he had left, at the village of Wath, near Rotherham. From this place he removed to London, having prepared his way by sending a volume of his manuscript poems to Mr. Harrison, then a bookseller in Paternoster-row. Mr. Harrison, who was a man of correct taste and liberal disposition, received him into his house, and gave him the greatest encouragement to cultivate his talents, but none to publish his poems; seeing, as he observed, no probability that the author would acquire either fame or fortune by appearing at that time before the public. The remark was just; but it conveyed the most unexpected and afflicting information to our youthful poet, who yet knew little of the world, except from books, and who had permitted his imagination to be dazzled with the accounts which he had read of the splendid success and magnificent patronage which poets had formerly experienced. He was so disheartened by this circumstance. that, on occasion of a misunderstanding with Mr. Harrison, he, at the end of eight months, quitted the metropolis and returned to Wath. where he was received with a hearty welcome by his former employer. From Wath, where Montgomery had sought only a temporary residence, he removed in 1792, and engaged himself with Mr. Gales of Sheffield, as an assistant in his business of auctioneer. Gales was also a bookseller, and printed a newspaper, in which popular politics were advocated with great zeal and ability. To this paper Montgomery contributed essays and verses occasionally; but though politics sometimes engaged the service of his hand, the Muses had his whole heart, and he sedulously cultivated their favour; though no longer with those false, yet animating hopes, which formerly stimulated his exertions. In 1794, when Mr. Gales left England, a gentleman, to whom Montgomery was an almost entire stranger, enabled him to undertake the publication of the paper on his own account.

For the long period of half a century he was essentially bound up with the literary and social progress of Sheffield, his adopted home. Editing, for the greater part of that period, the *Iris* newspaper, on which his name and writings conferred a popular celebrity; and from time to time sending forth one of his volumes of poetry, there is no question that the influence of his taste and liberal opinions has been greatly instrumental in the growth of that spirit of intelligence and moral culture which highly distinguish Sheffield. With the religious world, as was to be expected, James Montgomery has always stood in high esteem and in the most friendly relation. Besides the works already mentioned, Montgomery published Songs of Zion in 1822; Prose by a Poet, 1824; A Poet's Portfolio, 1835. His collected works, in three vols., in 1836. Through his own exertions, the proceeds of his pen, and a pension of £150 a-year, in testimony of his poetic merit, the poor orphan who set out from the little shop at Mirfield to seek fame and fortune with less than five shillings in his pocket, for some years retired to an enjoyment of both; and no man ever reached the calm

sunshine of life's evening with a purer reputation, or a larger share of the grateful affection of his townsmen, or of the honour of his countrymen in general.

Strangers visiting Sheffield will have a natural curiosity to see where Montgomery so many years resided, and whence he sent forth his poems and his politics. That spot is in the Hartshead; one of the most singular situations for such a man and purpose often to be met with. Luckily, it was in the centre of the town, and not far to seek. Going up the High-street, various passages under the houses lead to one common centre,—the Hartshead,—a sort of cul de sac, having no



Home of Montgomery.

carriage road through, but only one into it, and that not from the main street. The shop, which used to be the *Iris* office, is of an odd ogee shape, at the end of a row of buildings. It has huge, ogee-shaped windows, with great dark-green shutters. The door is at the corner, making it a three-cornered shop. It was, at the time of my visit, a pawnbroker's shop, the door and all round hung with old garments. The shelves were piled with bundles of pawned clothes, ticketed. The houses round this strange hidden court, in which it stands, are nearly all public-houses, as the Dove and Rainbow, and the

like, with low eating-houses, and dens of pettifogging lawyers; and, strange to say, even the pawnbroker's shop was afterwards converted into another beer-house! But, leaving the beer-house of the Hartshead, we shall find the poet of religion and refinement residing at the Mount, on the Glossop road, the West End of Sheffield. It is, I suppose, at least a mile and a half from the old Iris office, and is one



Tomb of Montgomery.

regular ascent all the way. The situation is lovely, lying high; and there are many pleasant villas built on the sides of the hill in their ample pleasure grounds, the abodes of the wealthy manufacturers. The Mount, par excellence, is the house, or rather terrace, where Montgomery lived. It is a large building, with a noble portice of six fine Ionic columns, so that it seems a residence fit for a prince. It stands in ample pleasure grounds, and looks over a splendid scene of hills and valleys. The rooms enjoy this fine prospect over the valleys of the

Sheaf and Porter, which, however, was obscured while I was there with the smoke blowing from the town.

Montgomery died at the Mount, April 30th, 1854, in the eighty-third year of his age. His townspeople honoured him by a public funeral, and he was interred in a beautiful spot of the cemetery, near the western end of the church; one of his own beautiful hymns being sung over the uncovered grave, at the conclusion of the usual burial service, by the choir of the parish church and the children of the boys' and girls' charity-schools, to which the poet had long been a benefactor, and to which he left bequests in his will. With a wisdom founded not on calculation, but on a sacred sense of duty, Montgomery made even his ambition subservient to his aspirations as a Christian, and he thus reared for himself a pedestal in the poetic Walhalla of England peculiarly his own. The longer his fame endures, and the wider it spreads, the better it will be for virtue and for man.

London.

WILLIAM HOWITT.

HERBERT KNOWLES.

A YOUTHFUL genius, who owes to a single composition his position among the poets of Yorkshire, was born at Gomersal, near Bradford, in 1798. His parents dying in his infancy, he, along with two brothers, was left almost destitute. Herbert should have entered a merchant's counting-house in Liverpool; but his abilities becoming manifest, a subscription of £20 a year was made towards his education on condition that his friends should contribute £30 more. He was accordingly placed at the celebrated Grammar School of Richmond, and whilst there he evinced powers of no ordinary kind, including that poetical talent which has rendered his name conspicuous. When he quitted school his friends were unable to advance any more money towards his education, so to help himself he wrote a poem and sent it to Southey, with a history of his case, and asked permission to dedicate it to the Southey, finding the poem "brimful of promise," made inquiries of Herbert's instructor, and received the highest character of the youth. He then answered the application of Knowles, entreated him to avoid present publication, and promised to do something better than receive his dedication. He subscribed at once £10 per annum towards the failing £30, and procured similar subscriptions from the poet Rogers and Lord Spencer. On receiving the news of his good fortune, young Knowles wrote to his protector a letter, remarkable for much more than the gratitude which pervaded every line. remembered that Kirke White had gone to the University countenanced and supported by patrons, and that to pay back the debt he owed them he wrought day and night, until his delicate frame gave way, and his life became the penalty of his devotion. Herbert Knowles felt that he

could not make the same desperate efforts, and he deemed it his first duty to say so. He promised to do what he could, assured his friends that he would not be idle, and that, if he could not reflect upon them any extraordinary credit, he would certainly do them no disgrace. Within two months after writing this letter the hopes which he had excited, and in some measure gratified, were extinguished by his severe illness and sudden death at Gomersal, February 17th, 1817, when he was only nineteen years of age. He left behind him a manuscript volume of poems, the earliest of which were published in the "Literary Gazette" for 1824; but neither that nor any others are at all comparable to his poem, "The Three Tabernacles"—a piece which Montgomery says "ought to endear the memory of the author. Truly, he built a monument more durable than brass in compiling these casual lines, with little prospect of pleasing anybody but himself and a circle of juvenile friends." The reader will please to remember that these are the verses of a schoolboy, and he will then judge what might have been expected from one who was capable of writing with such strength and originality upon the tritest of all subjects. The lines referred to may be read in Chambers's "Cyclopædia of Literature," Vol II., p. 411.

Pudsey.

S. RAYNER.





YORKSHIRE REMOTE HISTORY.

BRITON AND SAXON IN YORKSHIRE.

N the far-off days of our unwritten history, and during the sway of the aboriginal inhabitants of these isles, we

know that the beautiful portions of the vales of Wharfe and Nidd, of which we are about to write, were the seats of population. The names of the rivers tell their British story. The word wharfe—Hweorf—to the Saxon, was a sound which those whom he had conquered and subjected to his service uttered to him, but which bore no meaning. It was the Briton, whose poetical tongue had, in obedience to a poet's eye, combined the root-word "chwefru," the moving, gushing, sparkling It was to the same eye and to the same tongue, and under the same circumstances that the Saxon owed the name of his Nidd-"Nawdd," the dark, obscure, secluded. Leland speaks of it as "Aqua fæculenta propter soli nigritiem super quod delabitur," more than a thousand years later—and it was to him also that the conqueror owes his "Crimple," "Crempel," crwm pwll, the bending winding pool—a description first turned into words, perhaps, as in sailing up Nidd he witnessed beneath the light of a summer's day the shimmering waters of that twisting, tortuous, knoll-bent pool, sometimes swamp, that, with scarcely one foot of ground fall, stretched from below Ribston Moor, passed what the Saxon afterwards called Newsome—the new ham—when he had reclaimed it from the bog, and ascended far up towards Spofforth. The terminal some, ome, um, indicates a Frisian settlement, and the New-some may have been owing to a colony of Frisians coming into the midst of people already settled at Spofforth. In these river names we have the main traces of the territorial foothold of the Briton, but not the only ones. The graves of some of his chieftains are still indicated by the mounds in North Deighton and in Ribston Park. There is a supposed Druidical rock at Crosper (Cruxberg, the hill of the cross, as said the Saxon priest when he displaced the Druid and preached Christianity) a place four miles from Wetherby towards Knaresborough, where there is also a hell (helli, halig, holy)

hole. The path of his first conquerors, the Romans (following no doubt his then less perfect but yet lasting path), is still clearly visible in the great road to his old city Isurium (Aldborough). The name of the wapentake, Claro, which survives the rough Borgescire of the Saxon, is but a corruption of his Cuer-hoh, an artificial mound, once the place of popular assembly near to his caer, Isurium. In Goldsborough we have another of his towns, one that the Saxon Godwin seized and called it his burg, walled town—it is written Godenesburg in Domesday. In the villages of Whixley and Walshford, two of the domains that will have to pass more fully under our notice; and in Linton, that beautiful hamlet on the knoll near to Wetherby; overlooking Wharfe, its long stretch of verdant meadows and its tree-clad banks, we have evidences of his rural life. In Whixley—Domesday says Cucheslaga we have his Gwic, village, on the hill, and on the old road to Isurium: to which Gwic, the Saxon, when he had established himself, added, in ignorance of the Briton's meaning, his own terminal ley, expressing pretty much the same thing. Not a mile north of Whixley, and half a mile west of Watling Street, at the end of Starra Field-lane, leading from the village on to the very boundary of the parish, the highest altitude between Nidd and Isurium is reached—200 feet O.D.—that is, above Ordnance datum, mean watermark at Liverpool. Here is a significance which we cannot neglect. From that point in that ancient Star Field, O.E., steorra, a "star," at Whixley a beacon star, that ominous star for which the lonely sentinel peers into the distant darkness when trouble is at hand-

A single star, when only one Is shining in the sky,

the Roman legionary and the Saxon and Danish sentinels, keeping their weary watch and ward, could look down into Isurium and Boroughbridge by day, or signal by fire flashes at night, both there and to many miles beyond them. From that point his lighted beacon has carried the tale of war to York and the distant wolds on the east; far into the unpenetrated country on the west; over the next burg, Knaresborough, to Harlow Hill, beyond Harrogate, whence it could be sent farther westward to the stations leading to Manchester and Lancaster; and southward over the ten or twelve miles that separated him from Calcaria, Tadcaster, the next great station, whence it could be transmitted at pleasure. By the Roman soldiery—the still unsurpassed masters of the art of war-such a point could not be left neglected and uncontrolled, and it has been controlled from Whixley. curious fact lies in the name of a lane leading from the Roman road to this very Starra Point—Leane Sleeper-lane—the lane to the loan land, of our old English ancestors;* land of a different title from the rest,

^{*} In this interesting word-relic of our Old English ancestors, we have an example of the redundancy of words arising from the change of speech by a people whose blood is mixed by another race. The modern German word *Schlippe* means "a narrow way"; the addition of the word *lane* shews how the Old English speech faded during the later changes.

undoubtedly, because in this instance it did not serve an individual, but a national, purpose. Moreover, there is a tumulus about sixty yards east of Watling Street, opposite the same point. Perhaps that also has some bearing upon the matter, if its secret were only known.

In Walshford we find his outpost on the Nidd guarding the ford; the Saxon called it Waleford, and somewhat later Wallysford—the ford of the Welsh. In Linton we have his Llyn town, and here again the fidelity of his description is revealed in the constancy of the phenomena and operations of nature. He applied the word Lyn to large expanses of water, such as the Saxon called meres, and sometimes to pools in rivers; and as he stood on the brow and looked down on the Wharfe, he would, many times in the year, alike after the summer thunderstorm and the wintry deluge, see the rushing waters of Collingham Beck, at its confluence with the river, bursting over the river banks and inundating the meadows that stretch away down to Wetherby, and are still called Linton Ings. Llevn and its derivative linn mean,

the former smooth, and the latter a still pool.

As a more complete introduction to the story we have to relate, it is necessary for us to cast a glimpse at the second, or as we will call it, the Saxon colonisation of the surrounding district. We are inclined to believe that the occupation of the lands south of the Wharfe and north of the Nidd preceded that of the strip between those rivers. Perhaps one reason why this was so is to be accounted for by the Roman ways and strongholds-both previously British-which the Saxon forces would have to traverse and garrison as they drove the Picts further and further north. We cannot assign any exact date to the occupation, nor can we in all cases identify the first occupants, but in the case of Hunsingore—written Holsingour in Domesday; the vulgar pronunciation of the word is still nearer to that of Holsingour than Hunsingore —we need not hesitate to accept the Hollings or Holsings, a well-known tribe, as the men who dispossessed the British. That being so, the word Holsingore—since softened into Hunsingore—would simply mean the land of the Holsings. The position of the ancient territory, now a parish containing 4,215A. OR. 21P., is remarkable. It has merely been a remnant—the last patch to be disposed of. Having for its western boundary the sharp line of the Roman road, it runs north to Whixley, an older occupation, and west to Goldsborough—the Godenasborough of Domesday—possibly a still older occupation, in the hands of a Saxon Godwin, the first to snatch it from the Briton in an advance from Knaresborough; or his descendants. The southern boundary for its whole length is the Nidd-the dark Nidd, dreaded alike by the Briton and the Saxon. The parish is at present divided into three townships—Cattal, Hunsingore, and Great Ribston-with-Walshford; and these have undoubtedly been the division from the old English times. The meaning of the word Cattal is obscure, but I am inclined to derive it from the B. coed, a wood, and al, heall, O.E., a hall, not of splendid residence and luxurious ease, but a place where

law and justice were dispensed as in the modern Town Hall—a suffix which may possibly shadow forth a subordinate establishment of the Holsings. It is spelt Cathall in Domesday. Ribston is difficult, obscure, perplexing. I am convinced that the terminal should not be ton, but steen, stan, a stone; and although this may apparently point to a ripe-stan, a bank or boundary-stone, I am not prepared to accept that interpretation. Evidence indisputable has been discovered that the name comes from the place now called Little Ribston, and that Great Ribbestayn, as it was earlier called, or Temple Ribston, as afterwards called, has merely borrowed the name. In the case of Little Ribston-Parva Ribbestayn, as it is written, a town wholly on a marsh, and spoken of distinctly as such in 1170—it is conceivable that some kind of boundary-stone might be wanted, but that does not deduce the old spelling Ribbe from Ripe. The boundary between Goldsborough and Ribston is from the Nidd, "Gundriffs Beck," and north of that "Double Dike" and "Flaxby Cover"—most significant names, and undeniable traces of the Dane, of which more hereafter,—and these are physical features not needing any supplementary aid. The one thing that we may take for granted is that in the Old English times Ribston, the eastern portion of Goldsborough, and those parts of the parish of Spofforth opposite, on the south side of the Nidd, were woodland and forest land, penetrated only by the paths of the hunter, and otherwise

unoccupied.

With the territory north of Hunsingore the future of our story has little concern; it is to the south of the Nidd down into Wharfedale that the interest lies. We shall therefore now consider the colonisation of that district, which is included in the parishes of Wighill, Bilton, Walton, Cowthorpe, Kirk Deighton, and Spofforth. Every one of these parishes except Cowthorpe is most distinctly of Old English origin, and has no leading feature anterior to the era of that domination, except it be in the case of Walton, adjoining the Nidd, abutting upon Cattal, and whose western boundary is the Roman borough, whose name, Waleton—so spelt in Domesday—may be the O.E. Wale-ton, the Welsh town. Wighill is said to mean the "Hill of the Warrior," possibly the O.E. God of War; Pilton, "Belin or Billing's town," called after a chief or tribe of that name; Cowthorpe—in Domesday Colethorp—bears in its Norse name, "the Kalldrthorpe, the cold village," the evidence of a later establishment, and a degree of subordination to some superior estate, which was no doubt Kirk Deighton-Distone in Domesday—the "water town," Duirston; endless swamps on the north and west for the three miles of the Crwm-pwl, swamps on the south, where some 100 acres yet remain, called "Eel Mires;" a bog, the source of "Broad Wath," that struggles into the Nidd with very little fall; swamps on the east, where there is even now a large willow-garth touching "War Fields," ominously the "Wear Fields;" swamps drained by the stagnant "Ainsty Beck," known further on as "Fleet Beck," into the Nidd at Skewkirk, four miles away; but situated as to the village, the Kirk Deighton, on a charming eminence, 150 O.D., twice the height of the remainder of the parish, that commands the whole neighbourhood, and is a scene of leafy beauty and quiet repose from every point around it. Spofforth, with its 13,062A. OR. 11P., is undoubtedly one of the great and early Saxon parishes, a border parish, and it is therefore not singular that it is the last towards the west in the vale of Wharfe, which was wholly colonised and brought into a fairly settled condition by the Old English before the advent of the Danes. It contains several townships and hamlets, the place-names of those in the valley of the Crimple being eminently Old English, arguing an earlier occupation, or, in other words, an invasion from the north; while those on its south-western and western boundary (that is those rising from the vale of Wharfe and following that vale and the vales of the tributary streams up to the watershed of the vale of Crimple) six or seven miles away at Nab Hill and Swaith Hill, near to Pannal,



Cow and Calf, Ilkley.

are as eminently Danish. Starting from the north-eastern boundary, where the old North Road penetrates the lines of the march of the Saxon, we shall find his colonisation complete and but little disturbed at a later period by the Danish element. There he has undisturbedly planted his leys and his tons, he has left one genuine ham, the only one in the district, and, of course, his occupation culminated in the name of his chief place, Spofforth. It is with a full knowledge of heterodoxy that we deduce Spofforth from Spoff or Spot's "worth," estate—woerth. If this be so, then Spoff or Spot was the O.E. chieftain who displaced In adopting this deduction I have deliberately rejected all the old traditions, and what is more worthy of hesitation and serious consideration, the conclusions of some competent men. The nice little story about the "ford to the Spa" is too modern, too easy and obvious, and in rejecting that I find I sin in good company. I cannot see any necessity for a ford. The Crimple is only a good-sized beck, and besides there is no satisfactory place for the ford to lead to, and no main road crossing the Crimple. The case of Walshford is entirely

different; the circumstances are just the reverse, and demand the existence of a ford. One neighbouring instance of the employment of "forth," weorth, estate, I will cite, and that is at Rufforth—also a parish between Nidd and Wharfe, some five or six miles east of Spofforth—where there is no water to ford, except Smawith dyke, a little stream a mile north of Rufforth village.

Leeds.

W. WHEATER.

THE DANE IN WHARFEDALE.

It is now necessary to consider the period, progress, and effect of the Danish invasions, taking the period to reach from A.D. 800 to the Conquest, in 1066. I have said that I believe the Saxon subjugation to have proceeded locally from the Nidd southwards; I will show that the Danes proceeded as to their first colonisation in exactly the opposite Starting along the Wharfe, the Dane made himself felt potentially from its very mouth. He founded one of the first of the existing parishes, Kirkby Wharfe, the "church-town on the Wharfe," and in it one of his leaders, Grim, erected his ton, now Grimston Park. In Follythwaite, "the people's clearing," cut out of Wighill; in his Rudgate, as he called a large portion of the Roman road; in his becks and dykes, his dales and holmes, his traces are strong and continuous; but beyond Kirkby, Wetherby is his first town. Wetherby seems to have had an origin in pastoral settlement and to have derived its name from a combination of the words Vedra-byr, the inclosure where the wethers were kept; and what affords a very clear insight into the extent of the Saxon cultivation, it is the first town on the Wharfe in the parish of Spofforth. Here and at Beilby, or Mickle-thwaite—the "big forest clearing," stolen from Collingham, where "Wattle Syke" marks his boundary, and Collingham Beck his aquatic predominence—on the immediately opposite bank of the river, he obtained a firm grasp and entire local supremacy. From the north bank of the Wharfe he pushed his township of Wetherby back to Walton on the east, to Deighton on the north, and to Linton on the The road that led him through the woods into Deighton he called after his own fashion, Deighton Gate, as he had already called the Roman road Rudgate, and both remain so called up to the present day. Wetherby seems to mark that point in Wharfedale beyond which the hold of the Saxon, especially on the northern bank of the river, had never been anything but feeble. Following the Wharfe and the southern and south-western fringe of the parish of Spofforth, the supremacy, nay, possibly the very priority, of the Norseman is conspicuous. No sooner do we pass Linton than we find Keswick. is a Norse form meaning a bay; confer Keswick on Derwentwater.

The bay at Keswick in Wharfedale seems to have extended down Linton Ings to the bluffs about Wetherby Grange. Keswick is separated from Collingham by Keswick Beck, on the south bank; and away up on the hills on the north, by the boldest bluff yet met with at Skerry Grange (skera, scar, the "steep, precipitous rock"), 208 O.D., the watershed and the boundary of the parish of Spofforth—the point beyond which the Saxon could not penetrate in his invasion from the north; then Kereby, on the top of the hill, and Netherby (his "lower



Valley of the Wharfe.

town"), on the river and opposite Harewood, of which we shall presently have something to say; then Morcar Hill and the two Barrowbys, Dunkeswick, then Weeton (his holy town, the "dwelling of the gods,") above which towers Healthwaite Hill, 350 O.D.; then Wescoe Hill and Riffa, both of which places are of Norwegian origin; then Huby (Hubba's town; there was a Hubba, a Danish chieftain, in 870), and Swinden and Nab Hill (the Naap, Nab, the hill, to which

another tongue at a later date, when the old language was lost, has added "hill"), on the watershed, and last of all Kirkby Overblow. That succession of townships comprehends the whole ridge which divides the vale of Wharfe from the vale of Crimple, the ridge, rising up to 525 O.D., that stopped the march of the Saxon by showing him a deep valley, a wilderness of wood "over bank, rock, and scar," a terra incognita. Thus we see that the Wharfe side of the parish of Spofforth is Danish, as we have seen the other side on the Nidd and Crimple is Old English. The slope of this hill, a steep scarp, on the very verge of which the Dane built his town, would be called by the Saxon the "Oferloe" (ofer, a bank, edge or margin; loe, hlow, a hill). and when the Dane built his town and his church on this ridge he did precisely as he had done lower down the valley at Kirkby Wharfe, he distinguished his kirk by the local peculiarity, which, when named, was not spoken to him in an entirely unknown tongue, Kirkby Ofreloe, "the Church-town on the edge of the hill." It is worthy of remark that the same scarp a mile north of Kirkby Overblow, but in Spofforth parish, is now called Follifoot Ridge, and it is also worthy of notice that the O.E. river Crimple is called Crimple Beck by the Danes of Kirkby Overblow. The transition of Kirkby Ofreloe to Kirkby Overblow is traceable, for in later times we find it written Kirkby Overleys. This derivation of the name plays sad havoc with the strangely fanciful vet widely-received story of the blomaries and the ore-blowers, but I nevertheless believe it to be the correct one. The "tradition" wants evidence to support it.

The development of the Danish element on the southern and western sides of the parish of Spofforth, the public traces of that element on the northern and eastern sides, the nomenclature, and in the main the continued occupation, of the parish by the Old English, I take to be accounted for by simple physical circumstances, speaking upon the known peculiarities of the two races of colonists. The Saxon, a soldier who marched, had the land for the scene of his exploits, and the established ways for his pathways. The Dane, a seaman, clung to the water; he entered England by the Ouse, York was his objective point, and in the tides of immigration that he sent, still clinging naturally to the rivers even after he had once established himself, the Wharfe offered a path to his keels before the Nidd; hence the plainer and stronger traces of him on that river. The dates of his minor exploits in the invasion of Northumbria I cannot give. His first invasion of the province is said to have occurred in 797. His great invasion was in 867, when he seized York, and severely defeated the Old English who attempted an assault on the city. In 875 there was another invasion, when "they reduced the whole kingdom of Northumbria to subjection, and the pagan King Haldene, sometimes called Alfdene (he was slain at Wodensfield in 911), divided it between himself and his followers. One of his chieftains was named Hubba; he has left his name at Huby- Hubba's town—in Wharfedale, where, I believe, he and his

compatriots fought a decisive action with the Saxon, who held the woods and slopes of Harewood—*Hare*, here, O.E., a soldier, and Wudu a wood, "the soldiers' wood"—who was badly defeated, whereupon the Dane established himself, and elsewhere in Yorkshire at many places, where his name likewise enters into the composition of the place-name; he was killed in Devonshire in 877.

From this time Northumbria was the theatre of constant strife. Athelstan, "of Earls the lord, of heroes the bracelet-giver," reduced the kingdom to subjection, and in 925 gave his sister in marriage to Sihtric the Danish King. Sihtric died next year, when Athelstan repelled Guthforth, his son and successor, and united the whole kingdom under one sway. Athelstan, who is known as the great patron of church-building in the district, and the munificent donor of the adjoining barony of Sherburn to the cathedral church of St. Peter at York, died at Gloucester on the 27th October, 940, when the Northumbrians again renewed their allegiance. Olaf, son of Sihtric, and Regnald son of Guthforth, had assumed the government; they were expelled by Edmund in 944; the kingdom was again reduced to a sullen allegiance in 946 by Edred, to whom they swore fealty in 949 at Taddnes-clyff some say Tadcaster, others Tanshelf, Pontefract—and in 950 they were again in open revolt. For this revolt they were severely punished. Edred laid waste the whole of Northumbria, and in the ravages the district, the home of many of the leading Danish chieftains, suffered The monastery of Ripon, founded by St. Wilfrid, was burnt to the ground. For these grievances the fierce spirit of the Viking demanded revenge. While the King was retiring, troops were collected at York, whence they sallied forth, and made great havoc on the rear of his army, "at a place called Chesterford." This place we take to be Castra-ford, Castleford, but that wants settling. "The King was so nettled at this affront that he was on the point of countermarching his force and utterly devastating the whole country, when the Northumbrians, alarmed at the news, deposed Eric, whom they had elected king, satisfying the King's honour by submission, and compensating his losses by their offerings, it costing them a large sum of money to appease his anger." Amidst such ruinous scenes as these the kingdom continued to exist for more than a hundred years. One other incident we will relate as fit to close this career of anarchy. In 1064 Tosti, Earl of Northumberland, the son of Godwin, Duke of Kent, perfidiously murdered, in his own chamber at York, and in the midst of peace, Gamel, the son of Orm, the Thane of Thorp-arch, who had married Æthelthryth, a daughter of Earl Ealdred, and sister-in-law of Siward, but Gamel was not her son; and Ulf, the Thane of Linton, the son of Dolfin, and grandson of Siward, the great Earl of Northumberland; and in the succeeding year, 1065, he similarly murdered, at the King's court, at the instigation of his sister Edgitha, Queen of England, Cospatric, the noble Thane, son of Maldred and Algitha, daughter of King Ethelred, owner of all Wharfedale, of Cattal, Hunsingore, and

much of Nidderdale, the most influential man in Northumbria. Beyond his murders, Tosti had also aggrieved the Thanes by unjustly levying



Glen near Ben Rhydding.

throughout the whole of his earldom most enormous taxes. These crimes and exactions roused his subjects to the fury of retaliation and revolt. His murderous treachery must be avenged; his rapacity and

rule would be no longer endured. The passions and policy of the rebels obtained complete and prompt satisfaction. Soon after the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, that is to say, on Monday, the 5th day before the nones (3rd) of October, Gamelbar, Thane of Spofforth, a man of imperious political power and military strength, and doubtless a kinsman of the slain son of Orm, Dunstan, Thane of Tadcaster, son of Athelnoth and Glonierne, Thane of Chapel-Allerton (who in Domesday becomes Glunier), son of Heardulf, entered York with 200 Thanes to avenge the execrable murders. They dispersed Tosti's household, seized and put to death his huscarles Amund and Ravenswart, slew more than 200 of his retainers, and, having sacked his treasury, retired, carrying off all that belonged to him. "After that, nearly all the men of his earldom assembled in a body, and met at Northampton Harold, Earl of Wessex, and others whom the King, at Tosti's request, had sent to restore peace between them." This event bore largely upon the Norman Conquest, them looming in the immediate distance. insurgents, refusing any treaty, demanded the expulsion of Tosti from the earldom and from the kingdom, and they obtained their demand. He and his wife Judith, daughter of Baldwin, Earl of Flanders, fled across the seas to that nobleman, and passed the winter at St. Omer, meditating the revenge, but perhaps not calculating upon the death that next year brought to him. Morcar was then appointed Earl in his stead. He is well known in the story of the Conquest.

We may now take a short retrospect of the nomenclature of the district, before passing on to the scenes of the Norman Conquest. In Nidderdale we have seen that the Saxon named the lands. parishes all bear his place-names. It is only in minor divisions that the Dane has left the impress of his tongue, but these divisions mark with singular sharpness and clearness the extent of the Saxon industrial occupation. In Hunsingore we find that two of the three townships composing the parish owe their establishment to the Saxon; the third, Ribston, the extreme boundary and borderland, we take to be entirely Danish. In Deighton and perhaps in Cowthorpe—neither of them large parishes - the Saxon may have completed the occupation. Goldsborough he began it, and almost completed it, but he left the fringe of the parish where it joins Ribston to be dealt with by the Dane. The meadow lands in the south-eastern corner of the parish— Gundriffs—tell their own story, which is repeated in "Gundriffs Beck," the stream that divides Goldsborough from Ribston. The same thing occurs in Spofforth, only to a more marked extent. From the town as a centre the clearance advances northwards without notice until we come to Braham Wood and the adjacent solitary toft (farmhouse and outbuildings) now called Red House; then comes the boundary of the township, the sure sign of the first cessation of development. Beyond that, on the peak which forms the watershed between Nidd and Crimple, comes Loxley, a solitary toft, the luca-lea, the "enclosed field"—we are speaking of an ante-enclosure period—isolated and

beyond the rest. Tennyson has described another Locksley Hall, in words which may be fully applied here:—

Comrades, leave me here a little, while as yet 'tis early morn: Leave me here, and when you want me, sound upon the bugle horn. 'Tis the place, and all around it, as of old the curlews call, Dreary gleams about the moorland flying over Locksley Hall; Locksley Hall that in the distance overlooks the sandy tracts, And the hollow ocean ridges roaring into cataracts.

Beyond Loxley we descend to the Nidd, on the banks of which we find Scaliber Toft and Scaliber Wood. This marks the occupation and labour of the Dane, who cleared himself a patch of ground, and on the little knoll at the river's brink built himself a log-hut—skali, a log-hut, and berg, a hill, both Danish words-"the log-hut on the hill." North-west of the town the boundary of cultivation is reached at "Aketon," another toft planted among the primeval oaks, and that, too, by the Saxon before he was disturbed. Beyond that comes Follifoot, Fole-lea-fot, "the bottom of the people's land," once the wood pasture and common land of the parish, now the site of a considerable hamlet, built, no doubt by thrift, according to the necessities of the development of population. Beyond that, and on the highest ground in that direction, come Ruddings Park, Ruddings, and the parish The Dane has again established the outpost! south and west the same rotation occurs. We have noticed Skerry Grange touching the parish boundary on the south, but on the Danish side, and nestling close under the brow of the hill! Addelthorpe-Adda's village-excludes the highest point the Saxon has reached. It was Dane Adda who pushed past the parish boundary, and over the top of the hill; he has been the boldest or more necessitous of them all. On the south-west and west we meet with Kirkby Overblow, of which much to the same purpose has already been said. If we trace the Dane over the lands in the two valleys first colonised by the Saxon, and taken from him by the Dane as completed settlements, the fact that first arrests our attention is that the land mainly retains the Saxon names and descriptions, while the water fell to the Dane. From this the deduction follows that during his unmolested tenure the Saxon shunned the water, while, true to his national characteristics, the Dane sought it and gave it,

> And the blithe brook that strolls along Its pebbled bed, with summer song To the grim god of blood and scar, The grisly King of Northern War.

Starting at Moor Monkton on the Nidd with a Saxon name, the only stream in the township—and that a contemptible one—is called Smawith Dyke, D., "the little wood stream." Finkle Holm is a large meadow in a very tortuous angle of the Nidd. In Whixley, the adjoining parish, the bridge carrying Watling Street over Nidd is called Gilsthwaite Bridge, and the land about it Gilsthwaite—a Norse

word which means the clearing in the ravine. In Hunsingore, with its Saxon beginning, we have Syke Dyke, running almost through the township. In Ribston, Ribbestayn, of which we shall come to speak more particularly, having fuller knowledge, we have the only streams called Gundriff's Beck and Double Dyke.

Then "Gundriff" one bleak garth was thine And one sweet brooklet's silver line.

In Kirk Hammerton, south of the Nidd, we have White Syke Beck, that memorable stream in Marston township which formed the terrible line of demarcation on the 2nd July, 1644, when men, mainly of Danish race, under Fairfax and Cromwell, shattered the army of men of what Mr. Freeman, the historian of the Conquest and other things, called "pure English blood," and practically put an end to the pranks "of Charles King of England and Rupert of the Rhine." The adjoining village of Tockwith is one of the few wholly Danish; we know that Tocui was the Danish owner at the Conquest. We have Fleet Beck and Nethercar—the lower car hanging on the brink of the river, while in Bilton and Bickerton on the uplands we have the mark of the Saxon with his horror for the water. It is true that in Marston—the Saxon's Mereston, hanging over, yet some distance from, "the lake of the dismal swamp," caused by the overflow of the White Syke—we have a Saxon Waterside town, but still it is upland and far from the dismal river. In Cowthorpe—anciently Colethorpe and Calthorpe, i.e. Kalldr-thorpe, the cold village in Danish speech, therefore Danish as to its name—we have "Lincrofts," a farmstead in a marsh upon Fleet Beck. In Kirk Deighton, with its church 160 O.D. and its "Eel Mires" about 95 O.D., the source of "Broad Wath," a stream running through marshy land into Nidd, the Saxon has left us How Hill, Tckeringhill (where the Dane reclaimed Scammerscale Carr), Malmbury Hill, Swynhowe, Ingbarrow (a toft adjoining the Wetherby and Knaresborough road, 175 O.D.), and Hunger Hill (150 O.D). "The Dales," a flat and almost dead level reach of land stretching along the southern boundary of the township nearly from the Crimple to the Nidd, where the water stands in large pools even now, was left to the Dane, and he burst through it with his Deighton Gate, the road leading from Deighton to Wetherby, and he has left in it Orkill Pond and Hall Garth. We scarcely need go across into Spofforth, where these characteristics would be largely multiplied, or into Wetherby, whose existence we have already endeavoured to account Birkham, Plomptom, Braam, Loxley, Aketon, and Follifoot all belong to the Saxon, and are upland. But the streams that trickle down the hill-sides and cleave the valleys were named by the Dane. The streams that ran at the low end of Follifoot and Aketon he called becks, as they are called to this day. That once

^{*} Wath is the Northumbrian word for a ford. The only Waths to be found in England are in Yorkshire.

tremendous swamp which extended for a mile and a half west of the town of Spofforth he called Spofforth Hagg, and the lowest point was to him "the bottom beck." So it is throughout the parish. It may be said that the Saxon was not expected, when he had ample choice of situation, to occupy the swampy grounds and leave the higher and drier sites to his ox, or his ass, or the stranger who might come within his gates; but that does not explain the fact that the streams which ran during the Saxon domination and supplied his wants should wait for a Danish designation while the Saxon hamlets retained their Saxon names.

Leeds.

W. WHEATER.

THE NORMAN AND HIS CONQUEST.

The story of the Conquest I must tell somewhat anachronically in order to first introduce the names of the men who became the chief actors in the scene. In the cases of the parishes most intimately connected with our story I shall give the full Domesday extracts.

Borgescire, now Claro Wapentake.

MANOR.—In Ripestan (Ribston) Merlesuan had four carucates to be taxed. Ralph Paynel has it and it is waste. Value in King Edward's time 20s. Paynel has it and it is waste. Value in King Edward's time 20s. In Ripestaine and Homptone (? Hopperton the adjoining township on the north, if so, doubt as to settled boundaries in 1066) Turgot and Archill had two carucates of land to be taxed. There is land to one plough. Value in Edward's time 20s., now 5s. 4d. Richard, the son of Erfast, has it now. Gamel had also lands in Homptone, which now belong to Osbern de Arches. Turber had also 1½ carucates of land to be taxed, where there may be one plough. Godefrid has it now of William de Percy, himself one plough there.

Manor.—In Cathale (Cattal) Cospatric had three carucates of land to be taxed. There is land to two ploughs. Ernegis (Erneis de Burun) has there one plough and five villanes and three bordars with two ploughs. Wood pasture

plough and five villanes and three bordars with two ploughs. Wood pasture half a mile long and half broad. Value in King Edward's time 30s.; the same now. Osbern de Arches had also land there. The soke is in the King's manor of (Knares) burg.

MANOR. - In Hulsingore (Hunsingore) Cospatric had four carucates and three oxgangs of land to be taxed. There is land to two ploughs. Erneis de Burun has there one plough and nine villanes and three bordars with three ploughs. Wood pasture two quarentens long and one broad. Value in King Edward's

wood pastire two quareness long and one broad. Value in king Edward's time 30s., now 50s. Soke; in the same village there are ten oxgangs to be taxed in the soke of Chenaresburg.

Manor.—In Godensburg (Gouldsborough) Merlesuan has eight carucates of land to be taxed. Land to four ploughs. Hubert, a vassal of Ralph Paganel's, has now there one plough and seven villanes with two ploughs and half a fishery, paying 5s. 4d. Wood pasture twelve quarentens long and four

SORE.—In Coletorp (Cowthorpe) there are three carucates of land to be taxed, where there may be three ploughs. The soke is in Crucheslaga (Whixley); Godefrid de Alselin now has it of William de Percy. There are three villanes with one plough. There is a church there. Wood pasture half mile long and half broad. The whole manor one mile long and half broad. Value in King Edward's time 20s., now 5s. 4d.

- Manor.—In Diston (Deighton) Merlesuan had twelve carucates to be taxed.

 Ralph Paganel now has it. There is a church there. Wood pasture half mile long and half broad. Value in King Edward's time 60s., now 4s.
- Soke.—In Berghebi, three carucates; and Distone (Deighton), four carucates; and Gemundstorp (Ingmanthorpe) one and a half carucates, in the soke of Holsingoure. To be taxed together eight and a half carucates. There is land to four ploughs. Ernegi (Erneis de Burun) has there one sokeman and four villanes and two bordars with two ploughs. Value in King Edward's time 28s., now 5s.
- MANOR.—In Spoford (Spofforth) Gamelbar had three carneates of land, and there may be two ploughs. William de Perey now has four ploughs there and nine villanes, and ten bordars with four plonghs, and one mill of 2s., and four acres of meadow, wood pasture one mile long and one broad; the whole sixteen quarentens long and twelve broad. Value in King Edward's time 20s., now 60s.
- Manor.—In Plontone (Plumpton) Gamelbar had two carucates to be taxed. There is land to one plough, wood pasture half mile long and three quarentens broad. It is now cultivated, and pays 5s.; value in King Edward's time 20s. William de Percy now has it.
- MANOR.—In Michelbram (Braham) Gamelbar had four carucates of land to be taxed. There is land to two ploughs. It is waste. Value in King Edward's time 20s. Wood pasture five quarentens long and five broad. The whole manor eleven quarentens long and eleven broad. William dc Percy now
- Manor.—In Roselinton (Ruthfarlington) Gamelbar had fourteen oxgangs to be taxed. There is land to one plough. It is at present cultivated, and pays 5s. Wood pasture 1½ miles long and nine quarentens broad. The whole two miles long and eleven quarentens broad. Value in King Edward's time 8s. William de Percy now has it.
- Manor.—In Cradwell (Stockeld).* Turber had two carneates of land to be taxed, and there may be one plough there. William de Percy now has it, but it is not inhabited. Wood pastures half a mile long and half broad. The whole one mile long and one broad. Value in King Edward's time 20s., now 5s. 4d.
- SIX MANORS.—In Lintone (Linton), Wiber, Ulf, Rauchil, Ber, and Ulchil had 8½ carucates of land to be taxed, where there may be four ploughs. Ebrard now has it of William de Percy, himself one plough there, and three villanes and two bordars with one plough and one mill of 16s.; meadow twelve acres.
- MANOR. In Wedrebi (Wetherby) Wiber had two carucates of land to be taxed, and there may be two ploughs there. William (de Colville), a Knight of William de Percy's, now has it, himself one plough there, and three villanes and one bordar with one plough. Value in King Edward's time 20s., the same now. In this same village is one carucate of land to be taxed, the soke belongs to Chenarsburg; William has it now; there may be half a plough there. There are two carucates of land to be taxed in the soke of Knaresborough. There is land to one plough. Ernegis (Erneis de Burun) has there one sokeman and four villanes, with two plonghs. Wood pasture half a mile long and half broad.
- Soke. In Tvadesorp (Thorparch), there is in the soke of Neuueton (Newton) 12 carucates of land to be taxed. There is land to one plough. Wood pasture half a mile long and four quarentens broad. Ralph Paganel has it and it is There are four acres of meadow.

+ Taodunum, now Dundee, was a British fort occupied by the Romans; confer Tadcaster.

^{*} Was Stockeld a site at the top of the hill separating the Vales of Crimple (that is, Nidd) and Wharfe, the stockaded intrenchment of the Celts watching Spofforth? Confer Dunkeld, the fort of the Celts. Taylor's Words and Places, p. 149.

Of the surrounding districts I merely give the Old English and Norman owners. Tochi, a Dane who has left his name at Tockwith, possessed the two Wighills and Hailaga ('elaugh); they went to Godefrid: Gamelbar and Ulf had Rigton, Beckwith, Bilton and Rosset; all these were waste except Bilton, which paid 3s.; they went to Gilbert Tison, the Conqueror's great standard bearer. Cospatric held Dunsford, Branton, and Grafton; they went to Erneis de Burun. Archil, Godwin and Godwin, and Alwin held Steeton; Fardan, Alwin, and Tone he'd Appleton; Archill, Godwin and Godwin, Tor, and Ulstan held Colton; Orme, Godwin, and Tor held Thorpe Arch; Aldwin held Marston; Tocui held Wilstrop; Elwin held Hutton Wandsley; they all went to Osbern de Arches, with many others.

It is not intended to recapitulate the details of the preliminary strife, which ended with the defeat of Tosti at Stamford Bridge; nor to recall the miseries of that terrible day at Hastings, where a kingdom was lost, and one of the greatest, if not the greatest event in the history of the world was celebrated. I do not intend even to relate the story of the siege of York, and that black crime which followed it, the

desolation of Yorkshire. It is useless now to describe

The tumult of each sacked and burning village;
The shout that every prayer for mercy drowns;
The soldiers' revel in the midst of pillage,
The wail of famine in beleaguered towns.

This narrative is personal and local; and after the subjugation of the kingdom, it centres itself mainly in the history of the two great Speaking broadly, we may say families of Percy and De Ros. that when the spoils of conquest came to be shared the lands of Cospatric and Gamelbar went to the Percy; those of Merlesweyn, by one or two removes, which we shall explain, to the De Ros. This arrangement seems to have held in all the three Ridings. immediately planted one of his seats at Spofforth, another at Seamer, near Scarbrough, where he obtained the vast possessions of the Lady Emma de Port,* a lady of Saxon descent, and having seized her possessions, "he wedded hyr that was verye heire to them, in discharging of his conscience," if we are to believe an old writer not unfavourable to him. William Percy, who was nick-named Alsgernons (William with the Whiskers), did not live a long life. Accompanying Duke Robert in the first crusade, he died at Mountjoy, near Jerusalem, the celebrated eminence whence the pilgrims of the cross first viewed the Holy City; leaving four sons and two daughters. This event had possibly a large influence upon our story.

As we have seen, Ralph Paganel obtained the lands of Merlesweyn. He represented a Norman family of good repute. Like Percy, he obtained large possessions in the North and East Ridings. Of his

^{*} Of Whitby or Scarborough, or both. It is not insignificant that Hugh de Porta was one "totius curiæ regis" present in London when the Conqueror gave the charter for the foundation of Selby Abbey, to which Hugh was a witness.

domestic and private affairs but little is known. He had a seat at Wartre, on the Wolds, and also seems to have resided at Ingmanthorpe. Ordericus Vitalis, speaking of the affairs of Normandy, mentions Geoffrey, the son of Paganus; and we know that in 1114 Geoffrey FitzPain gave the chapel of All Saints, Skewkirk, to Nostel Priory. There cannot be any doubt that this Geoffrey was the successor of Ralph Paganel, but what was the degree of their kinship I have not been able to settle. Geoffrey FitzPain. alias Trussebut, as he is spoken of in English affairs, had a son William, who definitely adopted the nickname as his surname, and is known as William Trussebut or Troussebot (which may mean a maimed, deformed, or club-foot.) William Trussebut, of Wartre, and of Ingmanthorpe, was the personal friend and retainer of King Henry I. He married Aubry, or Albreda de Harcourt, daughter of Robert 1st of Harcourt, in the district of Neuborg, in Normandy. William was a stern soldier, who did knight's service for his sovereign. He was Governor of Bonneville sur-Touque in 1138, an office hereditary in his family, one branch of which possessed domains in the neighbourhood of Bonneville, which was a Royal residence. To him we ascribe the erection of the Norman church at Kirk Deighton and the original hall at Ingmanthorpe. Vitalis the Chronicler, speaking perhaps with undue severity of the favourites of King Henry, includes William Troussebot among those "of low origin, whom, for their obsequious services, he raised to the rank of nobles, taking them, so to speak, from the dust, surrounding them with wealth, and exalting them above Earls and distinguished lords of castles. Having acquired wealth and built themselves mansions, they established a position far above that of their fathers, and often revenged themselves or lorded over them by false and unjust accusations. These and many others of humble birth, whom it would be tedious to mention individually, were ennobled by the King, his Royal authority raising them from a low estate to the summit of power, so that they became formidable to the greatest nobles." Geoffrey, his father, founded the Priory of Wartre in 1132, and that is the last act recorded of him. Richard, who became a knight, was his son and heir; he gave the land of Jordan de Horington to Wartre Robert, his son, confirmed the gift of the Church of Wartre, and conceded the donation to Geoffrey FitzPain and of Godfrey "my brother' to the church of All Saints of Welton; and King Henry JI. confirmed the gift of Geoffrey FitzPain of the Church of St. James of Wartre, and of the gift of Geoffrey Trussebut of the land which was in the close. William Trussebut, and Geoffrey, his son, conjointly witness a grant of Henry, son of Ipolitus de Bram, and so connect themselves with Ingmanthorpe. William Trussebut seems to have come into his inheritance during the reign of King Stephen. His wife survived him, for we find that "Albreda de Harcourt, relict of William Trussebut, son of Geoffrey FitzPain, commanded her bailiffs to support the Canons of the Church de Bosco (Woodkirk), given to the chapel of

Schokirk, in all their rights." It is not certain who succeeded William Trussebut. Nicholas FitzPain (filius Pagani) held lands in Lathorn about A.D. 1200, and his position in the family is not securely fixed. The accepted account is that William left three daughters and

co-heiresses, Rose, Agatha, and Hillaria.

Rose Trussebut married Everard de Ros, Lord of Ros or Roos, in Her sister Agatha married William de Albini; Hillaria married Robert de Bullers. In the marriage of Rose Trussebut we have one of the most important events in the history of her family. Her husband was of a race that had proved its martial qualities in the first Crusade, where William de Percy perished; the emblems that it adopted as its armorial bearings, now the most honoured distinctions in heraldry, three water bougets, were the simple double leather bottles that the parched soldier carried across the pommel of his saddle to slake his thirst while traversing or fighting upon the burning sands of Palestine: and in Robert Ros, the early Crusader and father of Everard, the Order of Knights Templars on their first establishment obtained a firm and generous friend. first Master of the Order was Hugh de Payn, or as the monkish historians call him, Hugh Paganus. We cannot trace his descent, but we must not omit to notice that he bore the same name as Geoffrey filius Pagani. Hugh visited England to push the cause of his Order in 1128-9, and what is equally certain, he found in Robert Ros, the father of Rose's husband, a munificent patron. It is also probable that Hamo Meinfelin, father of Agatha's first husband, had an interest in the Preceptory at Hurst, and was witness to one of its earliest charters. Is the visit of Hugh Paganus the Templar to England, then the link that first joined the families of Ros and Trussebut, and so effected a mighty influence on the English branch of the Order; or is the whole a mere coincidence?

At the death of his father, Everard de Ros was a minor, and in the wardship of Ralph de Glanvil, the great Norman lawyer—and a bit of a scoundrel, as shall be shown directly. Everard seems to have recovered possession of his estates about the 12th Henry II. (1165.) His life does not appear to have been either adventurous or of much He died about the year 1180, and was most probably buried in the Priory at Kirkham, founded by his ancestor, Walter l'Espec, in 1121. His son, Robert de Ros-or Tursan, as he was sometimes called—succeeded him as a minor, who appears to have come of age in 1189, when he paid 1,000 marks fine to the Crown for livery of his lands. In the nickname Tursan, of which we have an equivalent in Turncoat, may lie the corrupt form of the words Tour-sein, signifying a change in the mind and heart of the man-"l'esprit et le cœur de l'homme," as a French writer interprets it. This nickname could not have been given to him for a few years yet to come. The circumtances that gave rise to it had not occurred; it perhaps marks an event of which something hereafter will be said; it may be that it is the keystone to a chapter in the history of one of the mightiest events in our national struggle for personal liberty. Robert de Ros soon became one of Richard Cœur de Lion's first favourites; and for the present I will leave him,

Lull'd with the sweet Nepenthe of a Court,

until I have introduced the third great family with which we shall have to deal. According to the pedigree manufacturers, who are, on the whole, the most credulous of beings, there lived at Plumpton, in the Conqueror's reign, a native named Edred, or Eldred, who had a son Huckman, who also had a son Nigel, his successor, who was alive 21 Henry II., 1174, to whom William de Estoteville, or, as he is better known, de Stuteville, gave the manor of Plumpton for a horse of £5 value—which, by the way, was either a joke or a means of regaining the manor at pleasure, for such an amount of money was almost infinitely beyond the value of any horse in those days, and therefore the consideration could not be paid. Nigel is said to have married two wives, first, Margaret, sister of John, Abbot of St. Mary's, of York, and second, Juliana de Warwick, by both of whom he had issue. I shall print a charter which will tell us something about Huckman and a good many more people, and that, too, in a very pleasant manner. In the meantime, let us take a bit of history which will introduce the new light and bring out some of the doings of Ralph de Glanvill, who had had in wardship Everard de Ros, whose son Robert was also in wardship at the very time of which we write; a time of the most feeble government and greatest corruptions of any in the history of England. In the year 1184 "Gilbert de Plumpton, a knight of noble birth, being led in chains to Worcester and accused of rape before our lord the King of England by Ranulph de Glanville, Justiciary of England, who wished to condemn him, he was, by an unjust judgment, condemned to be hanged upon a gibbet; and when he was led forth to the gibbet, there met him a multitude of men and women, crying aloud and saying that a righteous and innocent man ought not thus to suffer. Upon this, Baldwin, the Bishop of Worcester, a religious man, and one who feared God, hearing the shouts of the people, and learning the injustice that was being perpetrated against this wretched man, ran after him; but the ministers of wickedness, hastening to perpetrate their crime, fastening a rope round his neck, had suspended him aloft, when, lo! the Bishop came up in all haste, and said to the executioners, 'In behalf of Almighty God, and under pain of excommunication, I forbid you to put that man to death this day, for it is the Lord's Day and the feast of St. Mary Magdalen (22nd July.) At these words the executioners stood astounded, hesitating what to do, for they feared the King's justice and dreaded the sentence of excommunication. However, the Divine power prevailed, and from respect for the solemnity of the day, they lowered the rope and let him come to the ground, to be kept until the next morning,

when he was to undergo the punishment. That same night, our lord the King, being moved with pity, and influenced by the counsels of his followers, commanded that he should remain as he was until further notice of what should be done with him; for he was aware that Ranulph de Glanville had thus acted towards him from feelings of dislike, and wished to put him to death on account of his wife, the daughter of Roger Gulewast, whom the said Ranulph wished to give in marriage, together with her inheritance, to his friend Reiner, the Sheriff of York. Accordingly the knight, being rescued from death, was kept in prison by Ralph de Glanville until the King's death." Had the times not been excessively licentious, Ralph would have been sent down to posterity as a thorough scoundrel, for he hesitated at little. Two years later than this, on the death of the Dean of York in 1186, we find him obtaining the King's presentation for his clerk, Hubert Fitz Walter, to the deanery. To expiate his sins the old vagabond went to the Crusades, and there we find the end of him. He died at the siege of Acre, in 1190, with Walter, son of Philip de Kyme, and Walter, brother of Peter de Ros, the Archdeacon of Carlisle, who died in 1196.

William de Stuteville, of whom there has been mention made, was at this time a celebrity, as one of the tools of John, Earl of Montaigne, afterwards King of England. Civil affairs had now reached the climax of a sad chaos. The Archbishop of York had bought for a large sum the shrievalty of the county, and his officers were committing all manner of detestable extortions. In the meantime the canons of York complained; the archbishop's bailiffs were thrown into prison; and in 1194 William de Stuteville and Geoffrey Haget were appointed to exercise supervision in Yorkshire over the Archbishop and his shrievalty. William was not slow to avail himself of the advantage of his official position. He very soon "arranged a marriage" between the boy John de Roos and his own daughter Emma, which from a worldly point of view would be much to the advantage of the latter. From them descended the main line of Roos of Holderness. Their eldest son was Richard de Roos, whose eldest son John de Roos married the daughter of Amandus de Ruda, and had three sons, Richard, John and Robert; Richard Roos of Routh was living between 1310 and 1319. As a reflection of the times just passed through, and from which the three estates of Percy, Ros, or Plumpton, were or had been suffering, we will give the enactment made to relieve both landlord and tenant. In cases of all inquiries knights had been appointed to enrol juries.

And the said knights before named shall upon their oath, make claim of twelve lawful knights, or free and lawful men, if knights shall not be found for the purpose, in the different parts of each county on the circuit of the Justices itinerant, as shall seem expedient, who shall in like manner make oath that they will use all their lawful endeavours to restore, and to value and establish the rights of wardship and escheat in those parts, and will give their counsel and assistance to advantage the King therein as before mentioned. The said juror shall also upon oath choose four free men as many and such as they shall think

necessary for the performance of the aforesaid business of our lord the King as to escheats and wardships. It is also to be known that the said wardships and escheats shall be made good out of the revenues arising therefrom up to the feast of Michaelmas, as also from the revenues at that time due; and if they shall not suffice, then the deficiency shall be supplied by a toll of our lord the King; it being understood that those who hold the said wardships and escheats to farm, shall, after the feast of St. Michael, answer for the same thence-forward as for farms in husbandry. And as for those who shall hold the said wardships and escheats to farm, our lord the King shall give them warranty for the same from year to year until the termination thereof; so that, although our lord the King should give any of them to any person, the farmer shall still hold his farm, to hold the same by farm till the end of the year by paying to him to whom our lord the King shall have given it, the rent which shall be due from him for the same until the end of the year. The farmer, when he shall give up his farm, is to have all his stock which he shall have placed upon the farm, all his property, freely and without diminution. Most diligent inquiry shall also be made what is the rental assessed upon each manor in demesne, and the value of all other assessments in the said manor, and how many carucates there are and how much they are each worth, not estimating them at a fixed value of 20s. only, but according as the land is good or bad, whether the value is likely to increase or decrease; those persons who shall take these farms shall stock their farms as already mentioned, according to the sum named as to the revenues of the escheats and wardships. Inquiry is also to be made with how many oxen and plough-horse each carucate ought to be stocked, and how much stock and to what amount each manor is able to support, and the result thereof is then to be speedily and distinctly reduced to writing. The price set upon a bull or a cow shall b

Peace to the shades of Melech-Ric, for that which beats all crusades and "knightly worth," and "pomp and pride of chivalry," because it is a most equitable piece of agricultural legislation, although it was done in the times of general black-darkness, corruption, and knavery, when Englishmen were sold by Norman lords as chattels, a score years before the great charter! It was well for Robert de Ros that this enactment was made, for he soon after fell into trouble, and would have been a terrible sufferer, yet he got off in a manner by no means scathless as it was, but rather in a manner that proved his knightly "worth." In 1196, a combat—of a friendly nature, it seems, a pleasant passage of arms—taking place in Normandy between the followers of the King of France and those of the King of England, Hugh de Chaumont, a valiant and wealthy knight, and a very intimate friend of the King of France, was taken prisoner and delivered to the King of England. Richard delivered him into the custody of De Ros, who delivered him to William de l'Espinay, his retainer, to keep him in the Castle of Bonneville-sur-Touque, where we first met William Trousebot, De Ros's grandfather, in 1138. De l'Espinay kept a negligent guard over De Chaumont, who by night descended from the wall and escaped, it is said with the consent and connivance of his

keeper. Richard, greatly enraged at this, immediately imprisoned De Ros, fined him 1,200 marks of silver as his ransom (£800, that is 4,000 bulls or cows or plough horses, 16,000 boars or sows, 19,200 sheep with fine wool—how much, pray, of present money?), and hanged de l'Espinay without more to do, as a traitor to his lord. Poor William De l'Espinay, de Spinis, Spiney, or, as we should call him to-day, Thorne, he had given lands in Nafferton to Bridlington Priory for the good of his soul; may the gift avail him much! How long it took to collect the monstrous fine is not known, but de Ros was at liberty before the death of Richard.

Leeds.

W. WHEATER.

THE DAYS OF CAPTIVITY.

On the accession of John, William Stuteville became Sheriff of York on John's behalf, received the grant of the Forest of Knaresborough, in which were the Plumpton Estates, and then recommended the reign of plunder. His greedy paw was soon settled on our neighbourhood. No sooner was John on the throne than he confirms to him Bramham, with the appurtenances and the essarts given by Ralph de Glanville and William Paynel and on the 12th December, 1204, John orders Nigel Plumpton to deliver to the Archbishop land in Ruthfarlington and Ribbeston, which had been granted to Stuteville, as part of the forest of "Cnarreburg," Nigel to give a palfrey for leave to hold these lands, with the chattels in Ribbeston, until the King should come to York, they having been seized into the King's hands pro wasto forestee. The result of the investigation was a fine of twenty marks paid into the King's exchequer by Brian de Insula, constable of Knaresborough. Brian was an official of much the same type. Whether Gilbert de Plumpton remained in prison until the end of Richard's reign or not we do not know. The Plumpton estates had in the meantime been administered by Nigel de Plumpton, whom we will now let speak by his own charter as to Huckman, the seneschal of Plumpton, and as to more men who were then toiling slaves in this our England.

To all the sons of Holy Church, present and to come, Nigel de Plumpton sends greeting. Know ye that I have given and conceded, and by this my charter have confirmed, to Robert, the son of Huckeman, for his homage and service, five bovates of land, with all their liberties and free things belonging, both within and without towns, viz., in entering in and going out, in ways and footpaths, in wood and plain, in waters and on banks, in moors and marshes, in meadows and pastures, in turbaries (turf-pits—no coal in those days!), and in all free easements, to wit, two bovates of land in Plumpton, which his father held with the toft and croft and essarts (farm-house, &c., croft and cleared land), and all their free appurtenances, and also two plots of land in improvement (in incrementum) towards the north to "Barthestortes," and two bovates of land in Scotton, which belonged to William the Cook, and a bovate of land in Ribstain, which Richard le Butiller held with two tofts, of which he, Richard, had one, and Ailine held the other. And also I

OLD YORKSHIRE.

have conceded and confirmed to the aforesaid Robert (the son of Huckeman) in improvement of his boyate in Ribstain, a toft with an apple orchard in Ribstain, viz., the toft which Robert, the son of Hulkill (?, as to the descent of Robert de Linton; at the Conquest Ulchil was one of the Thanes of Linton) held, and six acres and a half of land in the fields of Ribstain with all their free rights and appurtenances, and all their casements in all places and things, without retaining anything thereto belonging, either to myself or my heirs, within towns or without, except the bovate of land to which the said toft and one of the said acres did belong; viz. the acrc which William Straungald held, between the road which leads from Ribstain to Spofford and the water called "Crempel," and an acre which Robert the son of Hulkill held beyond the road from Ribstain to Spofford, nearer to the road to Bram on the south, and two acres and a half which Richard, the son of Beucelin held, which lie nearer to "Frodsberi" on the east, and two acres in "Godwinnes-ridding" (that is, the land cleared from the forest by Godwin—anteconquest men brought back to life after a sleep of eight centuries in the grave!) which extend beyond the said acres. And this toft and apple-orchard and six and a half acres of land the aforesaid Robert the son of Huckeman had of the gift of Welter the son of Nigel de Stelveld. And all the said lands are well the fore Walter the son of Nigel de Stokeld. And all the said lands, as well the five bovates as the others, with all their free rights and customs, I have conceded and by this charter confirmed to the said Robert to have and to hold to him and to his heirs from me and my heirs without any impediment or return to me and my heirs for ever in fee and free and peaceful heirship and quit from all service and all terrene exaction, making outward (that is, military) service, to wit, for the two bovates of land and two acres in Plumpton, as much as belongs to them, where 12 carucates and a half make a knight's fee; for the two bovates in Scotton, as much as belongs to them, where 20 carucates make a knight's fee; for the one bovate in Ribstain and the six and a half acres and the toft and apple-orchard, as much as belongs to them, where 10 carucates make a knight's fee. Moreover, I have released and quit-claimed from me and my heirs for ever to the said Robert and his heirs four shillings of rent, two gilt spurs, and two barbed arrows, which belong to me per annum of rent of the said lands, therefore the above-named Robert or his heirs shall do no other service to me or my heirs for the same, except only the outward service according as it is frequently written in this charter. And I Nigel and my heirs guarantee the five bovates aforesaid, and all the other aforesaid things, with all their liberties appurtenant both within town and without, to the said Robert and his heirs, against all men, for the said outward service, without return or impediment. These are the witnesses—Robert le Vavasur, Hugh de Lelay (Leathley), William de Corneburg, William de Witheton, Alexander his brother, Robert de Wiuelstrop (Wilstrop), Walter de Ribstan, Richard de Riplea, Thomas de Walkingham, Matthew de Bram, Alexander de Scotton, Robert de Diethenbi, Walter de Folifait, Henry de Brakentwait, Adam of the same town, Henry son of Bauldwin, William the son of Serlo, Gilbert le Lardener, Thomas de Langewat, William Mansel (Robert Mansel was a Templar in 1156, and greatly distinguished himself near Tiberias), Simon Dispensator (the Steward), and others.

The date of this charter is not good to fix, but from evidences to be gathered from the lives of the witnesses it may be taken to be about the year 1200, or perhaps a little earlier. The Ribston that it refers to is Little Ribston, and not the site of the Preceptory of Knights Templars, which is across the river. In the Rawlinson MSS., Bodleian Library, is a series of charters of lands given to St. Leonard's Hospital, in York, and a few abstracts from them relating to this district will indicate the old landmarks, many of the old people, and show, as in a living scene, the state of the country about this date:—

William, son of Osbert de Ribbestain, gave Ralph de Ribbestain, with all the lands which he held of William.

Robert de Ribbestain gave the land in Ribbestain, which was Godwin's in toft and croft.

Peter, son of Nigel de Plumpton, gave a toft in Parva Ribbestain, near the toft of Malger and under Loslay; 5 roods of land which lie between the landof Robert, son of Uckman de Plumpton, and the land of John Beaugrant, of Ribbestain; and 1½ roods in LINLANDES.

William, son of Waltheof, gave I bovate in Ribbstayn, which Malger, son of Godwin, held, with 2 tofts which the said Malger held in exchange for 14 acres of land in the fields of Ribstain, of which 7 acres are in COPTHWAITE an 7 in

ESTRIDENGES. This transaction took place between 1191 and 1206.

John, son of William de Beaugrant, gave all his lands in Ribbestain which

Malger had of William, his father.

Robert, son of Ralph de Ribstan, gave a toft in Ribstan, nearest on the south side to the toft which Simon held of the church of Spofforth, and 13 acres of land in the field of Ribstan, of which 5 lie in Cerikecroft and Micklethwaite (Mucthewaite), and the other 5 in Whiteflat; and the others are in Goldiacre, Jussepir, and Langelands,

William Trussebut confirms all the land which Nigel de Stockeld gave, viz., all the culture called ULICROFT, with all its appurtenances and the land in my fee on the west part of the way which leads from CRALVETT* towards WERREBY, up to the fee of William Percy. I give to the said hospital 71 acres of land in the western part of my manor of Dicton, near the said culture, and common of pasture in the fields of Dicton; and the hospital shall hold of me and my heirs in fee, returning Ss., four at Pentecost and four at St, Martin in winter (11th November), for all service which belongs to one carucate of land in Dicton.

This charter brings up a sharp distinction in point of time. has been already stated, the received account of the extinction of the line of Trussebut is that it ended in three females. That account cannot be absolutely correct if it intended to represent that they were the only children. Burton, in his Monasticon Eboracense, tells us that Galfrid Fitz Pain, alias Trussebut, the father of William Trussebut, gave to the Priory of Wartre the church of Wartre with all its tithes, many acres of land, with a mill situate upon Westbec and the tithes of all his mills; and that this gift was confirmed by Pope Innocent II. and Galfrid and Robert, the sons of William Trussebut. Galfrid, son of William, also gave to the Priory "a place in the territory of Seton-grange on Spaldingmoor, called Priest-warth," and the church of Ulceby, in Lincolnshire, which King Henry III. and Pope Innocent IV. confirmed. This confirmation must have taken place between the years 1243 and 1254, which included Innocent's reign; but the donation may have been made many years before, and the date is not known. At the same time there was a third son, Richard, who confirmed lands in Wartre given to the Priory by Jordan de Horington and Maud his wife. This raises the suspicion, but is not proof, that Maud was a Trussebut. Agatha Trussebut was then alive, and about the same period confirming the gift of other lands given by Thomas Dayville in Wartre to the Priory. Agatha Trussebut lived to a very great age; we shall find her as a

^{*} See the Norse Vatri, water, a small lake, couple it with Dicton, "the dyketown," the water town; and then search for Cralvett in the "Dales" lying between Wetherby and Kirk Deighton at the present day.

widow dealing with these lands, and she became a munificent benefactress, especially to the Preceptory of Knights Templars at Ribston. She died in 1246, and such were her gifts, either to individuals or to institutions, that immediately after her death a Commission was held to consider her sanity, but it appears that the ancient and childless dame could not be held to be irresponsible for her actions. Under any circumstances, it shows that during the lifetime of William de Ros, or of Rose his mother, there were male members of her family who had an influence over the estate. We now get to charters of William de Ros's antecedent to the latest of the above periods, and possibly also to the establishment of the Preceptory of Knights Templars, which took place 2nd Henry III., 1217. Of course, William Trussebut was then dead, but he may not have been dead long, for his charter is witnessed by Ipolitus de Braam and Matthew his son, whereas Matthew at a later period was himself a donor to the hospital. William Trussebut's death, the above gifts, and the establishment of the Preceptory must therefore have all occurred during the manhood of Matthew de Braam.

William de Ros gave the homage of Thomas de Stockeld, with the services at his court, and the lands and tenements which Thomas held in South Dicton, the hospital to pay 8s. annually for all services, at Pentecost and Martinmas.

Richard, son of Thomas de Stockeld, for his homage and service, gave all the lands which Thomas, his father, held in Dicton.

Matthew de Braam, for the good of his soul and the soul of Elena, his wife, gave to the Hospital of St. Peter of York, half a carucate of land, of which one bovate is in the territory of Braam, one held a certain HALEWARENS, and the other Sanguin (?) de Braam with the tofts, crofts, &c., belonging. And another bovate in Spofford, which was in the fee of Trussebut, and held by Waltheof de Braam; and the 20 acres in the territory of Follifayt, with a toft, and a part of my garden in the same town, which Waltheof also held. Walter, his son, confirms this.

William de Ros gave to the poor of St. Leonard's, of York, one skep of corn

every year from his manor of Ingmanthorpe.

Robert Plumpton gave to the Hospital of St. Peter 2 tofts and 2 crofts in the town of Ribstain, viz., I toft and I croft which Thomas the clerk formerly held, and I toft and one croft which Odo Prat held, without any easements and free from all secular exactions.

Peter, son of John Beaugrant, gave to the hospital of St. Peter, 1 toft in the town of Ribestain, lying near to the GRENE, and an essart in the territory of the same town near to CREMPEL; 2 acres of land in the Great Essart, viz., at ULKILRIDIG, and 3 acres in the fields of the same town towards the west, viz., 1½ acres lying at the head Hobekuei, 3 roods at Holegate, and 3 roods Juxta

Henry the Clerk, son of Robert de Ribestayn, gave to St. Peter's 1 toft in the town lying near the GRENE and one Essart that lies near the water of CREMPEL, and 184 acres in the territory of the town of Ribbestayn-viz., in the Great Essart 101 acres, 1 acre in THORNRIDING, 31 acres which extend beyond the ALDER-GROVE (alnetum) and all the Alder-grove, according as the said acres extend from the foss towards the south; $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres in Ulkilridding, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in the north part of the Goit near the Nidd, and I rood which lies before the blacksmith's passage, between the land of William de Neusum and that of John de Waleford; and I rood upon Sandlandes, and 3 acres lying under Loxlay (now known as Lowsley Bank), and $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres in Micklethwaite (really written in the charter Muchambath), and laif an acre in RAUFRIDING, and 3 roods near HOLGATE, and three roods JUXTA CRUCEM. Returning to use for all services and exactions 12d. a moiety at Pentecost and the other at Michaelmas; but the said Henry and his heirs ut quicunque

in praedicta terra mansucrunt portionem cattalorum suorum Eos in obitu suo contingentem.

Hail! Henry, the Clerk, son of Robert de Ribestayn! let us hope thou didst live long to enjoy thy goods and chattels, for thou hast told us much of Ribston. This charter would be given between 1227 and 1258.

Peter, son of John Beaugrant, gave to St. Peter's a toft and croft, containing 2 acres and 1 rood, in Ribbestayn, near the toft of Robert de Stiveton on the east, with a certain perch of land in the corner near the gate of the said 1 obert, and 9 acres and 1½ perches in the territory of Ribbestayn, viz., 2 acres in Thorirdinand 1½ acres in Ulkilriding, of which one end touches the goit (unum caput tendit super gotam), and the other goes towards the south; and 4 acres which extend upon the marsh, and then by the middle of the marsh of the breadth of—perches; 4 acres up to the foss towards the south of the said marsh; and 1 acre in Mickelthwayter (Muchtwayter) and half across the road to Spoford; and half an acre upon Edelands. This charter is of the same period as the last, and is witnessed by many of the same people. The said Peter also gives other lands, viz., 1 toft lying near the Grene, and 3 acres in my great essart, 1 acre in Thorirding, 1½ acres at the head of the croft Hobekuei, and 3 roods at Holegate, and 3 roods Junta Crucem.

William, son of Robert de Plumpton, gave a toft and croft, containing 1 acre 1 rood, in Ribbestain, near the toft of Robert de Stiveton on the west, with a perch in the corner near the gate of the said Robert, and 9½ acres in the territory of Ribbestain, viz., 2 acres in Thorirding; 1½ in Ulkilariding, touching upon the goit and running south; 4 acres which extend on the marsh; 4 acres up to the foss on the south of the said marsh; and 1 acre in Mickelthwaite, half across

the way to Spofforth; and half an acre upon EDELANDS.

A better glimpse of the long, faded past it has never been our fortune to obtain: From the surface of these musty parchments has come back with the vividity of actual presence the state and appearance of Ribstan and the neighbourhood seven hundred years ago. There, rising on the hill-sides, are the primeval woods, the fringes of the territory-territorium, the country lying within the bounds of a place, not in the place, the dark land of dread—hewn into here and there by the hardiest, those who were "given" with their homage; and specked with the tofts and crofts they have raised and enclosed; the one toft with its apple orchard-singular prominence for this apple orchard, could it possibly contain the original pippin "brought from France?" And we know the men who erected and dwelt in them, slaves! given by their lords with all their possessions and capabilities—all in esse and all in posse—think of that, which speaks so plainly as to the different mental conditions of the two people, and the change that has since taken place, or, rather, perhaps is taking place, by the operation of School Boards, and the time required to effect it.

> Many centuries have been numbered, Since in death the baron slumbered By the convent's sculptured portal, Mingling in the common dust.

There are the roads! the one besides the "water called Crempel," it then led to Spofforth, as it does to-day; there is the other that yet goes to Braam. There is the marsh; to-day a quagmire, upon which much

human toil has been expended; it was a veritable marsh, unenclosed and pulpy, within the memory of young men. There is the forestclearing hewn out by the Dane Godwin, no doubt before Duke William of Normandy sent Percy to harry the lands and call them his own; the Micklethwaite, the big effort of the community; the Thoririding, Ulkilsriding; Whiteflat, Copthwaite, (the "head-clearing," it may refer to elevation of ground, opposed to Whiteflat; or relative position with other clearings), Eastriding; Langlands; Lowsley (A.S. hlaw, a mound, a rising ground, thus meaning the open space in the wood, which space was on the rising ground) with its cognate Loxley, on the other bank of the Crimple; and last of all the Edelands, the headlands, the strip left for work purposes, to be finished of when the main task is done, just as the ploughboy leaves his headland at the present day. But where are the green, and the alder-grove, and the cross? They have departed, leaving only "footprints on the sands of time." there are the Essarts—there! absorbed by many other essarts, grown wider and bigger since then, by reason of the 600 years of human toil expended upon them, now the fruition of man's effort to change the forest and the wilderness into smiling cornfields and food-producing farms. And who were the men, what was the community? There were the barons and knights and squires, with their nicknames, their mareschals and bailiffs, and the whole train of feudal tyranny. There were the Deans and Abbots and Archdeacons who witnessed the charters and saw the lands conveyed. There were the freemen, who might serve on juries and be farmers, having to sell bulls and horses at four shillings each; and last there were their sub-tenants and serfs! Are we not better that

Gone are all the barons bold,
Gone are all the knights and squires,
Gone the abbot, stern and cold,
And the brotherhood of friars!
Scarce a name
Remains to fame
From those mouldering days of old.

There was Walter de Ribstain, whom we take to be Walter son of Nigel (Middleton) de Stockeld, no doubt the chief man of the place, "with the lands his sires had plundered, written in the Domesday Book," and beneath him the natives—born on the land—lowly men of the old English stock, without territorial appellations, the tillers, not the owners of the soil; Robert son of Hulkil, who accounts for Ulkilriding, perhaps proudest man of them all, be he Norman by blood or ruler and landlord by fortune, possibly the son of the Thane of Linton before the Conquest; Robert, the son of Huckman, now raised into the ranks of the gentry and wedded to a Plumpton; and then come the nameless ones, Alan, Malger, Waltheof, and Godwin, who accounts for Godwinsriding, perhaps there was also a Tor.—Thor, the Danish hammer-man in war, whose axe took to hewing down trees

after it had finished hewing down Saxons, and so accounts for Thoririding; then there were William Straungald—of the mighty grip,—and Richard the son of Beuceline, who lived near "Frodsberi," a landmark now lost, or at least wrapped in the obscurity of the past. Then we have the Raufriding, the riding that Ralph stubbed before they gave him to the Hospital, with all his lands, either for the weal of his soul or the soul of somebody else.

But Parson a comes an' a goes, an' a says it eäsy and freeä "The Almoighty's a taäkin' o' you to issen, my friend," says eä; I weänt saäy men be loiars, thaw summun said it in aäste, But ye reäds wonn sarmin a weeäk, an' I à stubb'd Thurnaby waäste.

Ralph undoubtedly understood the difference between the two labours, yet as these men in the days of their oppression were given to the Hospital—goods, body and soul—so did they in time by their toil free themselves, and become donors to the very place that had owned them.

Leeds.

W. WHEATER.

THE WARNING AND ITS FORCE.

In Robert Ross, alias Tursan, the son of Rose Trussebut, the greatest glories of his ancient family may be said to have begun. With the lands his mother added to his patrimony he became possessed of great wealth. It was he who assumed the name of Hamlake after having built Helmsley Castle for his residence. He also built Werke Castle, in Northumberland, which he gave to one of his younger sons. From the Norman Rolls, we have much more of the Trussebut family and the possessions Rose (or Roseia) brought to the De Ros. Rose Trussebut would be married to Everard De Ros in 1170 or 1171, for her eldest son, Robert, who was then in the wardship of that eminently respectable and generous individual, Ranulph de Granville, is recorded to have been not less than 13 years old in 1185, when she was a widow in the King's gift, and aged 34. Rose had also another son, but his name has not been discovered. Her father, William Trussebut, was also dead, and her mother, Albreda de Harecurt, a widow, aged 50, with four sons, Richard, Geoffrey, William, and Robert—was also in the King's gift. Albreda de Harcurt died in or about 1205. In the 7th John, 1205, Hillaria Trussebut gave to the King 10 marks for having reasonable part of her land of Branteston, which belongs to Albreda de Harecurt, her mother. The sheriff is commanded to take security for the 10 marks, giving full seizin, saving to the King the chattels which belonged to William de Albini. Of her frank-marriage she had these lands in Bramston, co. Northampton. These sons left no issue, and in the 6th Ric. I., 1195 Hamo, the husband of Agatha Trussebut, son of Hamo (Meinfelin) and Robert de Buvelers, otherwise Bullers, the

husband of Hillaria Trussebut, rendered account of 300 marks for having the shares of the land of William Trussebut and Robert his brother. This is the partition of the fee of Robert Trussebut:—Roesia de Ros took Ribbestein, Hunsinggour, Walleford, with its mills, and Wargebi (Wetherby) with its soc, worth £62, including the knight's fees in that part, and £23 13s. 5d. in Wartre, with a third part of its wood. The knights of Richard Trussebut held two fees; Walter Burdet held half a fee, Richard de Gerponville held half a fee, Peter de Becherings a quarter fee, and John Burdet a quarter fee. Total 3½ fees. part of Hillary de Bullers, Melton, Copgrave, Copmonisthorpe, Fulliford, Siuelingflet, Cottingwic, in the city of York three marks and three pence, in Wartre £15 2s. 8d. and third part of the wood. Total £62 6s. 0d. Of the fees, Godfrey de Burun held one, Hugh de Neville one, Galfrid de Colabi a half, Nicholas de Chaningcurt a half, Alan de Neville a half; total 31 fees. The part of Agatha Meinfelin, Aidton with the soke of Chahal (Cattal), and one mark in Tocwic, Hullesbi, and Grahingham, and in Wartre £15 4s. 0d. and the third of the wood; sum £62 6s. 0d. Of the knight's fees Matthew de Brema (Bram) held a half, Bernard de Rippele held a half, James de Benesle held a half, one fee in Brakene, and Walter de Han'mill a half; total 31 fees. About the date of this partition the Sheriff of Yorkshire, Hugh Bardolf, rendered account of the rent of the land which had been belonging to Robert de Ros, que tuerat Roberti Trussebut, for the term of half a year, by him paid in at the Treasury; and on the Great Roll of the Pipe for the following year, under the head of Yorkshire, "Robert de Ros renders an account of 500 marks for having his reasonable part, sicut primogenitus, of the land which belonged to Robert Trussebut in England and in Normandy, as he was reasonably able to point out that they ought to have. Robert Ros had livery of his lands in 1191, 2nd Ric. I. In his charities Robert de Ros emulated his ancestors. His uncle, Geoffrey Trussebut, the donor to Wartre Priory, who appears to have been Constable of Bonneville in 1176, was also a great benefactor to Norman religious houses. The Abbey of St. Georges de Bocherville was the greatest recipient of this bounty. Here is one of his charters conveying land, &c., the tithes of the mills of St. Cyr and Barneville, to that house, which Robert de Ros afterwards confirmed—

Sciant omnes presentes et futuri quod Ego Gaufridus Trossebut dedi Deo et abbatie Sancti Georgii de Bochevilla pro salute anime mec et antecessorum meorum in puram et perpetuam Elemosinam decimam molendini de Sancti Cyriaco et decimam molendini de Barnevilla et quicuid habebam in illo prato quod vocatum "Dicheas," concedens quod dicta abbatia habeat istas præfatas elemosinas et perpetue possideat bene et in pace libere et quiete, sicut suam puram et perpetnam elemosinam absque nulla contradictione mei vel hærednm meorum. Et ut hac, &c. Testes sunt Willielmus de Kenovilla, Nicholaus Bordet, Johannes Bordet, Johannes de Dacvilla (Yorkshire tenants of whom much more could be said), Rogerus Trossebut, Andreas Quarrel, Richard de Esgramerweth, Wilielmus de Riparia et Willielmus filius de Aelis.

Robert Trussebut confirmed this alms in the presence of the same witnesses, and received from the Chapter of St. George's the privilege of confraternity. If he then became a monk, this would account for his removal from England, where he had been a donor to Wartre, and his disappearance from the family history. To the charter of Robert Ros there were witnesses Goscelinus presbiter, Gaufridus clericus, et milites Reginaldus de Gerponvilla, Radulphus de Bailleul, et Symon cubicularius (the chamberlain), Petrus, nepos abbatis, Richardus filius, Herberti

Portarii et plures alii.

Reginald de Gerponville was a feudatory of the Honor of Wartre, and likewise a benefactor to the Abbey of Bocherville, with the consent of his wife Emmeline and son William. The other daughters of William Trussebut, and co-heirs with Roesia, were, as we know, Agatha, whose Norman husband, Hamo Meinfelin, left her a widow, when she married William de Albini, was again left a widow, and died in extreme old age; her sister, Hillaria, who married Robert de Bullers, was left a widow, and also died in extreme old age in 1241. The date of Roesia's death has not been discovered, but there are grounds for believing it was long anterior to those of her sisters. The place of burial of each of them is also unknown. William de Albini, son of William de Albini (or Meschines, as he is also called) was a widower; his first wife, Margery de Umfraville, having died leaving a son, William de Albini, whose only daughter Isabella married Tursan's grandson. Agatha Trussebut's second courtship probably took place in Normandy, where William was serving with Cour de Lion and Robert Ros. According to the Pipe Roll (10th Ric. I., and 1st John) 1199, William gave 600 marks for the

marriage of Widow Agatha, together with her inheritance.

Before we come to deal generally with the doings of Robert de Ros we will try to conclude the story of the Trussebuts. After the Conquest, Deighton, the chief member of the Trussebut fee, fell into the hands of Ralph Paganel, Sheriff of Yorkshire, the Norman Lord of Leeds, and of Drax, another lordship on the Aire. Lying on the direct north road, Deighton suffered terribly in that blasting march of the Normans to establish their occupation, to avenge the slaughter of Robert Comine at Durham, and the outbreak and capture of York. The Thanes who headed that revolt were men of the neighbourhood. Merlesweyn, of Deighton, was one of them. The most brutal violence of one of the most brutal expeditions on record was expended in this march. Nothing was sacred to the ravagers. An indomitable peasantry stood before them, sullen, defiant, or aggressive; behind them were defeat and death at the hands of the merciless. Organisation and discipline were to begin what an unceasing struggle for greed and self-preservation was to end-annihilation and supremacy. Fortune favoured organisation and the arms of the Norman. The horrible nature of the work is well pointed out. The two Deightons, which in Edward's time had been taxed at 60s., fell, after the peace of extermination had been secured, to 4s.; the hamlet of Ingmanthorpe, now sublet by Paganel to the Norman Erneis de Burun, which fortunately lay off the main road, suffered less. Its rateable value in King Edward's time

was 28s., but after the nine years of vengeance it had fallen to 5s. That nine years was a period which separates races by an immortality of hatred. During that time corpses were lying rotting in the streets and on the cold hearths of fire-consumed cottages, the victims of war, pestilence, or starvation; and untilled fields were proclaiming the destitution of man and beast. There was a church then at Deighton, doubtlessly peering from that lofty hill which commands the district, where the present beautiful church stands, clothed in the time-marking mutilations of its being, with its tower and spire conspicuous miles

away, adding grandeur to a scene of quiet repose.

In the fell destruction which ensued, that church seems to have been destroyed. Settled times came at length, when the old English began to resume their vigour, and with those times, amid a sullen obedience, came a revival of prosperity. There is no direct evidence of the fact, but I am of opinion that in the lull which succeeded the storm of the Conquest the second church at Deighton, the north side of which remains in the present fabric, was built; and I have no hesitation in ascribing its erection to William Trussebut. Lately, however, the church has endured the irredeemable misery of a "restoration," and much of its historic interest has gone therein. Still sufficient remains to show us the broad features of the past. The north side of the church is where we must look for it; why we should not look on the south side I shall directly show. In the north wall we have a perfect specimen of the "random walling" of the late Saxon or early Norman masons. I am inclined to believe that that wall was built after the Saxon fashion under Norman superintendence. It undoubtedly is anterior to Adel Church, but it is by no means so perfect a structure. The original windows have been removed; and I take it they were removed about two centuries after the wall had been built, in an emergency which I shall account for. The plan of the present church up to the chancel arch is that of the Norman church, which would end in the usual apse, the present chancel having been built and the apse removed at the time of which I shall have to speak. The nave wall on the north side is supported by three plain Norman arches, each surmounted by a plain label of two inches projection, composed of the simple fillet and splay. The shafts of the pillars are each formed of four smaller shafts rather more than semi-circular, and surmounted by a capital of four members, each projection of the cap springing from the minor shafts of the pillar. The caps rise from a fillet on the top of the shaft, and have two splays and two fillets, the splays being left plain for carving, which has never been executed. This work, including the clerestory, is later than the north wall, and is of squared and coursed work. The roof, tower, entire south side, and chancel are of another The church is dedicated to All Saints -All order of architecture. Hallows-a pre-eminently Saxon dedication. As I have said, I ascribe the second church to William Trussebut, as I ascribe the original Ingmanthorpe Hall and the time of its foundation to the reign of Henry I.

It lies within the domain of the provable that the most ancient of the existing walls of the structure have sheltered the Trussebuts while they were paying their devotions to their God. The earliest rector whose name has yet appeared, Thomas de Cantelupe, future Bishop of Hereford and Chancellor of England, was instituted to the rectory on the presentation of Agatha Trussebut herself in 1247, the very year of her death. This and other evidence is conclusive that dame Agatha occupied Ingmanthorpe; that she probably died there and was buried in Deighton church—her own church—and that William Ros. of Ingmanthorpe, son of William Lord Ros of Hamlake, and grandson of Tursan, immediately succeeded her. It is not an immaterial fact in the chain of evidence, that William de Ros married Eustacia de Cantelupe, heiress of Peter de la Haye, and in all probability the sister of Thomas de

Cantelupe, Agatha's rector of Deighton.

The second era in the history of the church occurs in 1319, when the Scots, having invaded Yorkshire after that dreadful day at Bannockburn, held and destroyed Wetherby, Tadcaster, Knaresborough, and the whole district, and ravaged everywhere with the ferocity of barbarians. Kirk Deighton, one of the homes of William, Lord de Ros, a claimant of the Scottish throne in right of his great-grandmother, Isabella, one of the daughters of William the Lion, King of Scotland, and wife of Robert Ros, Tursan, was the object of their hatred, more especially as it lay in the neighbourhood of the Percy, the mightiest of their ravagers and deadliest of their foes. In the march of the Scots from Wetherby when retiring to Scotland, they burnt the church and destroyed the village. Their mode of proceeding is pretty well known. Having collected straw and other combustible materials, they piled them up against the south wall of the church, and set fire to them, to take advantage of the south or south-westerly wind of summer. This method was perfectly successful in destroying the south side and roof of the church, which for some years remained in ruins. The effect of their havoc, independent of the destruction of the fabric of the church, can be best estimated by the fact that in 1288 the rectory was worth £20 a year, whereas in 1320 it had fallen to £10; in other words one half the property was destroyed. The rebuilding of the third and present fabric, with its

belfry old and brown; Thrice consumed and thrice rebuilded, still it watches o'er the town.

was probably done in the domestically quiet portion of the victorious reign of Edward III. The style of architecture points to that period. There has been at least one chantry in the church, at the east end of the south aisle, but I have not been able to ascertain anything concerning it. There was also another, of which I shall say something later on.

Considering the eminence of its patrons and the character of the neighbourhood, the church is singularly destitute of effigies or heraldic adornment. During the "restoration" there were two "ancient stones," as they are then described, and these are now fixed to the walls of the church. Ancient they undoubtedly are, and most interesting withal, for they are neither more nor less than two slabs which have covered the graves of two Knights Templars. They most likely have been of very early burials, for each slab has engraved upon it in a rather rude fashion the Templars' wheel cross and staff and sword. I believe nothing more is known of them. As a mere incident I may add that Walter de Diton (clearly Deighton) was Preceptor of Newsam as appears by a charter given before dates were inserted. Was he buried in the Parish Church of his native village? At the west of the vestry door in the chancel is a mural arched tomb, "said to be that of a Lord Ros, who lived in the time of King John at Ingmanthorpe Old Hall. He is said to have enlarged the church, and to have given Ribston to the Knights Templars for a preceptory." Certainly one-half of the tradition is wrong, for Robert de Ros, Tursan, founded the Preceptory, and he lies buried in the Temple Church, London; yet the fact that money is left for the fabric points to an enlargement. It may have been the tomb of a Ros, as is very likely, but it was a Ros other than Tursan. The opinion of the writer is that it is either the tomb of Sir Thomas de Roos, of Ingmanthorpe, who died in July, 1399, leaving his body to be buried in the church of All Saints of Dighton, bequeathing to the fabric of the said church 10 marks in silver; or that of Sir Robert de Roos, who died in 1475 (I see inscription below), ordering his body to be buried before the altar of the Blessed Virgin Mary on the north side of the choir, and leaving 13s. 4d. to the parish church, and to the high altar of the said church 20s. for tithes forgotten. It is difficult to say to which of them it should be assigned, but I rather favour the claim of Sir Thomas. Singularly enough, Dodsworth, who visited the church in his rambles as a collector of antiquities, on the 6th September, 1620, does not mention it. He gives the inscriptions on a stone still in the north choir, on the eastern wall.

Orate pro anima Roberti Roos, militis armigeri qui fuit Dominus dominii de Yngmanthorp et patronus Ecclesiæ parochialis de South Dicheton qui obiit xxij dic mensis Aprilis Anno Domini Millesimo CCCCLXX III.

The same stone also records the death of a lady, who is believed to have been the second wife of the above Robert:--

Hic jacet Maria Roos quondam uxor Roberti Roos de Yngmanthorp armigeri ac filia venerabili viri Jacobi Strangewaies de Herlesey militis quæ obiit xxvii die Augusti Anno Gratiæ MCCCCCXXV cujus animæ propitietur Deus Amen.

There was a plate on the north wall, now missing, containing the following inscription:—

Roos jacet hic Jacobus Sic duxa caute sepultus Est Katherina tuus mater sic ante hoc locum Conditus sic matrem prefata soluto biformem Et cinis in cinerem, versus adoro diem.

James Roos was the son and heir of Sir Thomas Roos, of Ingmanthorpe, who died on the 4th August, 1507, by his first wife Katherine, daughter of Sir William (? John) Stapleton, Kt., of Wighill. impaled arms are mentioned below. There is confusion at this point not easy to be remedied. One Thomas Ros in his own will mentions "Malde my wyf, whom I make my solle executrix," and in a codicil he directs that "my body shal be buried in the high qwher of the said church of Alhalows of Kirkdyghton, directly afore ye sacrament betwixt the letteron (lectern) stede and the nethermast degre from the awter.' He died in 1505. Katherine, daughter of Sir "John" Stapleton, admittedly the first wife of a Thomas Ros, left issue by him, and directed that she should "be buried in the high choir of the church of Kirk Deighton, on the north side near the wall, under the image of St. George." It would be well to know if any trace of these stones could be discovered, for they would assist us to realise the appearance of the church of old. The heraldry of the church has been most meagre, if anything like a fair proportion of it had escaped the destruction of time and change. Dodsworth only gives the following:-

EAST QUIRE.
Azure, 3 bucks passant, paled with Gules, 3 bezants a canton ermine.

Roos Azure, an annulet between 3 water bougets Or.

Pickering Gules on a cheveron argent, 3 lions [? ogresses] rampant sable [between 3 fleurs de lys of the second]

Azure, 3 water bougets Or, a label of 3 points couped gules and arg., paled with

Acklam Gules on a manch ermine between an orle of quatrefoils arg. an annulet sable.*

Roos, paled with Azure 3 water bougets or, paled with gules on a cheveron, arg.

(? STAPLETON 3 lions rampant gules.

Roos

SOUTH QUIRE.

Roos Azure, 3 water bougets or, a label of 3 points compone gules and paled with

Brus Arg. a lion rampant, azure.+

The beginning of the reign of King John is the beginning of the change of national affairs, and especially that of local affairs. The

"Sith I of thee ne may have more,
As thou art hardy Knight and free
In the tournament that thou would bear
Some sign of mine that men might see."
"Lady, thy sleeve thou shalt off sheer,
I wol it take for love of thee;
So did I never no lady's ere,
But one that most hath loved me."

^{*} The Morte Arthur gives a passionate legend in connection with this Maunch—a sleeve—and a despairing damsel :—

[†] See infra, this coat has reference to a high antiquity, and may possibly have been an actual link connecting the crusaders with our own times.

century and a half which had passed from the Conquest was the breathing-time required for the conquered to regain their strength. In that time they did regain their strength, and showed to their conquerors that they had repossessed it. One feature must be laid hold of, the fact that Robert de Ros—Tursan—the man who had changed his mind when he found that kingcraft, the thing they had propped up until it was devouring them, could mulct him in many thousands of pounds without chance of appeal or redress, was one of the chief leaders of the movement that wrung from King John and his miserable extortioners the great charter—Magna Charta—the instrument which proclaimed that no man should suffer, either in goods or in body, except with the assent and in accordance with the righteous judgment of his peers. Tursan was one of the Barons appointed to enforce the observance of this charter. He did that truly and loyally to the people who were clamouring for it; to the people who were showing him and his peers that the day of captivity was passed; that another day had dawned which must either be a day of national regeneration, or a day of ruthless violence and extermination. England reaped the benefit; Robert Ros learned a lesson of practical humility as well as the exact worth of "wealth and the high estate of pride."

Leeds.

W. WHEATER.





YORKSHIRE RHYMES AND PROVERBS.

POPULAR RHYMES AND PROVERBS.

HE following Yorkshire Proverbs are taken from a "Collec-

tion of English Proverbs, with Annotations, by John Ray, M.A., and Fellow of the Royal Society," (1678.) This learned and ingenious author published two editions of the "Proverbs," and since his death several other editions have appeared. For information respecting the Yorkshire Proverbs, Ray acknowledges his indebtedness to Francis Jessop, Esq, of Broomhall in Sheffield, Francis Brokesby, of Rowley, East Riding, and others. In the following list, the quaint and homely comments of Ray as to the meaning of the proverbs will be found to be of an interesting character. His definition of a "proverb" was, that it consists of a short sentence or phrase in common use, containing some trope, figure, homonymy, rhyme, or other novity of expression.

"From Hell, Hull, and Halifax, good Lord deliver us."

"This is a part of the beggars' and vagrants' litany. Of these three frightful things unto them, it is to be feared that they least fear the first, conceiving it the furthest from them. Hull is terrible to them as a town of good government, where beggars meet with punitive charity, and it is to be feared, are oftener corrected than amended. Halifax is formidable to them for the law thereof; whereby thieves taken in the very act of stealing cloth are instantly beheaded by an engine, without any further legal proceedings. Doubtless the coincidence of the initial letters of these three words helped much the setting on foot this proverb."

"A Scarborough Warning."

"That is none at all but a sudden surprise; when a mischief is felt before it is suspected. This proverb is but of a hundred and four years' standing, taking its original from Thomas Stafford, who, in the reign of

Queen Mary, A.D. 1557, with a small company, seized on Scarborough Castle (utterly destitute of provision for resistance), before the townsmen had the least notice of his approach. However, within six days, by the industry of the Earl of Westmoreland, he was taken, brought to London, and beheaded."

"As true steel as Rippon rowels,"

"It is said of trusty persons, men of mettle, faithful in their employments. Rippon in this county is a town famous for the best spurs of England, whose rowels may be enforced to strike through a shilling, and will break sooner than bow."

"A Yorkshire Way-bit."

"That is an over-plus not accounted for in the reckoning, which sometimes proves as much as all the rest. Ask a country-man how many miles it is to such a town, and he will return commonly, so many miles and a way-bit, which way-bit is enough to make the weary traveller surfet of the length thereof. But it is not way-bit, though generally so pronounced; but wee-bit, a pure Yorkshirism, which is a small bit in the Northern language. A Highlander would say, a mile and a bittock, which means about two miles."

"When Sheffield Park is plowed and sown, Then little England hold thine own."

Might this proverb have some connection with the village called Wales, in the neighbourhood of Sheffield? Pembrokeshire was formerly called "Little England beyond Wales." See Mr. Greenwell's Notes on Wales, in "Place-Names," vol. I., p. 211.

"Winkabank and Temple Brough Will buy all England through and through."

"Winkabank is a wood upon a hill near Sheffield, where there are some remainders of an old Camp. Temple Brough stands between the Rother and the Don, about a quarter of a mile from the place where these two rivers meet. It is a square plot of ground encompassed by two trenches. Senden often enquired for the ruins of a temple of the god Thor, which he said was near Rotherham. This probably might be it, if we allow the name for any argument, besides, there is a pool not far from it called Jordon Dam, which name seems to be compounded of Jor, one of the names of the god Thor, and Don, the name of the river."

"If Brayton Bargh, Hambleton Hough, and Burton Bream were all in thy belly t'would never be team."

"So spoken of a covetous and insatiable person whom nothing will content. Brayton and Hambleton and Burton are places between Cawood and Pontefract, in this county. Brayton Bargh is a small hill in a plain country covered with wood. Bargh in the Northern dialect is properly a horse-way up a steep hill, though here it be taken for the hill itself."

"Many talk of Robin Hood that never shot in his bow, And many talk of Little John that never did him know." "Tales of Robin Hood are good enough for fools."

"That is, many talk of things which they have no skill in, or experience of. Robert Hood was a famous robber in the time of King Richard the First; his principal haunt was about *Shirewood* Forest, in Nottinghamshire. Camden calls him *predonem mitissimum*. Of his stolen goods he afforded good penny-worths. Lightly come, lightly go."

"As freely as St. Robert gave his cow."

"This Robert was a Knaresburgh saint, and the old women there can still tell you the legend of the cow."

"As good as George of Green."

"This George of Green was that famous Pinder, of Wakefield, who fought with Robin Hood and Little John both together, and got the better of them, as the old ballad tells us. Called George a Green because he wore green bay in his hat."

"As blind as a mole."

"'As blind as a mole,' though, indeed, a mole be not absolutely blind, but hath perfect eyes, and those not covered with a membrane as some have reported, but open and to be found outside the head if one search diligently, being very small and lying hid in the fur."

Darwin states that in some cases the eyes of moles are completely obscured by skin and fur. Many subterranean and cave-inhabiting animals are perfectly blind, having lost the eyes through disuse.

"A wooll-seller knows a wooll-buyer."

That is, that in Yorkshire the two are well matched for shrewdness. The cloth trade at Leeds is thus mentioned in an old work, date 1745:— "Leeds on the Are is a wealthy large populous town; and upon account of its Cloth market may be called the principal place in the kingdom. The sale of cloth on the market days is prodigious; for it has two days, whereas Exeter has but one."

The following old Yorkshire weather proverbs, handed down to us probably from Saxon times, are still in common use:—

- "A bushel of March dust is worth a King's ransom."
- "When April blows his horn, it's good both for hay and corn." That is, when it thunders in April.
- "A May flood never did good."
- "Look at your corn in May, and you'll come weeping away, Look at the same in June, and you'll whistle a tune."

- "A swarm of bees in May is worth a load of hay, A swarm in July is not worth a fly."
- "When the wind's in the east, it's neither good for man nor beast."
- "A snow year, a rich year."
- "A cloudy morning bodes a fair afternoon."
- "The grey morning cheereth the traveller."
- "An evening red and morning grey is a sure sign of a fine day."
- "If there be a rainbow in the eve it will rain and leave; but if there be a rainbow in the morrow, it will neither lend nor borrow."
 - "When the clouds are upon the hills they'll come down by the mills."
 - "When the sloe tree's as white as a sheet, Sow your barley whether it be dry or weet."
 - "A rainbow in the morning is the shepherd's warning, A rainbow at night is the shepherd's delight."
 - "When the peacock loudly bawls, Soon there'll be both rain and squalls."
 - "When rooks fly sporting high in air, It shows that windy storms are near."
 - "If the moon shows like a silver shield, Be not afraid to reap your field; But if she rises haloed round, Soon shall we tread on deluged ground."

Lofthouse.

GEORGE ROBERTS





YORKSHIRE WORTHIES.

A YORKSHIRE NATURALIST.

HE subject of our sketch, Mr. Frank Oates, was born in 1840. He was the son of Mr. Edward Oates, of Meanwoodside, near Leeds, a member of a family honoured for high principle and intelligence in successive generations. At 20 years of age Frank entered at Christ Church, Oxford, his tastes leading him mainly though not exclusively to the Natural Science Schools, while his love of exercise, fresh air, and the country were from time to time almost passionately indulged, not, however, to the neglect of work, which was, on the contrary, pursued with only too great zeal, for his University career closed in a complete break-down of health and strength, which it took him some years to recover from. The moral drawn by himself in a letter to one of his brothers was-"Let me advise you not to do too many things." Good advice, which perhaps it would have been well for himself to act upon when trying to appropriate and assimilate the various matters of interest that claimed his attention in the wilds of South Africa. A trip to Central America, where he spent some months, and whence he passed to California and the Rocky Mountains, braced him up again, but only increased his longing for travel and all of life in its varied aspects which might thus be revealed and studied. It was during very early days at Oxford that he wrote-" I like everything that seems difficult of attainment," and his friends were not surprised to learn that he was off in March. 1873, for the Zambesi. Instead of following the usual route, he resolved on reaching the great goal of his ambition, the Victoria Falls, and unexplored country yet further north, by way of Natal. his brother William accompanied him, intending himself to be away from England only about a year. On the 23rd of June, the party arrived at Pretoria, and Frank Oates, writing from thence, says:-After staving a few days at Ladysmith and Newcastle, we then got into the Transvaal Republic. Here in Pretoria are a great many English.

town itself, the seat of the government, does not contain a single good building. It is like some little frontier town in America. There is not even a book shop in it. The day we reached Pretoria, the mail, a fortnightly one, arrived from Pietermaritzburg with a paper containing English news, very bare items though, up to May 15th. Pretoria is a miserable little place, though the capital of the Transvaal." The travellers left Pretoria on the 30th of June for Bamangwato, and after three days' trekking to the north-west, crossed the Crocodile river, keeping at no great distance from its banks. Frank Oates, writing of this river, says:—"It is by far the most beautiful thing I have yet seen in South Africa," and in a letter he adds:—"The Crocodile (or Limpopo) river is a really beautiful river, its banks covered with fine trees.



Pretoria, Transvaal.

Continuing near its course for several days, still in a north-westerly direction, the brothers, on July 29th, reached Bamangwato, a Basuto settlement. There they fell in for the first time with missionaries (of the London Missionary Society). During the remainder of his sojourn in the African interior Frank Oates was repeatedly indebted to these gentlemen for counsel and help of various kinds. He gratefully acknowledges his obligations on these occasions, especially to the Rev. Messrs. Thomson and Mackenzie, of whom he saw the most, and the former of whom has, like himself, since died under the effects of overwork or work in an unhealthy climate. At Tati, in Matabele Land, the travellers separated, the younger Oates returning home by the route previously traversed, and Frank pushing on to the Matabele "capital." From this point he was thrown on his own resources, and one cannot but be struck with the courage,

patience, self-denial, and good humour which shone forth, as claims for each or all were made by the treachery, petty artifices, impudent demands, and occasional menaces of the monarch and the "meanest of his subjects." What was most trying of all was that after nearly endless troubles in actual progression, he was thrice turned back by officials when far on his way to the object of his aspirations and subject of his dreams, the Victoria Falls. Months were thus at different times lost, and, as he thought, wasted. After the third rebuff, his spirit was disposed for a while to acquiesce, and he seriously contemplated returning home, though still disbelieving in the danger



Limpopo or Crocodile River.

to life said to lurk in the country near the Zambesi, except indeed in certain months. He had been indignant at a trader who knew the country, and who in February, 1874, had said it would be a good thing for people travelling to have "portable coffins;" but he added, "I am thankful to say my health is excellent." Unhappily, as it seems to his friends, in November of the above year, when his plans were formed for proceeding southward, the arrival at Tati of some traders whom he knew revolutionised them all. They were bound for the Zambesi, but intended only to camp at a safe distance from it throughout the coming wet season. This latter fact he learned too late to induce him to withdraw from an engagement to join them, and accordingly the end

of the year saw him within a few miles of the Falls. He fancied that the unhealthy season had not begun; the attraction was too strong, and his journal, under date of "New Year's Day, 1875," contained the triumphant yet characteristically simple entry—"After breakfast I visited the Falls—a day never to be forgotten." He remained some days in the immediate neighbourhood of the stupendous scenes, of which his note-book contained several sketches but no comments, and in a fortnight had rejoined the party who had stayed behind. It was now resolved to proceed southward, but within about ten days Frank Oates became ill (as two of his servants had done previously). For a few days it seemed as if he might throw off the fever, but on the 5th of



Mission Station, Shoshong, Bamangwato.

February, just before sunset, "the brave spirit sank peacefully to rest." Those who had watched his last hours chose, after kindly and thoughtful consultation, a spot for his grave, and there reverently placed him. "His was a burial which well became in its simplicity a true lover, like himself, of Nature and her wilds." The rest of the party then returned to Bamangwato, where the traveller's collections were placed in the hands of Mr. Mackenzie, the missionary, till the wishes of his friends in England could be obtained regarding them. A touching incident occurred upon the journey. "It appears that many miles after they had left the grave, one of Frank Oates's pointers—his favourite "Rail"—was found to be missing, and boys were sent back in search

of him. These men sought long and wandered far in vain, till at length in their pursuit they got back even to the grave, and there, patiently watching, they found the devoted creature laid. A little longer, and he must inevitably have fallen a prey to lions or other wild beasts, but now he was taken down with his companion to Bamangwato, whence they were subsequently conveyed to England. And thus it happened that, whilst Frank Oates's friends at home were rejoicing at the speedy prospect of his return, and wholly unsuspicious of the truth, this faithful dog was watching, the sole mourner, by his grave."

"His love of nature generally, and of natural history in all its branches, was one of Frank Oates's earliest instincts; and to the study



Victoria Falls, Zambesi (The Outlet.)

of our English wild birds—their ways and haunts, their comings and their goings—he was especially devoted from boyhood. The pages of Waterton and Buffon, treating of wider fields of study, supplied his imagination at that period with richer food; and the plates of Audubon's Birds, when access could be had to them, were turned by him with feelings little short of reverence. From his earliest days he had resolved to visit those distant and, to him, still mysterious lands, where the page of nature was yet to the white man in great part an unread book; and those who, after his death in the full prime of manhood, witnessed the arrival at his English home of his large collections of natural history specimens, brought from the interior of South Africa by the devoted service of a friend, realised strangely how the boy's ambition

had been fulfilled in after life, and felt that though cut off in the very perfection of his powers, the purpose of his being had not wholly failed. Those even who knew him best were surprised, indeed, when these evidences of his work abroad arrived, to see how much he had accomplished in the brief period—a little short of two years—of his absence. As, one after another, the packing-cases were opened, each in its turn afforded to the looker-on some fresh illustration of the untiring determination of the deceased traveller to make the very utmost of his opportunities whilst abroad. The voice that could alone have told the story of those collections, the hand that had brought them thus together, were silent and still in a far-distant grave; but an



Camp in the Veldt.

utterance—the more pathetic because it was inaudible—seemed to go forth, unbidden, from those speechless records of devoted work and enterprise, and tell the secret tale of a life in earnest sympathy with nature curtailed—the hand, as it were, yet warm from its labours."

It seems that within about twenty months Frank Oates had amassed important collections of specimens in many departments of natural history, including large numbers of birds, reptiles, insects, and plants; whilst some Bushman remains which he obtained towards the close of his wanderings cast valuable light, in the opinion of the late Professor Rolleston, on certain ethnological points of interest.

For a fuller account of the career of Mr. Oates, we would refer our readers to the volume entitled, "Matabele Land and the Victoria Falls," in which the brother of Mr. Oates has placed on record the life and experiences of the naturalist traveller in his wanderings in distant lands. To this gentleman (Mr. C. G. Oates), we are indebted for the illustrations which accompany this notice.



Faithful unto Death.

MATTHEW MURRAY'S CAREER.

ABOUT a century ago, a young mechanic, who had just completed the term of his apprenticeship in Stockton, finding trade in that town coming to a standstill, with no prospect of immediate improvement, resolved to try his fortune in Leeds. Two reasons weighed with him in coming to this decision. He had married before he began to earn journeyman's wages, and the claims which others had upon him made it necessary that he should not remain in idleness. Then tidings had come north that attempts were being made to add to the industries of

Leeds; and the Stockton mechanic, thrown out of work, was hopeful that in the Yorkshire town he would find an opening for his skill, in which he had some confidence, and possibly also scope for the development of an inventive talent of a kind that enabled him not only to discover defects in machinery but to suggest practical remedies. His trade was his only capital. It does not appear that he had money enough to pay the stage-coach fare, or to make the trip by water in one of the vessels that in those days made direct communication between the Tees and the Aire possible. So he took to the Great North Road, with a bundle on his back, and turning his face southward, trudged on afoot. How long he took to cover the distance between the two towns does not appear; but it is known that he arrived in Leeds exhausted in purse and in body. Such a man coming a stranger into the borough to-day would doubtless be put down as a tramp, and be referred to the relieving-officer and to the vagrant shed. A century ago, however, it was no uncommon thing for workmen to drift about the country in this way; and this poor traveller from Stockton, having come on an honest errand, staggered at the end of his long walk into the public room of the Bay Horse Inn, and paid his respects to the landlord. case was this: He wanted rest and food and a place to sleep for a night or two, and if the landlord was willing to accept the word of a man who was penniless he would be repaid in full and with gratitude Near to Adel, Mr. John Marshall had begun the without doubt manufacture of flax, and the new-comer was hopeful that there he would find a situation. All through his life afterwards, it must have been a pleasing reflection to the Bay Horse landlord that he did not question the man's word; for the person to whom on this appeal he opened his heart and his house gave to the manufacture of flax in Leeds and elsewhere throughout England a stimulus which it has never lost, constructed machinery that rivalled and in some cases outranked that of Boulton and Watt, and made improvements in the steam engine in its application to locomotion which should not be forgotten at a time when the work of "the father of railways" has been brought into prominence. He built what is admitted by Stephenson's best biographer as the first locomotive engine ever successfully employed for commercial purposes. For one of his flax machines he received, at the hands of the Duke of Sussex, the gold medal of the Society of Arts; and honours were bestowed upon him by the Governments of Russia and Sweden.

Notwithstanding facts like these, it is just possible that the majority of the readers to-day will not be able to recall the subject of this sketch. Great engineer as he was, there are historical works on the steam engine which bear no testimony of him whatever; but his claims are fairly acknowledged in early works on the subject, and Mr. Smiles in his "Industrial Biography," and Mr. Galloway in "The Steam Engine and its Inventors," will not be consulted in vain for recognition of the great work Matthew Murray did. He was born in 1765, and his connection with Leeds, beginning with his interview with

the landlord of the Bay Horse Inn, was continued until his death in 1826. Something in the appearance of the young man—his frank face, and his intelligent, honest statement, doubtless, of what he could doimpressed Mr. Marshall in his favour. He was engaged at once. Flax manufacture was not at the time in a prosperous state. lay was altogether out of proportion to the returns, and there was a prospect that the business in this neighbourhood would eventually be abandoned as a ruinous experiment. Young Murray, turning his attention to the machinery, was able from the outset to suggest improvements that were carried out with such benefit to his employer, that Mr. Marshall, first having given him a present of £20, soon saw the policy of making him first mechanic in the workshop. having by this time made up his mind to settle in Leeds, sent to Stockton for his wife, rented a cottage at Black Moor, and for twelve years gave his whole services to Mr. Marshall. He continued as he began, adding inventions of his own to the machinery under his care. improving upon the inventions of others, and substituting inexpensive and simple processes in the spinning department for crude and costly modes of work. Fortunately, Mr. Marshall, who had himself a good knowledge of machinery, encouraged Murray in all his plans, so that the hope of the inventor that in Leeds he might find scope for the development of his mechanical talents was so far realised. In time, the Adel Mill became too small for its purpose, and the great manufactory at Holbeck, opened under the firm-name of Marshall and Benyon, was built. In time also, Murray saw that he might do still better work if in business himself; and in 1795 he became a partner with Mr. James Fenton and Mr. David Wood, and established an engineering and machine-making factory at Holbeck, Wood and Murray being the working partners. The arrangement was that Mr. Wood should take charge of the machinery, and Mr. Murray of the engine-making. At this period the chief engineering establishment in the country was the famous Soho Works at Birmingham, belonging to Boulton and Watt, whose productions were so far in advance of all others that they were not affected by competition. Mr. Murray's inventive genius, however, coupled with the fact that the machinery turned out from his establishment was remarkable for fine finish and an exquisite adjustment of parts, soon began to tell in favour of his firm. Orders came to Fenton, Wood, and Murray from all parts; and the demand rapidly increased when it became known that Mr. Murray had invented a contrivance by which he made use of the steam in the boiler to increase or decrease the draught of the fire. This invention was patented so early as 1799, and, with modifications, is still in use. It was followed by important improvements in the slide valve and in the air pump, the adoption of a method of fixing the wheels so as to produce motion alternately in perpendicular and horizontal directions, and other ingenious arrangements. In carrying out these changes Mr. Murray invented a planing machine, such a piece of mechanism having been found necessary to

produce the requisite evenness of surface in the valve work. result was that Boulton and Watt became sensible that a formidable rival to their enterprise had arisen in Leeds; and Mr. Murdock, their managing superintendent and a competent engineer, came down and inspected Fenton, Wood, and Murray's establishment. Mr. Murray received his visitor very cordially, concealed nothing from him, and gave him free access to the works. The visit was, indeed, one in which Mr. Murray took a special delight, he being of an exceedingly frank disposition, and never happier than when he found himself in the company of any one of similar tastes to himself. What passed between Mr. Murdock and his employers on his return to Birmingham cannot be told; but it may be guessed at from the fact that in a short time thereafter a large tract of land ajoining Fenton, Wood, and Murray's workshops was purchased for Boulton and Watt. This was done, it has been asserted, to prevent any extension of premises on the part of the now rival firm; although it may have been for the purpose of erecting a branch of the Birmingham establishment in Leeds. In either event the object would be the same, and if the latter idea was ever entertained it was never carried out, for the acquired ground remained unused for nearly half a century, and only within the last few years has it changed hands. Murray returned Murdock's visit on one occasion while on his way back to Leeds from London. Murdock gladly received his Leeds friend, and invited him and Mrs. Murray to dinner, but expressed his regret that he could not show Mr. Murray over the Soho Works, as there was a rule against admitting any one in the trade. Under the circumstances, such treatment was felt by Murray to be little better than an insult; the invitation to dinner was courteously declined; Leeds was reached without further delay; and, despite the effort made to prevent the extension of the works, Murray, stimulated, no doubt, by the slight he had received, applied himself with such good purpose to his business, that his firm went on increasing in reputation and in power.

Mr. Murray took up his residence in Holbeck, at a place within convenient access from his works. He improved his dwelling as he improved everything else in which he took an interest. One of the changes he made was the introduction of a heating apparatus, which secured for the house the name of "Steam Hall," by which it was long known. Thither one evening, during the unsettled period when "General Ludd" and his following waged their foolish and futile campaign against the progress of machinery, came a crowd of angry men, threatening destruction to the building and injury to the inmates unless Mr. Murray should cease to turn out inventions that, in their short-sightedness, they imagined were calculated to bring idleness, and not fresh fields of labour to the toiler. Mr. Murray was not at home. His wife was, and she was a brave woman. She looked out from a window, and betrayed no sign of fear. Having first heard the angry words that were addressed to her, she calmly replied that she was able





MATTHEW MURRAY, Engineer.

to defend herself, and levelling a pistol, fired it at the crowd. None of the besiegers were hurt, but they were all well frightened, and took to immediate flight. Never again was Steam Hall visited on a like errand.

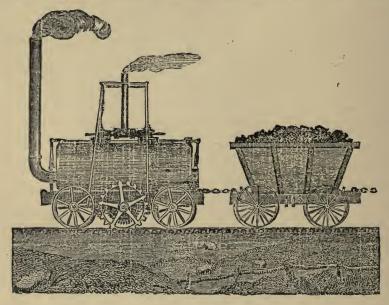
Mr. Murray naturally took a deep interest in Trevithick's attempts to construct a locomotive engine, and, like the other engineers of his day, he endeavoured to account for the defects which detracted from the practical value of Trevithick's invention. He failed to discover the features which led to such a brilliant success in Stephenson's "Rocket." but he made a greater advance on Trevithick's plans than any other engineer of that day, and he undoubtedly, as Dr. Smiles admits, made the first locomotive that regularly worked upon any railway. It is noteworthy, also, that Stephenson followed Murray's mode of construction up to a certain point. Indeed, between the working parts of Stephenson's first engine (Locomotion) and that built by Matthew Murray the resemblance is close; the essential points of difference are in the driving wheels and in the roadway rather than in the engine Trevithick constructed several engines, each showing an improvement on its predecessor; but the inventor was singularly unfortunate in the trials to which he subjected the engines, and eventually, after an expenditure of a great deal of money, threw up the problem he came so near solving. The last of these trials was made in London in 1808, on a small, enclosed circular line, constructed for the purpose on a portion of the site now occupied, singularly enough, for railway purposes--namely, the Euston Station. On this occasion the engine is said to have made speed at the rate of about twelve miles an hour, and Trevithick declared that on a straight line a speed of twenty miles an hour could have been maintained. The experiment demonstrated what was perhaps a still more important fact—that an absolutely straight line for a railroad was not essential. The breaking of a rail and the running away of the engine at a tangent, when it overturned, stopped a trial that had lasted some weeks. And from this time Trevithick did not interest himself directly in locomotive schemes. The next locomotive put to a practical test in England was the one built by Matthew Murray.* It was constructed for the conveyance of coal from the Middleton Colliery to Leeds, and is best known as Blenkinsop's engine. Mr. Blenkinsop was the manager of the colliery, and in his name the patent was taken out (April 10th,

Leeds.—From Stuart's History of the Steam Engine (1824.)

Much was done by Mr. Murray, of the firm of Fenton, Wood, and Murray, of Leeds, in improving several parts of the steam engine, which he included in his patents of 1791, 1801, and 1802.—Griev's Mechanics' Dictionary.

^{*} Next in importance to Watt's improvements on the engine, may be reckoned Mr. Matthew Murray's, of Leeds, on the self-acting apparatus attached to the boiler which regulated the intensity of the fire under the boiler, an invention of great practical use, and among the few which are still used on all well-constructed boilers. He also introduced several improvements in the details of the many beautiful engines which were constructed in his great manufactory at Leeds.—From Stuart's History of the Steam Engine (1824.)

1811). To him doubtless belongs the credit of having suggested to Murray the idea of constructing an engine for the purpose mentioned, and of securing the necessary consent and capital from his employers at the colliery. The engine itself was Murray's, and showed this manifest improvement as compared with Trevithick's, that it was provided with two double-acting cylinders. A regular and steady action was thus obtained without a fly-wheel. The idea was to run the engine on a rack-rail, into which a pinion-wheel would fit, and in accordance with this notion the engine and railway were constructed. The engine was provided in addition with a double set of smooth wheels, so that the purpose served by the pinion and the rack-rail was in the



Blenkinsop's Engine. From an old engraving in the possession of T. W. Embleton, Esq., C.E., Methley.

nature of leverage or purchase. By this means the difficulty of working upon gradients was effectively overcome. The patent is somewhat quaintly worded. It sets forth that "John Blenkinsop, of Middleton, in the parish of Rothwell, in the county of York, coal-viewer," had secured it for having invented "certain mechanical means by which the conveyance of coals, minerals, and other articles is facilitated, and the expense is rendered less than heretofore." The engine itself is not described in the patent, although it was probably built at the time the instrument was secured. At any rate, it was seen in experimental operation in the engineering yard a year or two before the public trial

took place. The following paragraph, descriptive of the opening of the railway, appears in the *Leeds Mercury* of June 27th, 1812:—

On Wednesday last [June 24th] a highly interesting experiment was made with a machine constructed by Messrs. Fenton, Murray, and Wood, of this place, under the direction of Mr. John Blenkinsop, the patentee, for the purpose of substituting the agency of steam for the use of horses in the conveyance of coals, on the Iron-rail-way from the mines of J. C. Brandling, Esq., of Middleton, to Leeds. This machine is in fact a steam engine of four horses' power, which, with the assistance of cranks turning a cog-wheel, and iron cogs placed at one side of the rail-way, is capable of moving, when lightly loaded, at the speed of ten miles an hour. At four o'clock in the afternoon the machine ran from the Coal-staith to the top of Hunslet Moor, where six, and afterwards eight, waggons of coals, each weighing 3½ tons, were hooked to the back part. With this immense weight, to which as it approached the town was super-added about 50 of the spectators mounted upon the waggons, it set off on its return to the Coal-staith, and performed the journey, a distance of about a mile and a half, principally on a dead level, in 23 minutes, without the slightest accident. The experiment, which was witnessed by thousands of spectators, was crowned with complete success; and when it is considered that this invention is applicable to all rail-roads, and that upon the works of Mr. Brandling alone the use of 50 horses will be dispensed with, and the corn necessary for the consumption of at least 200 men saved, we cannot forbear to hail the invention as of vast public utility, and to rank the inventor amongst the benefactors of his country.

Another paragraph in the same paper two months later describes "Mr. Blenkinsop's machine" as being in full activity. The engine does not seem to have broken down seriously at any time. Other engines of the same kind were built by Mr. Murray, and in 1813 one of them was forwarded to Newcastle and was used on a railway leading from the Kenton and Coxlodge Colliery to a point on the Tyne below Walker. It was doubtless seen in operation here by George Stephenson, and either before or after that time Stephenson had made the acquaintance of Murray, and become familiar with the strange mechanism that subsequently in his hands revolutionised the carrying trade of the country. Until a better locomotive was found at work, the "machine" at the Middleton Colliery was a sight which attracted many visitors. Among other notabilities who came to see it was the Grand Duke Nicholas (afterwards Emperor) of Russia. This was in 1816. On that occasion the power of the engine was shown in the conveyance of thirty loaded coal waggons at a speed of about three miles and a quarter an hour.

The construction of these engines did not interrupt Mr. Murray's work in the production of other kinds of machinery. He continued to put his experience at Mr. Marshall's mill to practical account by adding to his improvements on the apparatus for the manufacture of flax. The gold medal of the Society of Arts was given to him for a heckling machine, patented after he had been some years at work for himself, and this and his other inventions in connection with the same branch of industry gave to the British linen trade a supremacy which it has continued to hold. He designed all the machine tools used in his establishments, and made similar articles for other firms, and so started a branch of engineering for which Leeds has become famous. Leeds is

also largely indebted to him for the introduction of gas into the town, the supply being poor and unreliable until he remodelled the retorts and condensers. Other towns profited by improvements like these, and it is not too much to claim for Matthew Murray a prominent part in the promotion of the industrial triumphs of England. There ought to be in Leeds, at least, some lasting memorial of him, "not to perpetuate a name"—(to quote and slightly alter a part of the epitaph on his great contemporary)—"which should endure while the peaceful arts flourish, but to show that mankind have learned to honour those who best deserve their gratitude."

Mr. Murray lies buried in the cemetery attached to St. Matthew's Church, Holbeck. Over his grave rises to a height of fifteen feet or so from the pedestal a cast-iron obelisk—an unpretentious memorial, but the most conspicuous object in the churchyard. On a panel is this

inscription:-

IN A VAULT UNDERNEATH
ARE DEPOSITED THE REMAINS OF
MATTHEW MURRAY
CIVIL ENGINEER OF HOIBECK,
WHO DIED THE XX. OF FEBRUARY
MDCCCXXVI., AGED LX. YEARS.
ALSO OF MARY, HIS WIFE
WHO DIED THE XVIII. OF DECEMBER
MDCCCXXXVI., AGED LXXI. YEARS.

An epitaph this, as modest as the man, claiming no more for him than he claimed for himself; but there is an impressive significance in the fact that the engineering trade of Leeds of which Matthew Murray was the founder has some of its largest workshops within sight and hearing at the obelisk; that not far off is the huge establishment where the earliest successes of this great inventor were won, and that from the cemetery may be seen in unceasing activity and in its latest development that locomotive machinery which he was the first man to bring into practical and remunerative use. In such signs we have his fittest epitaph; but his memory in these things has not been cherished as it should have been, nor does his resting-place at Holbeck appear to be a shrine many visitors find their way to. The writer had to beat a path through a wilderness of weeds to get at it. In the same tomb, according to another inscription, are interred the remains of Margaret, wife of Richard Jackson, of Leeds, a daughter of Murray, who died in 1840. Another daughter was married to Mr. J. O. March, of Leeds, and in Mr. March's possession is the only portrait of his father-in-law that is known to have been taken. A third daughter was married to Mr. Charles G. Maclea, who was elected Mayor of Leeds in 1844, but retired, after serving a short time, in consequence of ill-health. grandson of Murray (Matthew Murray Jackson) is an eminent engineer in Austria, who has recently obtained titular distinction for his services from the Emperor of that country.



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